

CONFIDENTIAL.

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PART X.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING THE

A F F A I R S O F E G Y P T.

27

January to June 1883.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of Egypt.

PART X.

No. 1.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received January 1, 2 P.M.)

(No. 1.)

(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, January 1, 1883, 11 A.M.

FOLLOWING received from Colonel Stewart :—

"Letters from friendly merchants in camp of False Prophet. Kordofan all right. At Bara food required immediately. Darfour quiet. False Prophet said to be marching on Darfour, after conquering Kordofan. Second False Prophet appeared, hung by first. Messenger from Kordofan confirms Bara news, reports large tribe left False Prophet. Battalion left for Senaar. Combined attack on rebels at a place west of Sennar on the 4th. 3,000 Egyptian troops arrived in good health."

No. 2.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received by telegraph, January 1.)

(No. 1. Ext. 1.)

My Lord,

Cairo, January 1, 1883.

I RECEIVED a telegram from Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart yesterday, of which the following is the substance :—

Some letters have been received here from friendly merchants in the Mahdi's camp. Things are better in Kordofan. Food is required immediately for Bara. The province of Darfour is quiet, but the Mahdi is said to be going to march in that direction after conquering Kordofan. A second Mahdi has lately appeared, but was hung by order of the first. The news from Bara is confirmed by a messenger from Kordofan, who adds that the Mahdi has been deserted by one of the large tribes. One battalion left yesterday for Senaar. A combined attack upon the rebels is expected to take place on the 4th January at Secom, which lies to the west of Senaar.

Up to the present 3,300 Egyptian troops have arrived, and they are in good health.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 3.

Earl Granville to the British Suez Canal Directors.

Gentlemen,

Foreign Office, January 1, 1883.

YOU are aware that payments have been made by Her Majesty's Government to the Suez Canal Company for the dues and charges for British vessels of war,
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transports, &c., employed in the Canal during the late military operations in Egypt; but I have to request that you will take an opportunity of informing the Board of Direction that Her Majesty's Government decided to pay the Canal dues as a recognition of the great assistance to their military operations derived from the use of the Canal, but that they do not admit that there was any legal obligation to pay them under the circumstances of the military occupation for the suppression of the late rebellion, in which view they are supported by the Egyptian Government, and as regards the equitable claim of the Company to payment, consideration must be given to the fact that the presence of the British forces on the Canal alone prevented the suspension of the traffic, and the consequent cessation of the earnings of the Company for a long period.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 4.

Sir J. Pauncefote to the Chairman of the General Ship-owners' Society.

Sir, *Foreign Office, January 1, 1883.*
I AM directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd ultimo, recommending the construction of an alternative canal through Egypt, and I am to state that your views will receive his Lordship's attention.

I am to add that the matter has already been brought before his Lordship by a deputation, but that, in the event of another being received at any time, he will be happy to accede to your request that the General Ship-owners' Society should be represented upon it.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 5.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received January 2, 1883.)

(No. 911.)

My Lord,

Cairo, December 25, 1882.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 424 of the 24th ultimo, I have the honour to inclose herewith a copy of a despatch, dated the 21st instant, from Mr. Acting Consul Jago, giving the result of a meeting which he convoked at Alexandria to ascertain the views of the leading merchants and shipping agents with regard to their disposition to pay a higher Tariff in return for increased facilities and the better accommodation which would result from the deepening of the harbour of Alexandria.

I regret to observe that the representatives of trade and commerce convoked on this occasion expressed their unwillingness to pay any increased tariff in return for the work proposed.

The merchants considered that any expense to be incurred in deepening the harbour should fall upon the shipping interests, as they contend that these alone would benefit; while the shipping agents argued that the merchants ought to bear the chief burthen as they would be the principal gainers, and that the fact of a ship being able to enter at all times would not facilitate their business as cargo carriers to any appreciable extent.

I infer from the opinion thus expressed, that Sir J. Stokes was correct in suggesting a division of the burthen, so as to be borne partly by shipping and partly by commerce.

I am also of opinion that the desire of the two categories interested not to contribute ought not to be allowed to prejudice the scheme, which is of unquestionable utility.

The meeting was, I think, in error in supposing that the lighthouse accounts would show that the lighthouse dues would afford resources available towards the expenses to be incurred. I had the honour to send to your Lordship the detailed Budgets of the lighthouse administration in my despatches No. 12, Commercial, of the 25th March, 1881, and No. 1, Commercial, of the 7th February, 1882.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 5.

Acting Consul Jago to Sir E. Malet.

Sir,

Alexandria, December 21, 1882.

IN obedience to the instructions contained in your despatch of the 11th instant, transmitting a copy of a Report by Sir J. Stokes, General Pasley, Mr. Laroche, and Signor Dionisio, together with a copy of a letter from Sir John to Lord Granville, on the subject of the project to improve the harbour of Alexandria by deepening the entrance, I have the honour to report that yesterday I invited the English merchants and steam-ship agents of Alexandria to the Consulate in order to ascertain, for the information of Lord Granville, their views with regard to their disposition to pay a higher tariff in return for increased facilities and better accommodation.

The meeting, while concurring generally in the desirability of the undertaking, was not disposed to agree to pay any increased tariff, on the ground that the trade of the port is already sufficiently overtaxed by the present payments of harbour, wharf, light and pilotage dues; and that the increased facilities accruing if the works were carried out were not sufficiently great to warrant an additional tax being laid upon commerce and shipping.

On the one hand, the merchants were of opinion that any expense to be incurred in deepening the harbour approaches should more properly fall upon the shipping interests, as these alone would benefit; that commerce would derive little or no advantage by the fact that ships would be enabled to enter the port at all times; that a few hours' detention during the year in the departures or arrivals of vessels carrying their merchandize made really no difference to them; that the little risks they now run were amply covered by insurance, the rates of which were not capable of reduction even if the improvement was carried out; and that, in fact, they considered they could with almost equal fairness be asked to contribute towards removing a rock half way between Alexandria and Malta.

On the other hand, the shipping agents, while stating they were necessarily ignorant of the views of their principals at home, argued that the merchants ought to bear the chief burden, as they would be the principal gainers; that the fact of a ship being enabled to enter the port after dark or during heavy weather would not expedite or facilitate their business as cargo carriers to any appreciable extent, while the paucity of the risks now covered by insurance which their ships ran was proved by the extreme rarity of accidents; the loss of the steamer "Riga" the other day, the first case of the kind for many years, having been, as proved by the sentence of the Naval Court, entirely owing to the carelessness of the master. That substantial gainers by the projected improvement would be the insurance Companies, which, however, could not be expected to decrease the already low rates of insurance, on account of the removal of a risk which did not enter into their calculation in fixing their present charges.

Both parties seemed to think that the only real substantial gain would be in the increased personal comfort to passengers on a few occasions during the year.

Surprise was expressed at the maximum of the estimated cost, viz., 260,000*l.* for a work of the kind, capable though it possibly might be of much reduction on more accurate surveys.

As regards, however, the financial difficulties of the undertaking and the proposals to overcome them, considerable stress was laid on the failure by the Egyptian Government of the agreement stated to have been made with the trade of the port on the establishment of the present lighthouse system, when an annual revision of accounts was stipulated and promised in order that any excess of receipts shown should be applied towards the reduction of the light dues.

That during the last nine years, notwithstanding repeated requests and demands, no accounts have been obtained by the trade of Alexandria; and that it is a matter of public notoriety that the yearly excess of receipts over expenses amounts to a considerable sum, which they thought might be applied to the purposes of providing capital for deepening the entrance of the harbour.

That the amount of this excess might be further increased by the maintenance of the pilotage dues as now levied paying the pilots for the little services they would in the event of the improvements being carried out be called upon to render to shipping a smaller sum than they now personally receive.

It was also pointed out that while Imperial interests would naturally be much

benefited by the proposed facilities, it did not seem that the Egyptian Government were to be asked to contribute any share of the cost.

Such, Sir, are the views of the merchants and ship agents of Alexandria, and which they request me to bring to your knowledge.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOS. S. JAGO.

No. 6.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received January 2, 1883.)

(No. 60.)

My Lord,

Cairo, December 25, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to inclose the document in which Arabi and the seven other principal Chiefs of the late rebellion, who are about to start for Ceylon, engage by oath and on their word of honour to go to whatever place may be indicated by the Government, and there to remain. A translation of the document, made by Mr. Consul Moore, is appended.

I have also arranged that a copy of this paper, attested by Mr. Broadley, should be deposited in the archives of the British Agency here; that another should be handed to the Egyptian Government; and that a third should be transmitted to Her Majesty's Embassy at Constantinople.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

Inclosure in No. 6.

Declaration.

(Translation.)

WE, the undersigned, swear by God who gave the Koran, and engage by our personal word of honour, that we accept to go to the place which the Government designates for us, and to stay there.

(Signed) MAHMOUD SAMI.
AHMED ARABI.
ALI FEHMI.
MAHMOUD FEHMI.
YACOB SAMI.
TOULBA ISMET.
ABD-EL-AAL HILMI.
AHMED ABD-EL-GHAFFAR.

I attest the above.

(Signed) NOEL TEMPLE MOORE,

Her Majesty's Consul at Jerusalem, temporarily attached as Oriental Secretary to the Earl of Dufferin's Mission in Egypt.

No. 7.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received January 2, 1883.)

(No. 61.)

My Lord,

Cairo, December 26, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that yesterday afternoon the Decree of Degradation, issued against Arabi and his associates, was publicly read to the prisoners in the presence of the Egyptian troops in the Barrack Square of the Kasr-el-Nil. At my request Mr. Noel Moore attended the ceremony, and I have the honour to inclose his Report of what took place.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

Inclosure in No. 7.

Consul Moore to the Earl of Dufferin.

My Lord,

Cairo, December 25, 1882.

IN compliance with your Excellency's instruction, I repaired this afternoon to the Palace of Kasr-el-Nil to attend at the reading of the Decree of Degradation issued against Arabi, Toulba, Abd-el-Aal, Mahmoud Sami, Ali Fehmi, and Yacoub Sami.

The party were driven up to the entrance of the Palace and then conducted to the square within, where about 300 Egyptian troops were drawn up, with their officers. The latter were formed into a semi-circle, Arabi and his companions occupying the open space at one end. Ali Pasha Ghalib, the Under-Secretary for War, then read out the Decree, which was very short, declaring the persons in question for ever degraded from their grades, titles, and dignities. He then asked them whether they had their decorations, &c., with them, and on their replying in the negative, he told them to give them up, on returning to their quarters, to an officer whom he designated, to which some of them made a sign of assent. At the close of the reading three cheers, led by an officer, were given by the soldiers for the Khedive. Ali Pasha then dismissed the prisoners, who were taken back to their carriages.

No natives were allowed into the square, but a small assemblage had collected at the entrance, some of whom, I was told, cheered Arabi, in subdued tones, as he passed along.

I have, &c.
(Signed) NOEL TEMPLE MOORE.

No. 8.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received January 2, 1883.)

(No. 62.)

My Lord,

Cairo, December 26, 1882.

ALL the preparations for the departure of Arabi and his associates are now complete. The ship engaged to convey them to Ceylon is the "Marcotis," of 1,392 tons burden, belonging to Messrs. Moss and Co. Under the terms of the contract she will be provided with a doctor, a stewardess, and an adequate number of stewards and attendants; the dietary is to be such as is usually supplied in passenger ships to first and second class passengers. Due attention has been paid to sanitary arrangements, and the President of the Sanitary Council has visited the vessel on the invitation of Messrs. Moss and Co., and has expressed his satisfaction. The prisoners will start this evening at 9 o'clock by train for Suez, and in order to prevent the possibility of any accident, a small guard of English soldiers will accompany them. I have thought this precaution necessary, as there is a large unruly Greek population at Zagazig, who might possibly attempt to stop the train and offer violence to Arabi.

Each prisoner will be furnished with a small sum of ready money in anticipation of his allowance, in order to meet initial expenses on reaching his destination.

I believe that Messrs. Broadley and Napier are well satisfied with all the arrangements that have been made, both as regards the personal luggage and effects of the prisoners, and the other minor details incident to their transportation.

Your Lordship will, I am sure, understand that the whole of this business has been of an excessively troublesome character, involving, as it has done, the settlement of innumerable difficulties arising from the anomalous character of the transaction and the inexperience of the officials concerned. If things have gone so smoothly and satisfactorily it is owing, on the one hand, to the indefatigable energy and forethought of Sir Charles Wilson, and, on the other, to the humane and conciliatory spirit of the Egyptian Government, who, while insisting with due firmness on the proper execution of the Khedivial Decrees in reference to the prisoners, have endeavoured at the same time to carry out their instructions in such a way as not to aggravate the severity of the sentences by the infliction of petty, personal, and unnecessary annoyance.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

No. 9.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received January 2, 11 P.M.)

(No. 1.)

(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, January 2, 1883, 8.30 P.M.

GENERAL WOOD has enlisted Major Chermide in the Egyptian army, who is acting as Military Attaché to Malet. As long as the English army is here Malet will want an English officer attached to him. May I ask the General for one, and will you authorize his receiving the salary of a Vice-Consul enjoyed by Major Chermide while attached?

No. 10.

Mr. Swainson to Sir J. Pauncefote.—(Received January 4.)

Sir,

Admiralty, January 2, 1883.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the perusal of Earl Granville, extracts of a letter from Lord Alcester, dated 16th ultimo, in which the performance of police duties by the Royal Marines temporarily employed at Port Saïd, and the embarkation of Egyptian troops at Suez for the Soudan, are referred to.

I am, &c.

(Signed) E. N. SWAINSON.

Inclosure in No. 10.

Admiral Lord Alcester to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

(Extract.)

"*Helicon*," at Corfu, December 16, 1882.

CAPTAIN MOLYNEUX, C.B., Senior Officer at Port Saïd, reports that the manner in which the police duties are being performed by the Royal Marine detachment is giving great satisfaction, so much so that a Petition, signed by almost all the respectable inhabitants, with a few notable exceptions among the French, has been sent to his Excellency Lord Dufferin, praying that they may not be withdrawn, and urging that under no circumstances should the European quarter be again subjected to Arab police supervision.

* * * * *

A large number of Egyptian troops arrive daily at Suez for embarkation on their way to the Soudan.

No. 11.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received January 6, 6.45 P.M.)

(No. 7.)

(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, January 6, 1883, 3.30 P.M.

THERE has been a collision at Alexandria between some Albanians and the European police, in which one Albanian has been shot and others wounded. These Albanians are the remainder of several hundred who were imported into the country immediately after the overthrow of Arabi. Five hundred have been absorbed into the army of the Soudan and have left Egypt. Three hundred unfortunately still remain at Alexandria. Sir E. Malet and I have now obtained a positive assurance from Chérif Pasha and the Minister of the Interior that within a week every imported Albanian and Turk will be sent back whence he came, unless he prefers enlisting at once in Soudan regiment. The Government will have to pay some small compensation, but this will be better than allowing such a nuisance to continue. The Government had already promised to get rid of these men, which, indeed, it was doing, but, unfortunately, not fast enough.

No. 10*.

Earl Granville to the British Suez Canal Directors.

(No. 2.)

Gentlemen,

Foreign Office, January 5, 1883.

HER Majesty's Government have considered your report (No. 20, Commercial, of the 5th December) of the discussion which took place in the Works Committee of the Suez Canal Company, on the means to be adopted for making the Canal sufficient for the rapidly increasing traffic passing through it. They have also had before them your despatch No. 21, Commercial, of the 13th ultimo, giving explanations as to the part which you took in the discussion of a proposal—mentioned at the meeting of the Committee—for the construction by the Company of a second canal.

At the approaching meetings of the Committee and of the Board of Direction, Her Majesty's Government desire that you will abstain from advocating any particular plan for affording additional accommodation for vessels using the Canal, but that you will report to me what passes.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 12.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received January 10, 1883.)

(No. 65.)

My Lord,

Cairo, December 26, 1882.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 61 of this day's date, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship, herewith, copy of the Khedivial Decree degrading Arabi and the six principal chiefs of the late rebellion from their rank and titles.

I have, &c.

(Signed) DUFFERIN.

Inclosure in No. 12.

Extract from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of December 24, 1882.

Décret.

NOUS, Khédive d'Égypte,

Vu les Arrêts de la cour martiale en date des 22, 26, et 29 Moharrem 1300 (3, 7, et 10 Décembre, 1882);

Vu nos Décrets en date des 22, 26, et 29 Moharrem, 1300 (3, 7, et 10 Décembre, 1882);

Notre Conseil des Ministres entendu;

Décrétons :

Article 1^{er}. Ahmed Arabi, Toulba Ismat, Abd-el-Al Helmi, Mahmoud Samy, Aly Fehmi, Mahmoud Fehmi, et Yacoub Samy sont déclarés déchus de tous leurs titres, grades, et dignités, et rayés à jamais des cadres de l'armée Égyptienne.

Art. 2. Nos Ministres de l'Intérieur et de la Guerre et de la Marine sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution du présent Décret.

Fait au Palais d'Abdine, le 10 Seffer, 1300 (21 Décembre, 1882).

(Signé) MÈHÈMET TEWFIK.

Par le Khédive :

Le Président du Conseil des Ministres,

(Signé) CHÉRIF.

Le Ministre de l'Intérieur,

(Signé) ISMAÏL EYOUB.

Le Ministre de la Guerre et de la Marine,

(Signé) OMAR LOUTFI.

No. 13.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received January 10, 1883.)

(No. 70.)

My Lord,

Cairo, December 31, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a letter from Chérif Pasha, the President of the Council of the Egyptian Government, acknowledging the receipt of the undertaking of Arabi and his fellow prisoners to proceed to and remain in whatever place might be indicated to them by the Government.

His Excellency is further good enough to express to me his sense of the obligation entertained by the Egyptian Government for the assistance I lent them in disposing of the difficulties arising from the protracted proceedings connected with the Arabi trial. As your Lordship is aware from my previous correspondence, the assistance in question merely referred to the friendly advice I submitted to the Egyptian Ministers to abandon those counts in the indictment which did not seem to be capable of proof. The acknowledgments which Chérif Pasha has now volunteered in so hearty a manner sufficiently prove that the Egyptian authorities fully recognize the prudence of the course adopted.

I have, &c.

(Signed) DUFFERIN.

Inclosure in No. 13.

Chérif Pasha to the Earl of Dufferin.

M. le Comte,

Caire, le 30 Décembre, 1882.

J'AI l'honneur de vous accuser réception de la dépêche que vous avez bien voulu m'adresser, en date de ce jour, pour me transmettre copie, certifiée conforme, d'un engagement, sous serment, pris par Arabi et les autres meneurs de la révolte militaire de se rendre partout où il plairait au Gouvernement Égyptien d'indiquer et d'y rester.

En vous remerciant de cette communication, je ne saurais, en même temps, m'empêcher de vous exprimer, M. le Comte, toute ma reconnaissance pour l'appui que le Gouvernement de Son Altesse a trouvé auprès de votre Excellence à l'effet de hâter la solution d'une affaire dont les lenteurs étaient préjudiciables à tous égards.

Veuillez, &c.

(Signé) CHÉRIF.

No. 14.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received January 10, 1883.)

(No. 72.)

My Lord,

Cairo, December 31, 1882.

THE Egyptian Government have communicated to me a declaration from the political exiles, written previous to their departure from Suez, and expressive of their gratitude for the arrangements on board the "Mariotis."

This document, of which I have the honour to inclose a copy, confirms my previous statements as to the desire of this Government to do whatever was reasonable for the well-being of the exiles.

I have, &c.

(Signed) DUFFERIN.

Inclosure in No. 14.

Declaration from Political Exiles as to well-being on board Ship.

(Traduction.)

NOUS, Soussignés, dont les cachets sont ci-bas apposés, remercions M. le Capitaine Blomfield et lui sommes reconnaissants pour tous les services et la commodité qu'il a rendus tant à nous qu'à nos familles à bord du bateau "Mariotis," ainsi que pour tous les soins qu'il a prêtés pour pourvoir à ce qui était nécessaire en général, et en particulier dans le bateau en question, tel que nourriture, boisson et dortoir pour nous, et pour toutes nos familles.

Et, en réalité, nous ne saurons trop le remercier de tous les biens qu'il a fait, et dont mention ci-dessus.

Nous avons, en conséquence, délivré la présente du fond de notre cœur pour l'en remercier, et nous demandons à Dieu de l'en récompenser en bien.

Suivent les signatures—

(Signé)

MAHMOUD SAMY.
AHMED ARABI.
YACOB SAMY.
MAHMOUD FEHMY.
ALY FEHMY.
TOULBA ISMAT.
ABD-EL-AL HELMY.

Le 27 Décembre, 1882.

No. 15.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received January 10.)

(No. 1.)

My Lord,

Cairo, January 1, 1883.

I AM happy to be able to inaugurate the new year by transmitting to your Lordship the plenary amnesty which has been this morning signed by His Highness the Khedive in favour of all those who may have been implicated in the late rebellion and who have not been specially dealt with by previous Decrees.

I have, &c.

(Signed) DUFFERIN.

Inclosure in No. 15.

Amnesty Decree, dated January 1, 1883.

NOUS, Khédive d'Égypte,

Inspiré par notre affection et notre sollicitude envers le peuple Égyptien, et par notre volonté de ramener à jamais par l'oubli et le pardon la paix et la concorde entre tous les habitants de l'Égypte;

Et après le châtement infligé aux principaux instigateurs des désordres qui ont désolé notre pays, ne voulant voir dans la conduite de ceux qui les ont suivis que les conséquences de l'intimidation ou d'un égarement irréfléchi;

Décrétons :

Article Unique.—Sont amnistiés, pleinement et entièrement, tous les Égyptiens impliqués pour crimes ou délits politiques, dans les faits insurrectionnels survenus en Égypte pendant ces derniers temps, à l'exception de ceux qui ont été jusqu'à ce jour frappés par condamnations à décisions spéciales.

Nos Ministres, &c.

Fait au Caire, le 1^{er} Janvier, 1883.

(Signé) MÉHÉMET TEWFIK.

No. 16.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received January 10.)

(No. 4.)

My Lord,

Cairo, January 2, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a copy of the Budget of the Egyptian Government for 1883, together with the Decree accompanying it.

The Ordinary Budget is divided, for greater facility of reference, as it was last year, into two parts: the one concerning the assigned, the other the non-assigned, revenues; the receipts and expenditure of each are shown separately, but a statement is also added giving the combined result of the whole.

The Assigned Budget.—On the receipt side there is little to deserve notice. There are some slight variations in receipts from the previous year; but it is customary to keep these figures pretty much the same as in the Budget presented to the Commission of Liquidation. The actual receipts are always considerably in excess of the estimates, and go to increase the amount available for sinking fund.

The only item which requires explanation is the large increase under "Railway Expenditure," from £ E. 171,912 in 1882 to £ E. 541,211 in 1883. This is apparent only. In 1882, as in the preceding year, the sum debited to the Ordinary Budget for railways was much the same as in the Liquidation Budget, the difference between that figure and the sum actually needed being debited to the Extraordinary Budget, which is the sum of the savings and the excess receipts of the previous year's Ordinary Budget. But in 1883 there are no funds to furnish an Extraordinary Budget, the year 1882 having left neither savings nor excess receipts. Moreover, there is no reason why the Extraordinary Budget (which is made up of the savings and excess receipts of the assigned revenues only) should continue to bear any part of the charge for railways (an assigned Administration), other than those which, by Article 4 of the Law of Liquidation, the State is called on to bear.

In future all expenses of the railway, other than those classed in Article 4 of the

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I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure 1 in No. 16.
(Tableau A.)—BUDGET ORDINAIRE.

1. Budget sur Ressources affectés à la Dette Consolidée.

RECETTES.				DÉPENSES.			
	Budget pour l'exercice 1883.		Budget pour l'exercice 1882.		Budget pour l'exercice 1883.		Budget pour l'exercice 1882.
	£ E.	£ E.			£ E.	£ E.	
(A.) Contributions et revenus perçus dans les Moudirichs de Béhéra, Garbuh, Ménoufieh, et Sout—							
Impôts Fonciers ..	2,325,320	2,317,835		Service de la Dette—			
Autres Contributions Directes ..	96,499	96,415		Dette Privilegiée ..	1,157,597	1,159,212	£ E.
Justice ..	37,165	39,920		Dette Unifiée ..	2,212,409	2,223,927	
Octrois ..	20,600	20,600		Dépenses administratives des Provinces et Administrations affectées—			
Autres impôts ..	49,637	49,410		Services dépendant du Ministère des Finances (y compris le sol)..	83,488		
Revenus divers ..	27,156	29,498		Services dépendant du Ministère de l'Intérieur (y compris la Police) ..	59,245	59,245	
Produits divers ..	3,038	2,510		Douanes ..	153,408	63,579	
Remboursement des avances faites aux villageois ..	3,421	3,905		Chemins de fer et télégraphe ..	62,809	471,912	
Retenues sur les traitements ..		3,130	2,563,113	Port d'Alexandrie ..	541,244	35,737	
(B.) Chemins de fer, télégraphes, et Port d'Alexandrie—		2,562,836			796,761		713,961
Chemins de fer et télégraphe..	1,121,700						
Port d'Alexandrie ..	65,015						
Retenues sur les traitements ..	7,125	1,193,840	1,193,920				
(C.) Douanes—							
Revenus des Douanes ..	715,300	711,600					
Retenues sur les traitements ..	1,700	1,700	713,300				
Total ..	..	..	4,473,676				
Non valeurs à déduire ..	..	..	60,000				
Total des revenus affectés ..	..	..	4,413,676				
				Total ..	..	..	4,097,100

RÉCAPITULATION.		
	1883.	1882.
Recettes	£ E.	£ E.
Complément du prélèvement du 7 pour cent des recettes brutes des quatre provinces affectées*	4,413,676	4,410,333
Dépenses	25,990	33,108
Excédent de recettes des revenus affectés à employer à l'amortissement conformément à l'Article 4 de la Loi de Liquidation	4,387,686	4,377,225
	4,167,067	4,097,100
	220,619	250,125

* Le Gouvernement étant autorisé par l'Article 9 de la Loi de Liquidation à prélever pour subvenir aux dépenses administratives des provinces affectées 7 pour cent des recettes brutes de ces provinces, soit
Et les dépenses administratives d'après l'état ci-dessus ne s'élevant qu'à
Le complément du 7 pour cent soit
Doit être déduit des recettes de ce Budget pour être porté en recette du Budget sur ressources non affectées.

(Tableau B.)—BUDGET ORDINAIRE.—(2.) Budget des Ressources non affectées à la Dette Consolidée.

RECETTES.					DÉPENSES.				

Rouge et les Travaux Publics qui, dans une année normale, auraient figuré au Budget Extraordinaire.

Cette mesure aura pour résultat évident de diminuer d'autant les ressources disponibles du Budget Extraordinaire de 1884; en sorte que, pendant un certain temps encore, le Gouvernement devra s'astreindre à des économies exceptionnelles.

Je suis, &c.

Le Président du Conseil des Ministres,
(Signé) CHÉRIÉ.

No. 17.

Consul Moore to the Earl of Dufferin.—(Received at the Foreign Office, January 10.)

My Lord,

Cairo, January 3, 1883.

I BEG leave to resume, in a final Report, the observations I have made and the impressions I have received during the time I have been attached to your Excellency's Mission in Egypt. It is, perhaps, the more desirable to do so inasmuch as, in my more recent intercourse with the people, they have spoken out their minds with much greater freedom than before—a freedom born of the implicit confidence in us with which our action in Egypt has inspired them.

As a stranger to the country, the thing that struck me most was the sharply-defined line which separates the Turks and Circassians from the Egyptians proper; in opinion, aspirations, and on the all-important question of reform, there exists a divergence so wide as would probably have resisted any attempt at establishing a *modus vivendi* between them short of the authoritative, direct, and beneficent intervention which England is exercising in the country. While the Turks are for leaving things very much as they are, and affect to consider the Egyptians as unfit to govern themselves, the latter bitterly resent this imputation, feel aggrieved that so few of them are employed in the higher grades of the public services, the army, &c., and claim a fair share in the government of the country.

In a previous Report I stated that disapproval was professed by many of the late movement of Arabi. No such professions are now made. It is not necessarily the individual whom the people sympathize with—indeed, some spoke slightly of his capacity, others condemned some of his actions; but there is a wide-spread sympathy with the cause he is considered to have struggled for—the cause of the people against a Government which oppressed them and ignored their rights. Hence, undoubtedly, the intense satisfaction with which the commutation of the sentence pronounced on Arabi was received by the mass of the indigenous population, and the corresponding increase in the friendly feeling which has been rapidly developing itself towards England amongst them. "England has now," said an Egyptian gentleman to me, "four millions of Egyptians on her side."

I should not reflect faithfully the popular sentiment were I only to say that, by our policy in Egypt, we have gained the confidence of the people; we have also acquired their attachment. "Our country will ever be grateful to Arabi for having been the cause of English intervention in Egypt, now that we see your good intentions towards us." "Now, at last, we may hope to see real reform and the bettering of our condition." "We are very grateful to England for what she is doing for us." Such are sentiments I am constantly hearing expressed. No better proof of the success of our policy, and of the satisfaction it has evoked, can be adduced than the complete tranquillity which reigns throughout the country so soon after the agitated period through which it has passed. No disorders or disturbances are anywhere occurring; we do not even hear of a street brawl; good relations appear to be re-established between Europeans and natives, and travellers are starting as usual for Upper Egypt.

The three measures which are considered of primary importance, and which the people are most anxious to see carried out, are the reform of the Native Tribunals, the abolition of the arbitrary power of the provincial Governors and their subordinates, and the appointment of English Commissioners or Inspectors in every branch of the Administration. Without this last-named measure they would have no confidence in the efficacy or stability of the new institutions. The mention of this point will not have escaped your attention in my translation of the substance of an Address recently presented to your Excellency, written "on behalf of the people of Egypt." I have not the least doubt of the genuineness of this Memorial, that it expresses the real sentiments and wants of the people, and that prudential considerations alone deter-

mined its presentation anonymously. As regards judicial reform, many are in favour of extending the jurisdiction of the International Tribunals to the natives, who have so much greater confidence in them than in their own as to have recourse to various subterfuges in order to get their suits and causes transferred to them for trial and decision.

Representative institutions are little understood by the mass of the people, and, therefore, not appreciated at their just value. The more enlightened class, however, desire the revival of the Chamber of Notables, but only on condition of real freedom of election for the constituents and of opinion and speech for the Representatives, neither of which existed in connection with the late Chamber.

Complaint continues to be made of the onerous tax on all trades and industries, and of the exemption of foreigners from taxation, as set forth in a former Report.

The Khedive is credited with a more benevolent disposition than many of his predecessors, but there is the radical distrust of him as a Turk, and he is considered to be wanting in strength of character.

In conclusion, I have been many times asked to express to your Excellency the grateful appreciation by the people of your efforts to secure their welfare, and their confident expectation of the dawn of a better era for their country under the powerful and generous protection of England.

I have, &c.

(Signed) NOEL TEMPLE MOORE.

No. 18.

The British Suez Canal Directors to Earl Granville.—(Received January 11.)

(No. 2.)

My Lord,

Paris, January 9, 1883.

WE have the honour to report that in obedience to instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 1st instant, we made the Declaration, of which we annex a copy, to M. de Lesseps, for communication to the Council of Administration.

It was at the request of M. Charles de Lesseps that we observed this form of communication. He stated that our Declaration would be made known to the Council at its next meeting, and that the reply, which in the meantime would have been sent to us, would also be submitted to the Council.

We have, &c.

(Signed) J. STOKES.
C. RIVERS WILSON.
EDWD. J. STANDEN.

Inclosure in No. 18.

The British Suez Canal Directors to Count F. de Lesseps.

M. le Président Directeur,

Paris, le 8 Janvier, 1883.

NOUS sommes chargés par le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté la Reine de vous informer que le Gouvernement s'est décidé à payer les taxes et les charges prélevées par la Compagnie du Canal de Suez sur les vaisseaux de guerre, les transports, &c., employés dans le Canal pendant les récentes opérations militaires en Égypte, en témoignage des grands avantages qui ont résulté de l'emploi du Canal; mais le Gouvernement n'admet pas qu'il y ait eu aucune obligation légale de payer ces taxes et charges dans les circonstances de l'occupation militaire pour la suppression de la récente révolte.

Le Gouvernement est appuyé dans cette manière de voir par le Gouvernement Égyptien.

En ce qui concerne le droit de la Compagnie à ce paiement au point de vue de l'équité, il faut prendre en considération le fait que la présence des forces Britanniques sur le Canal a seule empêché la suspension du trafic, et la cessation en conséquence des recettes de la Compagnie pendant une longue période.

Veuillez, &c.

(Signé) J. STOKES.
C. RIVERS WILSON.
EDWD. J. STANDEN.

The British Suez Canal Directors to Earl Granville.—(Received January 11.)

(No. 3.)

My Lord,

Paris, January 9, 1883.

WE have the honour to report that we attended the meetings of the Works Committee of the Suez Canal yesterday and this morning.

In obedience to your Lordship's instructions of the 5th instant, we abstained from advocating any particular system of improvement.

M. de Lesseps expressed disappointment at this attitude on our part after the discussion had been adjourned for a month to allow of the various plans suggested being laid before Her Majesty's Government.

He maintained that, being members of the Committee, it was incumbent upon us to give some vote or expression of opinion.

We conceived that we should not be departing from your Lordship's instructions to abstain from advocating any particular plan if we signified our acquiescence in the scheme proposed by the practical officers of the Company for the expenditure of the 23,000,000 fr., a scheme which was approved by the rest of the Commission, and this was the course which we accordingly adopted.

In the final meeting of the Works Committee M. Charles de Lesseps summed up the discussion in a Report of which we annex a copy, and which succinctly and correctly states the present position of the question.

The Report was communicated to the Council of Administration this afternoon. It was adopted, and a formal vote was taken for the works recommended by the Committee.

It is estimated that these works will be entirely completed in 1888, and they will be undertaken in the order in which they stand.

We have, &c.
(Signed) J. STOKES.
C. RIVERS WILSON.
EDWD. J. STANDEN.

Inclosure in No. 19.

Decision arrived at by the Works Committee, and adopted by the Council of Administration at its Meeting on the 9th January, 1883.

LA Commission ayant eu à examiner le projet de la Direction basé sur les actes de concession et sur les pouvoirs donnés au Conseil par l'Assemblée Générale des Actionnaires de 1882 ;

Ainsi qu'un projet de création d'une double voie maritime,

Estime que le projet de la Direction satisfait aux besoins de la navigation pour un trafic de 10,000,000 de tonnes, et permet des extensions successives en rapport avec un développement plus considérable encore de la navigation.

En ce qui concerne le projet de création d'une double voie maritime, il mériterait d'être sérieusement et pratiquement étudié. Sans parler des compensations que comporterait ce projet en raison des sacrifices importants qu'il exigerait de la part de la Compagnie, compensations dont l'idée générale se trouve indiquée dans les procès-verbaux des délibérations de la Commission, la Commission constate notamment que l'étendue des terrains à la disposition de la Compagnie en vue de son exploitation ne serait pas suffisante pour l'établissement d'une double voie et l'agrandissement des ports.

Cette seule considération impliquant la nécessité d'une négociation préalable à une étude plus approfondie de la question, la Commission constate que, dans ces conditions, elle ne peut pour le moment qu'accepter en principe cet ordre d'idées comme une charge devant laquelle il conviendrait de ne pas reculer, si, étant reconnue d'une utilité majeure pour le commerce universel, elle se présentait avec des justes compensations ;

Que l'importance des intérêts de la marine Anglaise dans la navigation du Canal sont tels que la Compagnie ne pourrait vouloir entamer de négociation à ce sujet qu'avec l'assentiment et l'appui du Gouvernement Britannique.

En conséquence la Commission est d'avis d'adopter, dans l'ordre suivant, la série des travaux à exécuter actuellement, conformément au projet de la Direction :—

Rectification du talus ouest du chenal de l'avant port de Port-Saïd entre les hectom. 0 et 5 ;

Création du nouveau bassin Afrique de Port-Saïd ;

Élargissement du plafond du Canal dans la traversée des petits lacs amers ;

Élargissement Afrique du Canal, entre Suez et le kilom. 152 ;

Doublement de la gare d'Ismailia ;

Agrandissement de la gare de Kantara ;

Agrandissement de la gare du kilom. 133 ;

Rectification de la courbe est de la gare de Timsah ;

Rectification de la courbe sud des petits lacs ;

Rectification de la courbe nord d'El-Guisr ;

Rectification de la courbe de Toussoun ;

Élargissement du Canal devant Port Tewfik ;

Approfondissement de la darse de Port Tewfik ;

Continuation annuelle des travaux d'empierrement.

Paris, le 9 Janvier, 1883.

The British Suez Canal Directors to Earl Granville.—(Received January 11.)

(No. 4. Confidential.)

My Lord,

Paris, January 9, 1883.

WITH reference to our No. 3 of this date, your Lordship will observe that the question of a second canal parallel to the existing Suez Canal is reserved for consideration at some future period, should it hereafter be found desirable.

The passage in M. Charles de Lesseps' Report which makes the resumption of this question dependent on the assent and support of the British Government, was specially inserted, as explained to us by M. Charles de Lesseps, as an expression of "déférence" to Her Majesty's Government.

M. Charles de Lesseps, in alluding to this subject, again insisted upon the necessity of securing some fresh advantages for the shareholders, in compensation for the large outlay which this new work would entail upon them.

As no practical consideration was involved in the discussion, we did not think it advisable to make any observation.

We have, &c.
(Signed) J. STOKES.
C. RIVERS WILSON.
EDWD. J. STANDEN.

Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 1.)

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, January 11, 1883, 1.15 P.M.

NETHERLANDS Hotel at Port Saïd.

By provisional contract for purchase it is provided that the "hodjets," or title-deeds, are to be obtained and delivered to Admiralty.

The Commission at the Hague representing Prince Henry's heirs ask Admiralty if they object to have these "hodjets" placed at once in the name of Her Majesty's Government without mentioning Prince Henry's name.

There would be no objection by English law, but you should consult Mr. Law whether there is any reason why this should not be done.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received January 12, 10.45 A.M.)

(No. 10.)

(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, January 12, 1883, 10 A.M.

THE 300 Albanians at Alexandria were shipped off yesterday to their homes.

Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.

(No. 14.)

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, January 12, 1883, 7.30 P.M.

CONSULT with Malet as to period during which Sir C. Wilson's services are likely to be required in Egypt.

War Office consider that he is employed in a civil capacity, and Treasury may oppose continuance of his Consular salary, to which he was only entitled up to the 31st October.

He might replace Chernside, but would probably object to ordinary allowance of a Military Attaché.

Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.

(No. 12.)

My Lord,

Foreign Office, January 13, 1883.

I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch No. 62 of the 26th ultimo, informing me of the arrangements made for the departure from Egypt of Arabi and the other prisoners, who were to leave on the evening of that day for Ceylon.

I have to request that you will express to the Egyptian Government the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at learning that the Decrees of the Khedive relating to the prisoners have been carried out in a spirit of humanity and conciliation.

Your Excellency will also be good enough to convey to Sir Charles Wilson the assurance that Her Majesty's Government fully appreciate the services rendered by him in connection with this affair.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

The British Suez Canal Directors to Earl Granville.—(Received January 15.)

(No. 6.)

My Lord,

Paris, January 12, 1883.

THE accounts of the Suez Canal Company for the year ended 31st December, 1882, have not yet been finally adjusted, but they are sufficiently complete to enable us to report the general results of the working of the Company during the year which has just terminated.

The figures which we submit will vary but very slightly from those which will be laid before the general meeting of the shareholders in the month of May next.

The total receipts of the Company from all sources amounted to 63,319,000 fr., of which 61,062,000 fr. represents the dues and tolls for the transit service.

30,201,000 fr. were required for the expenses of management, for the statutory interest of 5 per cent. and sinking fund on the share capital, and for the service of the debts of the Company, leaving a balance of receipts over expenditure of 33,118,000 fr.

Of this balance, 5 per cent., or 1,655,900 fr., is, in compliance with the statutes added to the reserve fund. The net profits of the Company are, therefore 31,462,100 fr., being 6,781,053 fr. in excess of those for 1881, and 19,131,957 fr. in excess of those for 1880.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received by telegraph, January 12.)

(No. 14. Ext. 7 and 10.)

My Lord,

Cairo, January 12, 1883.

I HAVE the honour of sending, for your Lordship's information, a short account of the recent disturbance at Alexandria, taken from a Report by Count della Sala.

In the afternoon of the 5th January notice was given at one of the police-stations that a fight was taking place between some tipsy Albanians. The officer in charge of the police-station ordered six unarmed European constables to the spot, who, after arresting three of the disturbers of the peace, were attacked by a large body of the Albanians, who came out of their barracks to rescue their countrymen. The European policemen being maltreated by showers of stones, and the Albanians commencing to fire their pistols, a further detachment of ten constables, with rifles and bayonets, but without ammunition, came to the assistance of their comrades. A bayonet charge was made, and the Albanians retreated to the terrace of their barracks, still maintaining a fire of pistol-shots and stones. At this moment another body of European police ran hastily up, without officers and in disorder. They had forcibly obtained a supply of cartridges from a neighbouring shop, and at once returned the fire of the Albanians. Superior officers arriving, the conflict shortly ceased, some thirty Albanians were made prisoners, and the combatants on both sides were ordered to return to their barracks.

An order of the day has been issued by Count della Sala announcing that an inquiry will be held, and blaming those European police who, without orders, had procured ammunition and opened fire.

The Albanians above mentioned were the remnants of a body of 900 who had been hastily imported into Alexandria from Epirus immediately after the battle of Tel-el-Kebir had placed the Khedive's Government in possession of power, with the view of being enrolled in the police. At the same time, a considerable number, both of Turks and Europeans, were recruited from various sea-port towns of the Adriatic and the Levant for the same purpose. As a consequence of these precipitate and ill-advised proceedings, a considerably larger number of persons were collected than were required. The materials themselves, moreover, were unsuitable. The Albanians were mountaineers who had never seen a town or a street, and who could not speak the language of the country. The Turks were equally ignorant of Arabic, and were in no way fitted by their antecedents for police duties, nor were many of the Europeans better qualified. Moreover, on principle, it was extremely inadvisable that the Egyptian Government should rely upon a foreign Mahomedan element for the maintenance of order in its cities.

His Excellency Chérif Pasha thoroughly acquiesced in these views, and he promised me some time ago that he would get rid of these superfluous and ineligible contingents, either by inducing the Turks and Albanians to enlist in the regiments about to start for the Soudan, or else by sending them and a proportion of the Europeans back to their homes with a small indemnity. This promise his Excellency had already commenced to fulfil, and 500 of the Albanians had been got rid of, as well as a considerable proportion both of the Turks and the Levantines.

The recent incident, however, having shown that the process of absorption and removal was not sufficiently rapid, and that the continued presence of these men at Alexandria was a source of danger, Chérif Pasha, at my instance, was good enough to ship them off at once to the ports from whence they had come.

It is only too evident, however, that a great deal more will have to be done before the condition of the Alexandria police can be considered satisfactory.

From Count della Sala's statement it is evident that, although at the outset the European police may have acted with propriety and forbearance, they eventually got out of hand, and conducted themselves in a reprehensible manner. So grave a breach of discipline as the taking of ammunition by force, and engaging in a free fight in the streets, is sufficient proof that their organization is radically defective, and will have to be remodelled in accordance with the principles laid down in my recent despatch to your Lordship No. 2 of the 1st instant, describing the intended constitution of the gendarmerie and police. In that despatch, which was written before the occurrence of the incident now under consideration, I stated that I had reason to fear that the condition of the Alexandria police was unsatisfactory. At the same time, I explained that neither General Baker nor Count della Sala could be held responsible for this, as, until the Budget was settled and the new appointments were made, neither of them was in a position to take the matter in hand, and break up the vicious system established a few months ago under the pressure of the then existing crisis. General Baker and Count della Sala, who went down to Alexandria when the news of the disturbance reached Cairo, have now returned, and having talked the matter over with the Egyptian authorities, I am of opinion that it will be advisable to place the urban police of Egypt under the control of some Englishman who has already had Indian, or Metropolitan, or Irish experience of police duties.

The foreign officers who were provisionally engaged by the Egyptian Government for the police were all military men, and, consequently, they have given far too much of a military tone to the corps they are administering; whereas, as I have never ceased to explain to the Minister of the Interior, not only the urban police, but even the gendarmerie, except when engaged on their outpost duties on the desert border, should be impressed as much as possible with the characteristics of a civil force, so that the population at large should come to regard them as servants of the public, and not as the armed and dreaded instruments of an arbitrary Government. With this view it will, perhaps, be necessary to replace for a time one or two of the ex-European officers now serving in the force by others possessing greater experience and more suitable antecedents. So convinced, indeed, is Count della Sala himself of the necessity of the services of a professional man being engaged that, with a high-minded and honourable conscientiousness which cannot be sufficiently extolled, he has consented to withdraw his claims for the post for which he had been designated, and to resume, for the present, his former functions as head of the force employed in the suppression of the Slave Trade. As a consequence, I have been able to place myself at once in communication with Lord Spencer and the Indian Government, who will probably be able to suggest the names of a few officers to fill the posts about to be vacated, and in this way we shall soon get the urban police into good order.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

The net profits are distributable in the following manner:—

	Fr.
71 per cent. to the shareholders	22,338,091
15 per cent. to the Egyptian Government (but already disposed of by them) ..	4,719,315
10 per cent. to the founders	3,146,210
2 per cent. to the Directors	629,242
2 per cent. to the employés	629,242
Total	31,462,100

The amount appropriated to the shareholders will yield a dividend of 55 fr. 84c. per share. This added to the regular interest of 5 per cent., or 25 fr., gives a total return of 80 fr. 84 c. per share, being equivalent to 16 per cent. on the share capital. A deduction of about 3 fr. 50 c. per share will have to be made on account of the Government taxes, leaving finally a net receipt per share for 1882 of about 77 fr. 34 c., or as nearly as possible 15½ per cent.

We have, &c.
(Signed) C. RIVERS WILSON.
J. STOKES.
EDWD. J. STANDEN.

No. 26.

Mr. Wyndham to Earl Granville.—(Received January 15, 8 A.M.)

(Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.)

Constantinople, January 14, 1883.

I HAVE been very confidentially informed by the Porte that the French Embassy have recommended the Ottoman Government not to remain indifferent to the state of affairs in Egypt.

No. 27.

Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 8.)
Sir

Foreign Office, January 15, 1883.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 911 of the 25th ultimo, inclosing copy of a despatch from Mr. Acting Consul Jago, giving an account of the proceedings at a meeting convoked by him of the leading merchants and shipping agents of Alexandria in order to ascertain their views with regard to the proposal for deepening the entrance to the harbour of that town.

These gentlemen appear to oppose the idea of paying a higher tariff in return for the increased facilities which they would enjoy if this scheme were carried out, but Her Majesty's Government would be glad to know as soon as possible the amount of support which it is likely to receive from the Egyptian Government, and what they would be prepared to do if Her Majesty's Government consented to render engineering assistance in the matter.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 28.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received January 16.)

(No. 6.)
My Lord,

Cairo, January 6, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith, extracted from the "Moniteur Egyptien" of the 3rd instant, a statement of the Commissioners of the Treasury of the Public Debt for the month of December.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 28.

Extract from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of January 3, 1883.

CAISSE DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE.

Année 1882.—Mois de Décembre.

ÉTAT Mensuel des Sommes versées à la Caisse de la Dette Publique sur les Revenus affectés.

					DETTE UNIFIÉE.				
Échéance du 1 ^{er} Mai, 1883—							£	s.	
Capital restant à amortir					..	..	..	..	56,726,420 0
Dotation d'intérêts ..					..	..	..	..	1,184,528 8

Désignation des Provinces et Administrations dont les Revenus sont affectés au service de la Dette Unifiée.	Sommes versées				Totaux au 31 Décembre, 1882.	
	Du 1 ^{er} au 31 Décembre, 1882.		Du 26 Octobre au 30 Novembre.			
	P.	T.	p.	P.	T.	p.
Province de Garbich	17,788,963	21	16,500,699	05	34,289,662	26
„ de Menoufich	9,625,950	33	11,070,251	07	20,696,202	00
„ de Béhéra	7,075,011	21	6,950,271	23	14,025,283	07
„ de Siout	1,900,000	00	500,000	00	2,400,000	00
Douanes	7,112,055	20	7,182,491	37	14,294,547	17
Droits sur les tabacs d'importation..	1,287,282	20	1,521,175	30	2,808,458	10
	44,789,263	38	43,721,889	22	88,511,153	20
					Soit, £ stg. 907,837	

DETTE PRIVILÉGIÉE.

Échéance du 15 Avril, 1883—				£	
Capital restant à amortir				22,466,800	
Dotation d'intérêts				561,670	
Dotation effective d'amortissement				32,000	
Reliquat de cette dotation, disponible pour l'échéance suivante				47	

Désignation des Administrations dont les Revenus sont affectés au service de la Dette Privilegiée.	Sommes versées		Totaux au 31 Décembre, 1882.
	Du 1 ^{er} au 31 Décembre, 1882.	Du 15 Octobre au 30 Novembre.	
	P. T.	P. T.	P. T.
Chemins de fer, télégraphes, et Port d'Alex- andrie	9,750,000	12,675,000	22,425,000
	9,750,000	12,675,000	22,125,000
			Soit, £ stig. 230,000

Nota.—Le complément des dotations de la Dette Privilégiée est prélevé sur les revenus de la Dette Unifiée.

Le Caire, le 2 Janvier, 1883.

Les Commissaires-Directeurs de la Caisse de la Dette Publique,

(Signé) B^{ns}. VETSER.
P. BARAVELLI.
A. MONEY.
G. LE CHEVALIER.

Pour copie conforme :

Le Contrôleur,
(Signé) W. Mog.

No. 29.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received January 16.)

(No. 7.)

My Lord,

Cairo, January 9, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith copy of a telegram received from Colonel Stewart at Khartoum; unless any news of importance reaches me I shall in future forward Colonel Stewart's telegrams by the mail instead of repeating them to your Lordship by telegraph, as hitherto.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 29.

Colonel Stewart to Sir E. Malet.

(Telegraphic.)

Khartoum, January 1, 1883.

ABDEL KADER PASHA telegraphs to-day for two more regiments to protect Khartoum when the troops march on Obeid. He is very decided in this request. He leaves to-morrow to attack the rebels in the Peninsula and clear the country. He is perhaps too anxious, and it will do him good to see what the rebels are. He is very oppressed by the late news of scarcity of food in Kordofan and Bara. Reliefs start as soon as the 9th battalion is available.

No. 30.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received January 16.)

(No. 7.)

My Lord,

Cairo, January 8, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith a copy of Sir Charles Wilson's Court-martial Report for the period from the 17th to the 31st December, 1882.

I have, &c.

(Signed) DUFFERIN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 30.

Report by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir C. Wilson of the Proceedings of the Court-martial, for the period December 17 to December 30, 1882.

THE Commission of Inquiry having completed its labours, and forwarded a list of suggested punishments for the prisoners chiefly implicated to the Minister of the Interior, was dissolved on the 18th. One member, however, was charged with the duty of preparing a complete return of all political prisoners who had been confined in Cairo, or in the provinces, with the punishments awarded to them. This list has not yet been completed.

The punishments suggested by the Commission were afterwards considerably modified by the Minister of the Interior.

On the 21st, a Decree was issued depriving the seven men who had been condemned to death, and afterwards reprieved, of their military rank and honours. On the 25th this Decree was read on parade, before the Egyptian troops at Kasr-el-Nil barracks, the seven prisoners being present. On the evening of the 26th the prisoners left Cairo for Suez with the members of their families who had elected to accompany them, and the steamer conveying them to Ceylon sailed for Colombo on the 27th.

On the 24th December Decrees were issued awarding various punishments to men implicated in the recent rebellion. The punishments are in accordance with the list sent up by the Commission, and revised by the Minister of the Interior.

At the request of Ismaïl Eyoub Pasha, Minister of the Interior, British officers have been appointed to watch the proceedings of the Commissions appointed to sit at Tantah and Alexandria for the examination of persons accused of murder,

incendiarism, &c. Major Macdonald, Highland Light Infantry, who was selected to watch the first, left for Tantah on the 30th December; and Major Brereton, Royal Irish Regiment, will attend the Alexandria Commission as soon as the necessary arrangements have been made.

(Signed) C. W. WILSON.

Cairo, December 31, 1882.

Inclosure 2 in No. 30.

Extract from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of December 26, 1882.

Decrees awarding various Punishments on Prisoners implicated in the late Rebellion, dated December 24, 1882.

Décret.

NOUS, Khédive d'Égypte,
Sur la proposition de notre Conseil des Ministres ;

Décrétons :

La compétence de la Commission Spéciale instituée à Alexandrie par notre Décret en date du 6 Zilecadé, 1299, 19 Septembre, 1882, est étendue à la journée du 11 Juillet et ne s'arrêtera qu'au 14 Septembre, 1882.

Nos Ministres de l'Intérieur et de la Justice sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution du présent Décret.

Fait au Palais d'Abdine, le 13 Sefter, 1300 (24 Décembre, 1882).

(Signé) MÉHÉMET TEWFIK.

Par le Khédive :

Le Président du Conseil des Ministres,

(Signé) CHÉRIF.

Le Ministre de l'Intérieur,

(Signé) ISMAÏL EYOUB.

Le Ministre de la Justice,

(Signé) FAKHRY.

No. 31.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received January 16.)

(No. 8.)

My Lord,

Cairo, January 8, 1883.

I INCLOSE, for your Lordship's information, a Table showing all the punishments which have been awarded to the political prisoners concerned in the late rebellion. They number 150.

With the case of the individuals in Group (A) your Lordship is fully acquainted, as they are the seven principals upon whom sentence was pronounced by the court-martial in the manner described in my previous despatches.

The three persons in Group (B) have all fled from the country. No. 3 is an unregistered British-Indian subject. He was station-master at Suez, and furnished Arabi with information of the movements of the British troops, and sent away the railway rolling stock before our forces landed. He was taken prisoner by the Indian contingent.

Abdul Ghaffar, in Group (C), was tried by the Commission at the same time as Arabi and his companions, but though he was a principal leader in the rebellion, the Egyptian Government has not thought him of sufficient importance, or his culpability sufficiently heinous to necessitate so extreme a penalty as banishment for life. He has, therefore, been sentenced by Decree to expulsion from the country for eight years.

Ali-el-Roubi, No. 1 in Group (D), was a prominent member of the Military party, and at one time its leader. He commanded at Tel-el-Kebir under Arabi. His case was investigated by the Commission at the same time as Arabi's, but as he refused either to plead, or to avail himself of the services of an English lawyer, or to give his parole, the Government was prevented from sending him with his associates

[This should be read as following Inclosure 2 in No. 30, page 22.]

Décret.

Nous, Khédive d'Égypte,
Sur la proposition de notre Conseil des Ministres ;

Décrétons :

Article 1^{er}. Sont astreintes à résider dans leurs abadiels ou communes respectives, et placées sous la surveillance de la police, tout en fournissant les cautionnements dont le montant et la durée sont fixés ci-après, les personnes impliquées dans le crime de rébellion et dont les noms suivent :—

1. Emine El-Chamsi, de la Province de Charkieh, £ E. 5,000, cinq ans.
2. Mourad Al-Saoudi, de la Province de Djizeh, £ E. 4,000, quatre ans.
3. Mohamed Galal, de la Province de Minieh, £ E. 3,000, trois ans.
4. Omar Mahgoub, de la Province de Minieh, £ E. 4,000, quatre ans.
5. Lamloum El-Saadi, de la Province de Minieh, £ E. 4,000, quatre ans.
6. Mohamed Abou Omar, de la Province de Siout, £ E. 3,000, quatre ans.

Art. 2. Le défaut de versement du cautionnement par l'une quelconque des personnes énoncées en l'Article précédent entraînera pour elle la peine de l'exil à Cosseir pour une période de temps égale à celle qu'aurait eue la durée du cautionnement.

Art. 3. Les personnes énoncées en l'Article 1^{er} ci-dessus sont dégradées de tous titres, grades, dignités, et immunités.

Art. 4. Notre Ministre de l'Intérieur est chargé de l'exécution du présent Décret.

Fait au Palais d'Abdine, le 13 Sefter, 1300 (24 Décembre, 1882).

(Signé) MÉHÉMET TEWFIK.

Par le Khédive :

Le Président du Conseil des Ministres,

(Signé) CHÉRIF.

Le Ministre de l'Intérieur,

(Signé) ISMAÏL EYOUB.

Décret.

Nous, Khédive d'Égypte,
Sur la proposition de notre Conseil des Ministres ;

Décrétons :

Article 1^{er}. Sont astreintes à résider dans leurs communes respectives, et placées sous la surveillance de la police, tout en fournissant un cautionnement dont le montant et la durée sont fixés ci-après, les personnes impliquées dans le crime de rébellion, et dont les noms suivent :—

1. Ahmed Abaza, de la Province de Charkieh, £ E. 2,000, cinq ans.
2. Ahmed Mahmoud, de la Province de Béhéra, £ E. 3,000, quatre ans.
3. Ibrahim El-Wakil, de la Province de Béhéra, £ E. 3,000, quatre ans.
4. Sadaoui El-Djebali, de la Province de Fayoum, £ E. 1,000, deux ans.
5. Soliman Djouna, de la Province de Charkieh, £ E. 300, trois ans.

Art. 2. Les personnes énoncées en l'Article précédent sont dégradées de tous titres, grades, dignités, et immunités.

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Notre Ministre de l'Intérieur est chargé de l'exécution du présent Décret.
Fait au Palais d'Abdine, le 13 Seffer, 1300 (24 Décembre, 1882).

(Signé) **MÉHÉMET TEWFIK.**

Par le Khédive :
Le Président du Conseil des Ministres,
(Signé) **CHÉRIF.**
Le Ministre de l'Intérieur,
(Signé) **ISMAÏL EYOUB.**

Décret.

Nous, Khédive d'Égypte,
Sur la proposition de notre Conseil des Ministres ;

Décrétons :

Article 1^{er}. Osman Fawzi Pacha, impliqué dans le crime de rébellion, est astreint à résider dans son abadiéh, sous la surveillance de la police et à verser un cautionnement de £ E. 4,000 pour le laps de temps de quatre années ; il est, en outre, déclaré incapable de servir les Dairas.

Art. 2. Notre Ministre de l'Intérieur est chargé de l'exécution du présent Décret.

Fait au Palais d'Abdine, le 13 Seffer, 1300 (24 Décembre, 1882).

(Signé) **MÉHÉMET TEWFIK.**

Par le Khédive :
Le Président du Conseil des Ministres :
(Signé) **CHÉRIF.**
Le Ministre de l'Intérieur,
(Signé) **ISMAÏL EYOUB.**

Décret.

Nous, Khédive d'Égypte,
Sur la proposition de notre Conseil des Ministres ;

Décrétons :

Article 1^{er}. Sont condamnées à la peine de l'exil durant les périodes de temps indiquées ci-après, les personnes impliquées dans le crime de rébellion et dont les noms suivent :

1. Djamikhan Ghouri, à perpétuité hors de l'Égypte et de ses dépendances.
2. Aly-el-Roubi, ex-Général de Brigade, vingt ans à Massawah, sous surveillance.
3. Hassan Moussa-el-Accad, vingt ans à Massawah, sous surveillance.
4. Omar Rahmi, trois ans à Souakin, sous surveillance.
5. Aly Hassan, ex-Ingénieur-en-chef du Chemin de Fer de Suez, trois ans à Cosseir, sous surveillance.

Hors de l'Égypte et ses dépendances :

6. Ahmed Abdel-Ghaffar, ex-Lieutenant-Colonel, huit ans.
7. Moustapha Abder-Rehim, ex-Colonel, cinq ans.
8. Id Mohammed, ex-Colonel, cinq ans.
9. Khadre Khadre, ex-Lieutenant-Colonel, cinq ans.
10. Hassan Gad, ex-Colonel, cinq ans.
11. Mohammed El-Zoumre, ex-Lieutenant-Colonel, cinq ans.
12. Ahmed Rifaat, ex-Directeur du Bureau de la Presse, cinq ans.
13. Cheik Abder Rahman Eleiche, Ulema, cinq ans.
14. Mohammed Moustapha El-Kourdi, de la Province de Benisuef, cinq ans.
15. Mahmoud Ahmed, ex-Adjudant-Major, quatre ans.
16. Fodeh Hassan, ex-Adjudant-Colonel, quatre ans.
17. Khalil Kamil, ex-Colonel, quatre ans.
18. Moustapha El-Nagdi, ex-Directeur de l'Hôpital d'Alexandrie, quatre ans.
19. Moustapha El-Arnaouti, de Damiette, quatre ans.
20. Abdel-Kader, ex-Cadi de Galioubieh, quatre ans.
21. Mohamed El-Hagrassi, de la Mosquée El-Azhar, quatre ans.
22. Ahmed Abdel Djawad, de la Province de Minich, quatre ans.

23. Mohamed Abdel Djawad, de la Province de Minich, quatre ans.
24. Youssef Ismaïl, de la Province de Minich, quatre ans.
25. Cheikh Youssef Chourrabé, Ulema, trois ans.
26. Ahmed Farag, ex-Lieutenant-Colonel, trois ans.
27. Cheikh Mohammed Abdou, ex-Directeur du Bureau Arabe de la Presse, trois ans.
28. Hassan El-Chamsi, ex-rédacteur du journal "Al-Moufid," ex-Professeur aux Écoles du Gouvernement, trois ans.
29. Emin Abou Youssef, de Damiette, trois ans.
30. Ibrahim El-Laccaui, ex-Inspecteur au Ministère de l'Intérieur, trois ans.
31. Mohammed Badi, ex-Juge au Tribunal de Première Instance du Caire, trois ans.
32. Ismaïl Djawdat, du Caire, trois ans.
33. Ahmed Rachuan El-Dischnaoui, de la Province de Kénch, trois ans.
34. Adam El-Arnaouti, de la Province de Fayoum, deux ans.
35. Aly Hussein, de la Province de Minich, deux ans.
36. Hussein Matrid, Bédouin, de la Province de Menoufieh, deux ans.
37. Mohammed Mohammed El-Guncidi, de la Province de Beni-Suef, un an.
38. Mohamed El-Sadre, un an.

Art. 2. Sont dégradées de tous titres, grades, dignités, et immunités celles des personnes énoncées en l'Article précédent qui auraient des titres, grades, dignités, ou immunités quelconques.

Art. 3. Nos Ministres de l'Intérieur et de la Guerre et de la Marine sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution du présent Décret.

Fait au Palais d'Abdine, le 13 Seffer, 1300 (24 Décembre, 1882).

(Signé) **MÉHÉMET TEWFIK.**

Par le Khédive :
Le Président du Conseil des Ministres :
(Signé) **CHÉRIF.**
Le Ministre de l'Intérieur,
(Signé) **ISMAÏL EYOUB.**
Le Ministre de la Guerre et de la Marine,
(Signé) **OMAR LOUTFI.**

Décret.

Nous, Khédive d'Égypte,
Sur la proposition de notre Conseil des Ministres ;

Décrétons :

Article 1^{er}. Sont astreintes à résider dans leur adadiéh ou commune respective, et placées sous la surveillance de la police, les personnes impliquées dans le crime de rébellion et dont les noms suivent :

Abadiéh :

1. Hussein Dramalli, ex-Sous-Secrétaire d'État au Ministère de l'Intérieur.
2. Youssef Bartow, ex-Directeur de l'Octroi d'Alexandrie.
3. Moustapha Naili, ex-Moufettieh de Bourdein.
4. Mohammed Aatif, ex-Lieutenant-Colonel de Cavalerie.
5. Ismaïl Danich, ex-Directeur de l'Octroi d'Alexandrie.

Commune :

6. Gaber Bey, de la Province de Beni-Suef.
7. Moustapha Sakeb, ex-Professeur aux Écoles du Gouvernement, et propriétaire du journal "El-Moufid."
8. Moustapha Abd-el-Latif, de la Province de Dakahlieh.
9. Aboul-Maati Saud, de la Province de Dakahlieh.
10. Mohamed Chalabi Toubar, de la Province de Dakahlieh.
11. Ismaïl, de la Province de Dakahlieh.
12. Mohamed Ebn-Chadad, de la Province de Dakahlieh.
13. Hussein El-Assar, de la Province de Charkieh.
14. Aly Abd-el-Hadi, de la Province de Minich.
15. Mohamed Abd-el-Samad, de la Province de Minich.

16. Aly Abou Youssef, de la Province de Minieh.
17. Ahmed Abou-Taleb, de la Province de Minieh.
18. Aly El-Makawi, de la Province de Charkieh.
19. Mohamed Abd-Elleh, de la Province de Charkieh.
20. Abou Zeid Ghanem, de la Province de Charkieh.
21. Suliman Mohamed, de la Province de Charkieh.
22. Hassan Farrag, de la Province de Fayoum.
23. Mahrusse Sid-Ahmed, de la Province de Beni-Suef.
24. Mohamed Abd-Allah, de la Province de Minieh.
25. Mohamed Mansour, de la Province de Minieh.
26. Ahmed El-Fiki, de la Province de Menoufieh.
27. Ali El-Feki, de la Province de Menoufieh.
28. Abd-el-Midjid-el-Feki, de la Province de Menoufieh.
29. Mohammed El-Miri, de la Province de Fayoum.
30. Soliman Gaber, fils de Gaber Bey, de la Province de Beni-Suef.
31. Aly Cassab, de la Province de Beni-Suef.
32. Cheikh Aly Nail, ex-Juge au Tribunal de Djizah et Galioubieh.

Art. 2. Sont dégradées de tous titres, grades, dignités, et immunités celles des personnes énoncées en l'Article précédent, qui auraient des titres, grades, dignités, ou immunités quelconques.

Art. 3. Nos Ministres de l'Intérieur et de la Guerre et de la Marine sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution du présent Décret.

Fait au Palais d'Abdine, le 13 Sefer, 1300 (21 Décembre, 1882).

(Signé) MÈHÈMET TEWFIK.

Par le Khédive:

Le Président du Conseil des Ministres,

(Signé) CHÉRIF.

Le Ministre de l'Intérieur,

(Signé) ISMAÏL EYOUB.

Le Ministre de la Guerre et de la Marine,

(Signé) OMAR LOUTFI.

to Ceylon as it had intended. He has, therefore, been relegated to Massowah, under police surveillance, the Government considering him too dangerous a man to be let loose for the present as a simple exile. Massowah, as your Lordship is aware, is the principal Egyptian port on the Red Sea, and as the town is built on an island, political prisoners, for whom imprisonment would be too harsh a penalty, are occasionally sent there. It has been represented that the station is unhealthy, but I learn from an American gentleman who knows it well, that this is not the case in any especial degree. Moreover, the adjoining mainland being high, is extremely salubrious, and I have suggested to the Egyptian authorities that the two persons noted in Group (D) might, on giving bail, be allowed to take up their abode in the neighbourhood, should their health suffer. As El-Accad, the second prisoner, belongs to a family of Soudan traders, it is probable he will not be inconvenienced by the climate. This individual took a leading and very discreditable part in the late rebellion, having received large sums of money from Constantinople, which he appears to have appropriated. He had already been banished for life to the Soudan by the sentence of Court. It is true his friends dispute the justice of the sentence. Be that as it may, when the Khedive, contrary, as I understand, to the wishes of his Ministers, allowed him to return, His Highness specially warned him not to engage in any further intrigues against the Government. These recommendations having proved fruitless, it is scarcely a matter of surprise that the Egyptian Government should be anxious to preclude him from doing more mischief. In any event, it was not a case in which I have felt myself authorized specially to intervene, as El-Accad was not one of our prisoners of war, but was captured in Crete by the Turkish authorities and surrendered to the Egyptian Government.

Omar Rahmy, sentenced (see Group E) to three years' residence at Souakin, was Arabi's Private Secretary. It has been considered undesirable to allow him for the present to go to any place where he could have free intercourse with the other exiles.

Aly Hassan, No. 2 in the same Group, was chief of the railway service during the rebellion, and personally directed the destruction of the railway bridge at Shabin-el-Kanatir after resistance was hopeless.

I need not trouble your Lordship with any special observations in regard to the persons noted in Groups (F—I). Their cases were examined by the Commission, and, as you will see by Sir C. Wilson's Memorandum, inclosed in my immediately succeeding despatch, far heavier penalties were awarded than were ultimately inflicted, His Highness the Khedive having, on the advice of his Ministers, after a careful review of the circumstances affecting each particular person, greatly mitigated their severity.

In conclusion, I think it right to explain to your Lordship that though from time to time, when consulted, I have not refused to express an opinion upon the matters referred to in this despatch, I have felt myself neither bound nor authorized to control the action of the Egyptian Ministers in regard to them. Her Majesty's Government have distinctly stated that they do not intend to take the responsibility of administering the country, and that the time will come when the Egyptian Government will be left to the management of its own affairs. Under these circumstances, I felt that I should be quite unjustified in preventing a Government which has been so recently established through the intervention of a foreign Power from taking such precautions against the intrigues of its enemies as it declares to be absolutely necessary for its future safety and stability. Had I seen it disposed to visit its political adversaries, whom we had enabled it to overcome, with gross cruelty, indignity, or injustice, I should not have hesitated to intervene, but as long as it kept within the bounds of moderation, it appeared to me to have the right to exercise, according to its own discretion, such a measure of severity towards those who had risen in rebellion against it, as the principles and traditions of administration universally recognized in the East justified and required. As a matter of fact, I doubt whether any rebellion in any European country would have been disposed of with so much leniency. No blood has been shed, the seven principal leaders are undergoing a fate far less harsh than they could have anticipated. Of the remainder there are only two who have been visited with anything like severity, but one of these, Ali-el-Roubi, No. 1 in Group (D), had he chosen, might have been as well off as his companions. The other, El-Accad, also Group (D), was not our prisoner, and both of them, instead of being sent to gaol, will have the faculty of living in such ease and comfort at the residence assigned to them as their private fortunes may command, for the property of neither has been touched. Had these two men and the other individuals now required to remain for a time in their communes and villages been tried by such Courts as the country possesses, they would certainly have been condemned to long

terms of imprisonment in unhealthy Egyptian gaols, or transported to the White Nile.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

Inclosure in No. 31.

TABLE showing all the Punishments which have been awarded to the Political Prisoners concerned in the late Rebellion.

- (A.) Exiled from Egypt for life, with confiscation of their property—
Ahmed Arabi.
Toulba Ismah.
Abd-el-Al Helmi.
Mahmoud Samy.
Aly Fehmi.
Mahmoud Fehmi.
Yakoub Samy.
- (B.) Exiled from Egypt for an indefinite period—
1. Mohamed Ebeid (ex-Lieutenant-Colonel).
2. Abdalla Nedin.
3. Djamikhan Ghouri.
- (C.) Exiled from Egypt for eight years—
1. Ahmed Abdul Ghaffar (ex-Lieutenant-Colonel).
- (D.) Relegated to Massowah for twenty years under police surveillance—
1. Aly el Roubi (ex-General of Brigade).
2. Hassan Moussa el Accad.
- (E.) Relegated to Sourkin and Cosseir for three years under police surveillance—
1. Omar Rahmi.
2. Aly Hassan (ex-Chief Engineer of Suez Railway).
- (F.) Relegated to their communes for five years or less, under police surveillance, with payment of caution money to the amount of 5,000L. and under—
12 in number.
- (G.) Relegated to their communes under police surveillance—
32 in number.
- (H.) Exiled from Egypt for period of five years and under—
33 in number.
- (I.) Dismissed from their former posts—
65 in number.

Grand total, 157 persons.

No. 32.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received January 16.)

(No. 9.)

My Lord,

Cairo, January 8, 1883.

I BEG to forward a Table, accompanied by a Memorandum communicated to me by Sir Charles Wilson, which sets forth the manner in which the sentences pronounced by the Cairo Commission on eighty-four of the chief prisoners who took part in the recent rebellion were commuted into lesser penalties by Khedivial Decree.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 32.

Memorandum by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir C. Wilson on Punishments proposed by Commission of Inquiry, and those awarded by Khedivial Decree.

THE accompanying Table shows the manner in which the Commission of Inquiry proposed to deal with eighty-four of the persons chiefly implicated in the recent rebellion, and the punishments which were finally awarded by Khedivial Decree.

The Commission proposed that all persons implicated should be excluded from the Government service in future ("privées à jamais de la capacité de servir le Gouvernement"). This proposal not having been adopted by the Government, was not embodied in the Decrees.

The following abstract of the Table will show the direction in which the Khedivial Decrees tended:—

PUNISHMENTS LIGHTER.

No. of Persons.	Proposed by Commission.				Commuted by Khedivial Decree.			
8	Residence under supervision				Residence under supervision.			
1	7 years' exile	..	..	..	..	Ditto.		
5	5 ditto	..	..	..	..	Ditto.		
10	3 ditto	..	..	..	..	Ditto.		
5	2 ditto	..	..	..	..	Ditto.		
3	1 ditto	..	..	..	..	Ditto.		
21								
1	10 years' exile	..	..	..	..	5,000L. bail, or 5 years at Cosseir.		
3	8 ditto	..	..	..	..	4,000L. " 4 "		
1	8 ditto	..	..	..	..	3,000L. " 3 "		
1	3 ditto	..	..	..	..	3,000L. " 3 "		
6								
2	8 years' exile	..	..	..	..	3,000L. bail for 4 years.		
1	5 ditto	..	..	..	..	2,000L. " 5 "		
1	5 ditto	..	..	..	..	300L. " 3 "		
1	3 ditto	..	..	..	..	1,000L. " 2 "		
5								
1	Exile for life	..	..	..	..	Exile for life.		
2	Ditto	..	..	..	..	5 years' exile.		
1	Ditto	..	..	..	..	4 ditto.		
1	Ditto	..	..	..	..	3 ditto.		
1	Ditto	..	..	..	..	2 ditto.		
6								
1	10 years' exile	..	..	..	..	5 years' exile.		
2	Ditto	..	..	..	..	3 ditto.		
3								
5	8 years' exile	..	..	..	..	5 years' exile.		
4	Ditto	..	..	..	..	4 ditto.		
3	Ditto	..	..	..	..	3 ditto.		
1	Ditto	..	..	..	..	1 ditto.		
13								
1	7 years' exile	..	..	..	..	4 years' exile.		
1	6 ditto	..	..	..	..	3 ditto.		
1	5 ditto	..	..	..	..	4 ditto.		
1	5 ditto	..	..	..	..	2 ditto.		
1	4 ditto	..	..	..	..	3 ditto.		
1	4 ditto	..	..	..	..	3 ditto.		
1	3 ditto	..	..	..	..	2 ditto.		
1	3 ditto	..	..	..	..	2 ditto.		
1	2 ditto	..	..	..	..	1 ditto.		
8								
1	Degradation, deprivation of employment, and police supervision	..	..	..	..	4,000L. bail for 4 years, and deprivation of Dairas.		
1	Degradation and police supervision	..	..	..	..	No punishment.		
1	3 years' exile	..	..	..	..	Not included in Decree to be tried by civil law.		
76								

(Signed) C. W. WILSON.

Cairo, January 8, 1883.

TABLE showing in Eighty-four Cases the Punishments proposed by Commission of Inquiry and those awarded by Khedivial Decree.

No.	Noms.	Fonctions ou Résidences.	Jugement proposé par la Commission d'Enquête.	Jugement rendu par Décret Khédivial.
1	Hassain Daramali	Ex-Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat au Ministère de l'Intérieur.	A résider dans une de leurs abadiéhs (propriété rurale) sous la surveillance de l'autorité administrative.	Sont astreintes à résider dans leurs abadiéhs sous la surveillance de la police.
2	Yousef Berto	Ex-Directeur de l'Octroi d'Alexandrie		
3	Mu-tafa Narli	Ex-Moufetish de Bourdain		
4	Mohamed Atif	Ex-Lieutenant-Colonel de Cavalerie		
5	I-mail Danish	Ex-Directeur de l'Octroi d'Alexandrie		
6	Gaber Bey	De Béni-Souef		
7	Mustafa Saker	Ex-Professeur aux écoles du Gouvernement et propriétaire du journal "El-Mofeed"		
8	Mustafa Abd-el-Latif	De la Province de Dakahlieh	Deux ans d'exil	Sont astreintes à résider dans leurs communes respectives et placées sous la surveillance de la police. Sont dégradées de tous titres, grades, dignités, et immunités, celles de ces trente-deux personnes qui auraient des titres, grades, dignités ou immunités quelconques.
9	Abo'l Mâti-Sard	"	"	
10	Mohamed Shelabi Tobar	"	"	
11	Ismail Botein	"	"	
12	Mohamed Ebn-Sheddad	"	"	
13	Hussein-el-Assar	Sharkieh	Cinq ans d'exil	
14	Ali Abd-el-Hadi	Minieh	Trois ans d'exil	
15	Mahomed Abd-es-Lamad	"	"	
16	Ali Abo-Yousef ou Abo-Robh Yousef	"	"	
17	Ahmed Abo-Taleb	Sharkieh	"	
18	Ali-el-Mekkawi	"	"	
19	Mohamed Abdulla	"	Sept ans d'exil	
20	Abo-Zeid-Ghanem-el-Assar	"	Cinq ans d'exil	
21	Suliman Mohamed-el-Assar	"	"	
22	Hassan Farag	Fayoom	"	
23	Mahrus Sid Ahmed	de Béni-Souef	"	
24	Mohamed Abdallah	Minieh	Trois ans d'exil	
25	Mohamed Mansoor	"	"	
26	Ahmed-el-Fiki	Menoufieh	Un an d'exil	
27	Ali-el-Feki	"	"	
28	Abd-el-Mejeed-el-Fiki	"	"	
29	Mohamed-el-Miri	Fayoum	Trois ans d'exil	
30	Suliman Gabr	Béni-Souef	"	
31	Ali Kassab	"	"	
32	Es-Sheikh Ali Nail	Ex-Juge au Tribunal, Caïre	Il résidera dans une de ses abadiéhs, et s'il n'a pas de propriété rurale il sera exilé hors de l'Égypte.	

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No.	Noms.	Fonctions ou Résidences.	Jugement proposé par la Commission d'Enquête.	Jugement rendu par Décret Khédivial.
33	Emin-es-Shemshi	De la Province de Sharkieh	Dix ans d'exil	A fournir des cautionnements de £ E. 5,000 pour 5 ans.
34	Mourad-es-Saouda	" Gizeh	Huit ans d'exil	A fournir des cautionnements de £ E. 4,000 pour 4 ans.
35	Mohamed Gallal	" Minieh	Trois ans d'exil	A fournir des cautionnements de £ E. 3,000 pour 3 ans.
36	Omar Mahgoab	"	Huit ans d'exil	A fournir des cautionnements de £ E. 4,000 pour 4 ans.
37	Lemlom-es-Sôdi	"	"	A fournir des cautionnements de £ E. 4,000 pour 4 ans.
38	Mahmood Abo-Omar	" Siout	"	A fournir des cautionnements de £ E. 3,000 pour 3 ans. Et de résider dans leurs abadiéhs ou communes respectives et placées sous la surveillance de la police, ou en défaut de versement du cautionnement, exil à Cosseir.
39	Ahmed Abaza	De la Province de Sharkieh	Cinq ans d'exil	A fournir des cautionnements de £ E. 2,000 pour 5 ans.
40	Ahmed Mahmood	" Béhéra	Huit ans d'exil	A fournir des cautionnements de £ E. 3,000 pour 4 ans.
41	Ibrahim-el-Wakcel	"	"	A fournir des cautionnements de £ E. 3,000 pour 4 ans.
42	Sadowi-el-Gobbali	" Fayoom	Trois ans d'exil	A fournir des cautionnements de £ E. 1,000 pour 2 ans.
43	Suliman Gomâ	" Sharkieh	Cinq ans d'exil	A fournir des cautionnements de £ E. 300 pour 3 ans. Et sont astreintes à résider dans leurs communes respectives sous la surveillance de la police.
44	Djamakhan Ghouri	Ex-Général de Brigade	Exil à perpétuité	Exilé à perpétuité hors de l'Égypte.
45	Ali-er-Rabi	"	Dix ans d'exil à Massowah	Vingt ans à Massowah, sous surveillance.
46	Hassan Moosa-el-Akkad	"	"	Trois ans à Souakin, sous surveillance.
47	Omar Rahmi	Ex-Ingenieur-en-chef du chemin de fer à Suez	Jugement de la Commission pas inscrit Il résidera dans sa propriété rurale sous surveillance.	Trois ans d'exil à Cosseir, sous surveillance.
48	Ali Hassan	"	"	Huit ans hors de l'Égypte et ses dépendances.
49	Ahmed Abd-el-Ghaffar	Ex-Lieutenant-Colonel	Jugement de la Commission pas inscrit Huit ans d'exil	Cinq ans d'exil.
50	Mustafa Abd-el-Rahcem	Ex-Colonel	"	
51	Aid Mohamed	"	"	
52	Khadr Khadr	Lieutenant-Colonel	"	
53	Hassan Gad	"	"	
54	Mohamed-es-Zumr	"	"	
55	Ahmed Rifaat	Ex-Directeur de la Presse	Dix ans d'exil	

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No.	Noms.	Fonctions ou Résidences.	Jugement proposé par la Commission d'Enquête.	Jugement rendu par Décret Khédivial.
56	Sheikh Abd-er-Rahman-al-Aish	Savant	Exilé à perpétuité	Cinq ans d'exil.
57	Mohamed Mustafa-el-Koerdi ..	De la Province de Béni-Souef .. .. .	.. .. .	
58	Mahmood Ahmea	Ex-Adjudant-Major	Cinq ans d'exil	
59	Fowda Hassan	Ex-Adjudant-Colonel	Sept ans d'exil	
60	Khalil Kamil	Ex-Colonel	Huit ans d'exil	Quatre ans d'exil.
61	Mustafa-el-Negdi	Ex-Directeur de l'Hôpital d'Alexandrie .. .. .	.. .. .	
62	Mustafa-el-Arnaoti	De Damiette	D'être exilé à perpétuité	
63	Abd-el-Kadr	Ex-Juge de Kaliobea	Trois ans d'exil	
64	Mohamed-el-Hagrassi	De la Mosquée "El Azhar" .. .. .	.. .. .	
65	Ahmed Abd-el-Ganwad	De la Province de Minieh	Huit ans d'exil	
66	Mohamed Abd-el-Ganwad .. .. .	" .. .. .	.. .. .	
67	Yousef Ismail	"	Trois ans d'exil	Trois ans d'exil.
68	Es-Sheikh Yousef Sharaba	Savant	Exilé à perpétuité	
69	Ahmed Farag	Ex-Lieutenant-Colonel	Quatre ans d'exil	
70	Es-Sheikh Mohamed-Abdo	Ex-Directeur du Bureau Arabe de la Presse	Dix ans d'exil	
71	Hasan-el-Siemshi	Ex-rédacteur du journal "El Mofced" et ex-professeur aux écoles du Gouvernement.	Huit ans d'exil	Deux ans d'exil.
72	Ameen Abo-Yousef	De Damiette	Dix ans d'exil	
73	Ibrahim-el-Lekkani	Ex-Inspecteur au Ministère de l'Intérieur	Huit ans d'exil	
74	Mohamed Badi	Ex-Juge Première Instance, Caire .. .. .	.. .. .	
75	Ismail Gowdat	Du Caire	Six ans d'exil	Un an d'exil.
76	Ahmed Reshwan-ed-El-shnawi	De la Province de Kench	Trois ans d'exil	
77	Adum-el-Arnaoti	" Fayoom	Exilé à perpétuité	
78	Ali Hassan	" Minieh	Cinq ans d'exil	
79	Hussein Maturid	Bédouin de la Province de Menoufieh	Trois ans d'exil	Sont dégradées de tous titres, grades, dignités et immunités celles de ces trente-huit personnes qui les possèdent.
80	Mohamed Ahmed-el-Goozeidi	De la Province de Béni-Souef	Deux ans d'exil	
81	Mohamed-es-Sadr	" Siout	Huit ans d'exil	
82	Osman Fowzi		A être dégradé de ses titres et décorations, et d'être privé de la capacité de servir le Gouvernement et les Dairas. Il résidera dans son abadiéh.	A résider dans son abadiéh sous la surveillance de la police, et à verser un cautionnement de £ E. 4,000 pour quatre ans. Il est en outre déclaré incapable de servir les Dairas.
Noms pas inscrit dans le Décret Khédivial.				
83	Rashid Husni	Général de Division	Il résidera dans son abadiéh sous la surveillance de la police.	Jugement manque.
84	Suliman Zogheb	Commandant, Citadel	Trois ans d'exil	This man is to be tried by ordinary Court, for cruelty to prisoners.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received January 16.)

(No. 10.)
Cairo, January 8, 1883.

My Lord,
I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the accompanying despatch from Sir Charles Wilson giving the reasons which guided his decision with regard to the case for the prosecution in the trial of Arabi, as expressed in his despatch of the 25th November last, inclosed in my despatch to your Lordship No. 31 of the 4th ultimo.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

Inclosure in No. 33.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir C. Wilson to the Earl of Dufferin.

Cairo, December 30, 1882.

My Lord,
WITH reference to my letter of the 25th November last respecting the prosecution of Arabi Pasha, I would beg to submit the following observations to your Excellency.

The reasons which guided my decision in the case were the unsatisfactory nature of the evidence, and the system upon which the examination of the prisoners and witnesses was conducted by the Commission.

The evidence, especially with regard to the abuse of the white flag and the burning of Alexandria, was in many important points conflicting and contradictory, and much of it was hearsay evidence, which would not be accepted in an English Court. No evidence was taken on oath, and there was no cross-examination of witnesses. Some of the written statements handed to the Commission were so nearly alike as to lead to the belief that they had been copied from a model document, or that there had been collusion between the writers. There was little direct evidence of any consequence, and the prosecution never attempted to draw up a connected history of Arabi Pasha's movements during the eventful days of the 11th, 12th, and 13th July. It was almost impossible to say where he was at certain times when a knowledge of his position was important to a correct judgment of the case.

The prosecution seemed to be based on the theory that certain events, such as the massacre of the 11th June and the burning of Alexandria could not have happened unless Arabi had ordered them, and that this was sufficient proof in itself that he had ordered them. On the other hand, it would have been possible to construct a fair defence from the evidence taken for the prosecution, without calling witnesses for the defence and without cross-examination.

A great number of written statements were accepted as evidence by the Commission without question. The writers, in many cases, never appeared before the Commission, and no steps were taken to elicit further information or to clear up doubtful points.

The prisoners, whilst under interrogation, were at first treated with consideration, but gradually, as it became evident that they would not commit themselves, they were pressed in a way quite contrary to all English ideas of justice or fairness. Men were on more than one occasion told by the prosecutor, in a forcible manner, that they were not speaking the truth; that they must go back to their cells, think over the matter, and come before the Commission next day.

It must be understood, too, that the most important prisoners were kept in strict solitary confinement for nearly two months; that on the 5th October, and again on the 7th, they were visited, insulted, and roughly treated by caresses and others from the Palace; and that in some cases they were not allowed to have proper sleep by the sentries, who continually roused them by knocking at the doors. The effect of the long solitary confinement, the want of exercise, and the continued anxiety was visible upon all; and the nervousness produced by the visit of the caresses was in one or two cases very evident. Men brought suddenly before the Commission under these conditions could not be expected to give proper evidence.

In the case of some of the witnesses examined it was manifestly to their interest to throw the blame on others, so as to exculpate themselves; their stories were not

always clear or straightforward, and their evidence would probably have broken down under cross-examination.

The only direct evidence incriminating Arabi was that of Suleiman Sami, who stated that Arabi had not only ordered him to burn Alexandria, but to kill the Khedive. The evidence of this man was open to grave suspicion. He was arrested at Crete, and brought to Alexandria, where he was received by the Governor and the Préfet de Police, one of whom accompanied him some distance in the train. Immediately on his arrival at Cairo he was brought before an extraordinary sitting of the Commission, which lasted till between 8 and 9 p.m. No notice was sent to me of the prisoner's arrival, or of the intention of the Commission to examine him, though I live close to the building in which the Commission sits. The next morning, when Suleiman Sami's examination was continued, he was confronted with two other prisoners, who at once contradicted his statements on important points. His bearing before the Commission produced an unfavourable impression, as he was the only prisoner who showed want of dignity and weakness when questioned. He was also so deeply implicated himself in the burning and looting of Alexandria, that it was only natural he should try to incriminate others.

As regards the specific charges against Arabi Pasha it appeared to me—

1. That if there were any abuse of the white flag on the 12th July, a fact in itself not easy to prove, it was through ignorance, and not through design. I may mention that white flags were flying on the Aboukir forts throughout the whole of the military operations.

2. That there was no evidence to connect Arabi with the massacre at Alexandria on the 11th June, and that it is doubtful whether a deliberate massacre of Europeans was ever intended. That the massacres at Tintah and other places after the bombardment were caused by the low class refugees from Alexandria, and that they ceased as soon as troops were sent down. That, after the first excitement had passed, order was preserved, and that there are instances of orders having been sent by Arabi to the Governors of towns, &c., to preserve order and protect Europeans.

3. That the evidence which connects Arabi Pasha with the burning of Alexandria is conflicting, and that there is no sufficient proof that he ordered the town to be destroyed. The portion of the town actually burned by the troops seems to have been small. The fire appears to have broken out about 4 p.m. on the 12th, and the troops evacuated the town the same evening. It then became the duty of the Civil Governor to preserve order, as far as he could, until the English occupation on the 14th. It is difficult to say where Arabi's responsibility ended and that of the Civil Governor commenced. It is also probable that some of the fires were lighted by the Bedouin, who had been assembled contrary to the wish of Arabi, and had entered the town on the 12th, and possibly also by British shells.

It is certain, however, that the houses in the Place Méhémet Ali were burned by Suleiman Sami and his regiment. Suleiman Sami asserted that he acted under orders from Arabi. On this point he was contradicted by Arabi and others, and some prisoners stated that Arabi sent messengers to prevent the burning of the houses. Suleiman Sami was said by every one to have displayed great ferocity on the occasion, and it is in evidence that he sent men specially to burn down the mosque and houses of Sheikh Ibrahim Pasha, with whom he was on bad terms. No animus appears to have been displayed by the soldiers, for they did not touch the British Consulate close to the Square. That building was burned on the night of the 13th—14th, after it had been seen by Mr. Cartwright (Blue Book, "Egypt No. 17, 1882," p. 148). The English church, near the Square, was not destroyed.

It is quite possible, though there is no proof, that Arabi Pasha knew Suleiman Sami was going to carry out the threat, he seems often to have made, of burning Alexandria, and that he had not courage to take the energetic measures necessary to prevent the act. A man of Suleiman Sami's character, who is bent upon mischief, can, on the other hand, do much as he pleases during moments of panic, such as that which ensued at Alexandria, when the people expected the British ships to open fire on the land defences and the town itself.

When the burning of the Square commenced, Arabi appears to have shown great want of decision, energy, and courage. The efforts which he made to stop the conflagration seem not to have been sufficient, but it is just at this point that the evidence becomes most conflicting and unsatisfactory.

It must be remembered that no evidence was taken for the defence, and that no witnesses were cross-examined.

After the evacuation of Alexandria by the troops, on the evening of the 12th,

neither the Governor nor the Préfet de Police appear to have made any attempt to maintain order, though a small body of armed men from the police might have done much to prevent further incendiarism and looting. Nothing was done until the British occupation on the 14th, but for this Arabi Pasha can hardly be held responsible.

I may, in conclusion, draw attention to the fact that the President of the court-martial gave evidence against the prisoners he was to try, and that a member of the Commission of Inquiry was also a witness for the prosecution. There were, too, doubtful points of legality, both as regards the composition of the Court and other matters which counsel for the defence would certainly have raised.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. W. WILSON.

No. 34.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received January 16.)

(No. 11.)

Cairo, January 9, 1883.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith copy of the note which Sir E. Malet has at my request addressed to Chérif Pasha, in compliance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch No. 62 of the 29th ultimo, on the subject of the sum claimed from the Egyptian Government on account of the extra expenses connected with the maintenance of the British troops now in this country.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

Inclosure in No. 34.

Sir E. Malet to Chérif Pasha.

Cairo, December 31, 1882.

M. le Président,

THE Government of His Highness the Khedive being now engaged in framing their expenses for the ensuing year, it is desirable that they should know, without delay, the demand which Her Majesty's Government will have to make for the maintenance of the British troops to be kept in Egypt pending the organization of a native defensive force.

I have therefore been desired by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to inform your Excellency that Her Majesty's Government have undertaken to defray all expenditure incurred in the suppression of the rebellion, the date of the conclusion of which they have fixed with liberal intention at the 30th September. From that date accordingly they ask the Egyptian Government to repay all extraordinary expenses which the retention for police purposes of the Queen's troops in Egypt will entail on the Exchequer of the United Kingdom. This force has been fixed for the present at 12,000 men, to be reduced from time to time and in the degree that is considered judicious in view of the formation of a native force, whether of military or police, ready and able to take its place.

Provision has been made in the Normal Army Estimates of the year for the ordinary pay and charges of the army, and no demand will be made upon Egyptian finances in respect of this expenditure, but additional expenditure is incurred by the War Office and Admiralty in respect of extra charges for maintaining the troops in Egypt, and this additional expenditure, as well as the cost of any reserves kept under the colours to replace men retained in that country, constitute the extraordinary charge which the Egyptian Government are asked to repay.

I am desired to bring these facts forthwith to the notice of the Government of His Highness, informing them that the War Office and Admiralty estimate this extraordinary charge in round figures at 4*l.* per calendar month per man, and I am to request your Excellency to adjust the financial arrangements so as to provide for the payment of a contribution calculated upon that basis.

Her Majesty's Government understand that the Egyptian financial year corresponds with the calendar year, and they gather from the statements forwarded by me that there will be a slight deficit in the current year. It is, indeed, a matter of

congratulation, presuming those statements to be correct, that in the presence of the disorders and disorganization which have prevailed the deficit should be so slight, but the fact remains that no contribution towards the extraordinary expenses of the Queen's troops lent to the Egyptian Government can be made out of the revenue of the current year. This, however, is not a matter of immediate moment. The financial year of the United Kingdom does not end until the 31st March, and Her Majesty's Government will only ask that payment of the contribution for the six months from the 1st October to the 31st March next may be made before the end of the latter month. It is necessary, however, that the Government of His Highness should clearly understand that the contribution will have to be paid in England and by that date without fail. Her Majesty's Government would propose that after the 31st March the contribution should be paid quarterly, and before the close of each quarter, so long as any of Her Majesty's troops remain in Egypt.

It will be seen that if these arrangements are concluded the Egyptian Budget for 1883 will have to provide for the extraordinary expenses of those troops during fifteen months, should any part remain until the close of that year, and that the expenses of the first six months to the 31st March are to be paid in England before the 31st March, those of the next three months before the 30th June, and in like manner for the succeeding quarters.

The force lent to Egypt for the present has been stated above at 12,000 men, costing 1*l.* per man per month, that is to say, a maximum monthly charge of 48,000*l.* Assuming, for the moment, that it were necessary to maintain this maximum of force, the charge repayable by Egypt would amount for the six months ending 31st March to 288,000*l.*, and for the whole fifteen months to 720,000*l.* These figures show the maximum of expense which, under the present estimate, might be thrown upon the Egyptian Budget of 1883—a maximum which could be reduced proportionately as the force lent to the Khedive can be withdrawn. They have been so calculated both because it is correct to state, in the first instance the outside costs which the case admits, and because it is impossible to give other figures without knowing the rate at which it will be possible to withdraw the troops. I am, however, desirous to intimate to the Government of His Highness that it is the desire of Her Majesty's Government to withdraw the troops from Egypt as soon as circumstances permit; that such withdrawal will probably be effected from time to time as the security of the country will allow; and that Her Majesty's Government hope that the time will be very short during which the full number of the present force will be maintained.

It is possible, though not probable, that the estimate of the War Office and the Admiralty as to the capitulation rate of expense per man may require some revision, as it has been framed as early as circumstances would permit. In any case, however, Her Majesty's Government feel confident that His Highness the Khedive and his Ministers will recognize that the claim has been framed with every desire to show consideration to Egypt, and will understand that the capitulation rate represents an irreducible charge, and is presented for acceptance as such, and not as a basis for negotiation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 35.

Viscount Lyons to Earl Granville.—(Received January 16.)

(No. 39.)

My Lord,

Paris, January 15, 1883.

I HAVE just time to send off to your Lordship the full text of the declaration respecting Egypt made this afternoon to the Chamber by M. Duclerc.

I have taken it from the unofficial evening newspaper "Le Temps," but it is no doubt substantially correct.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYONS.

Inclosure in No. 35.

Extract from "Le Temps" of January 16, 1883.

LA séance est ouverte sous la présidence de M. Henri Brisson.

M. le Président du Conseil a prévenu M. le Président qu'il avait une communication à faire à la Chambre.

Voici le texte de la déclaration de M. Duclerc :—

"Messieurs,

"J'ai fait réunir les principaux documents relatifs aux négociations dont la question Égyptienne a été récemment l'objet. Ces documents vont vous être distribués; mais, avant que vous en preniez connaissance, je ne crois pas inutile de vous mettre en mesure d'en mieux apprécier la portée, en vous rappelant, par quelques mots, les phases diverses qu'ont traversées les affaires d'Égypte et les conditions dans lesquelles elles se présentaient à nous au moment où la confiance de M. le Président de la République m'a appelé à en assumer la direction.

"Je craindrais de fatiguer votre attention en reprenant les choses de trop loin. Il n'est d'ailleurs personne parmi vous qui ne connaisse les liens traditionnels qui nous réunissent à l'Égypte: le rôle que nous y avons toujours joué, les grands travaux auxquels notre nom reste attaché dans ce pays et l'importance des capitaux Français qui s'y sont successivement engagés.

"Il y a quelques années, le Gouvernement de la République a pu craindre que les intérêts de ces nationaux ne fussent compromis; des perplexités analogues existaient à Londres. De là à seconder les négociations officielles qui ont amené les arrangements de 1876, il n'y avait qu'un pas.

"L'intervention des deux pays ne fut d'abord, je viens de le dire, que purement officieuse. Mais bientôt il fallut reconnaître que le mal était plus profond qu'on ne l'avait supposé d'abord, que le danger ne résidait pas seulement dans les dispositions du Gouvernement Khédival, mais qu'il résultait surtout de l'administration encore défectueuse du pays.

"Une Commission Internationale de la Dette avait été, sans doute, instituée par le Vice-Roi; elle avait pour mission de recueillir, de distribuer à qui de droit, une partie des revenus de l'Égypte; mais si la source même de ces revenus venait à être tarie, quels fruits pouvait-on recueillir d'institutions destinées à être bientôt réduites à l'impuissance!

"C'est à ces préoccupations qu'est due l'institution du Contrôle Franco-Anglais, dont les récents événements d'Égypte semblent devoir mettre l'existence en question.

"Comme la Commission de la Dette, le Contrôle eut une origine toute officieuse; mais, peu à peu, l'échange de vues dont il devint l'objet, et, hâtons-nous de le dire, les services qu'il rendait, lui valurent une consécration plus élevée. La création officieuse de 1876 ne tarda pas à devenir l'objet d'engagements diplomatiques.

"La France et l'Angleterre s'entendirent pour diriger cette institution dans cette voie qui devait conduire, non seulement au salut des intérêts Européens, mais encore au raffermissement du crédit de l'Égypte, au développement de ses ressources et au dégrèvement de ses charges, sous le nom de Contrôleurs-Généraux d'abord; sous celui de Ministres du Khédive, un moment adopté, pour revenir bientôt à la dénomination première.

"Les Agents Français et Anglais ont justifié et dépassé les espérances que leur institution avait fait naître. Unissant leurs efforts à ceux des Commissaires de la Dette, ils ont préparé les éléments de la Loi de Liquidation, à laquelle toutes les Puissances ont pris part ou adhéré, et qui a délivré l'Administration et le Trésor Égyptien de la dette flottante et des réclamations internationales qui les écrasaient.

"D'aussi heureux résultats ont conduit, tout naturellement, à des organisations analogues pour la Daïra et les Domaines, c'est-à-dire pour les biens Khédiviaux dont l'abandon avait fourni les ressources nécessaires à la liquidation générale des dettes.

"C'est ainsi que les différentes institutions internationales qui existent en Égypte, diverses dans leurs origines, sont toutes inspirées d'un même esprit: veiller sur les intérêts Européens, tout en fournissant à l'Administration locale les conseils et les lumières nécessaires à sa réorganisation et à son perfectionnement.

"En fait, la liquidation générale fut effectuée avec l'assistance et le concours des agents étrangers; l'ordre et la régularité revinrent en Égypte; tous les intérêts furent sauvegardés; ceux du pays aussi bien que ceux de l'Europe. Et, sous l'influence

d'améliorations progressives et d'un amortissement constant des charges, on pouvait entrevoir le jour où les immenses revenus de l'Égypte ne devraient plus être consacrés qu'au relèvement et au développement de cette belle contrée.

"L'intervention de l'Europe—celle de la France et de l'Angleterre plus spécialement—n'a donc jamais été motivée par des calculs particuliers et mesquins : elle a eu, avant tout, une action éminemment civilisatrice ; et, si elle eût été plus complète, si elle eût été appelée à remédier aux vices de l'administration militaire, comme à ceux de l'administration économique, il est permis de penser que les événements de cette année ne se seraient pas produits, et que nous ne nous trouverions pas aujourd'hui en présence d'une situation aussi compliquée que regrettable.

"Je n'ai pas à revenir sur les événements ; ils sont trop récents pour n'être pas présents à votre mémoire. La France et l'Angleterre, dont l'entente et l'union avaient été jusque-là si heureuses et si fécondes, ont été séparées dans leurs vues, le jour où la sédition a éclaté.

"Le Gouvernement Britannique a jugé qu'une répression par les armes s'imposait à lui ; vous avez pensé, au contraire, qu'il n'y avait pas lieu à une intervention militaire de notre part ; cette divergence devait, après l'apaisement de la rébellion, créer une situation nouvelle.

"C'est celle qui s'est offerte à votre Gouvernement, presque au jour même où nous avons, mes collègues et moi, pris la direction des affaires.

"Tant que les armées Anglaises ont été engagées, la plus grande réserve nous était imposée. Notre rôle vis-à-vis des Anglais a été celui d'amis confiants, séparés un moment par des dissentiments passagers.

"Nous avons évité avec les plus grands soins tout acte qui eût pu exciter la susceptibilité ou provoquer la défiance de nos voisins et cette attitude correcte et loyale a été, à diverses reprises, reconnue et appréciée.

"Lorsque les événements militaires ont pris fin, nous avons eu à en examiner les conséquences, et les documents qui vont être placés sous vos yeux ne vous laisseront aucun doute sur les idées de modération auxquelles nous n'avons cessé de nous attacher.

"Nous n'avons apporté à notre désir de conciliation d'autres limites que celles que nous dictait le souci de notre dignité.

"Ce n'était d'ailleurs pas à nous qu'il appartenait de prendre l'initiative des questions actuelles. Les hommes d'État Britanniques avaient plusieurs fois, et solennellement, déclaré leur intention bien formelle de respecter, une fois l'ordre rétabli, les droits acquis et les arrangements internationaux.

"Nous n'avions donc qu'à attendre des Anglais eux-mêmes le *statu quo ante*. C'est sur ce terrain que nous nous sommes tout d'abord placé ; et, chaque fois que le Gouvernement Anglais s'est enquis de notre manière de voir, nous sommes restés fidèles au point de vue qui semblait le seul solide et indiscutable, tout en nous montrant, d'ailleurs, disposés à examiner les concessions de fond et de forme que les Ministres de la Reine croyaient opportun de nous proposer.

"Les échanges d'appréciation et de vues qui ont eu lieu entre les deux Gouvernements ressortent clairement des documents qui vous sont soumis.

"Je n'ai rien à y ajouter. Il ne pouvait entrer dans l'idée de personne, à la suite d'une intervention qui n'avait pas été dirigée contre nous, que la France pût accepter une situation trop amoindrie.

"Du moment où les Anglais renouaient à la continuation de l'action commune, entendant assumer désormais à eux seuls la charge et le règlement des affaires d'Égypte, nous n'avions qu'à reprendre nous-mêmes notre liberté d'action.

"Nous l'avons fait sans récriminations, sans dépit, convaincus que la dignité et la modération de notre attitude seront appréciés par vous, Messieurs, par l'Europe, dont les intérêts sont solidaires des nôtres, par nos voisins eux-mêmes.

"Nous nous appliquerons à sauvegarder, sur les bords du Nil, nos droits acquis, nos intérêts légitimes, et les traditions de notre passé."

No. 36.

Mr. Hawkins to Earl Granville.—(Received January 16.)

*Cardiff Ship-owners' Association, Cardiff,
January 15, 1883.*

My Lord,

I AM directed to refer you to a letter, dated the 19th December last, addressed to your Lordship by the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, pointing out

the necessity which exists for the creation of an alternative canal through Egypt to Suez, and to say that this Association fully concurs in the views expressed therein.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. L. HAWKINS, *Secretary.*

No. 37.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received January 16.)

(No. 14. Secret.)
(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, January 15, 1883, 7:50 P.M.

CHÉRIF PASHA communicated to me this morning the contents of secret telegrams which have passed between the Sultan and Kadri Pasha, his Agent here. The contents of these messages, which were very childish, show that the Sultan still desires to intrigue.

No. 38.

Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.

(No. 15.)
My Lord,

Foreign Office, January 18, 1883.

HER Majesty's Government have read with satisfaction the copy of Chérif Pasha's note inclosed in your despatch No. 70 of the 31st ultimo, in which his Excellency acknowledges the assistance which the Egyptian Government received from your Excellency in bringing the trial of Arabi and his associates to a conclusion.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 39.

Earl Granville to the British Suez Canal Directors.

(No. 6.)
Gentlemen,

Foreign Office, January 18, 1883.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 2, Political, of the 9th instant, inclosing copy of the communication which you made to M. de Lesseps in regard to the decision of Her Majesty's Government to pay the dues levied by the Suez Canal Company upon British vessels employed in the Canal during recent operations in Egypt.

I have to express my approval of the terms of this communication.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 40.

Earl Granville to the British Suez Canal Directors.

(No. 7.)
Gentlemen,

Foreign Office, January 18, 1883.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 3 of the 9th instant, reporting what passed at the meetings of the Works Committee of the Suez Canal on that and the previous day, and I approve the course adopted by you in acquiescing in the scheme for the improvement of the Canal submitted by the practical officers of the Company.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 41.

Earl Granville to the British Suez Canal Directors.(No. 8.)
Gentlemen,*Foreign Office, January 19, 1883.*

IN your despatch No. 4, Confidential, of the 9th instant you call attention to the passage in the Report of M. C. de Lesseps, inclosed in your preceding despatch, which makes the resumption of any negotiation for the construction of a parallel canal dependent on the consent and support of Her Majesty's Government; and you state that he caused this passage to be specially inserted as an act of deference to Her Majesty's Government.

I have to instruct you to take an opportunity of explaining to M. C. de Lesseps that Her Majesty's Government, while fully appreciating his courteous communication to the British Directors, do not wish it to be inferred that they are in any way committed to the project of a parallel canal.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 42.

Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.(No. 19.)
(Telegraphic.)*Foreign Office, January 20, 1883, 3.10 P.M.*

ASCERTAIN from Egyptian Government whether they will consent to extend Sir F. Goldsmid's leave till further notice, to enable Her Majesty's Government to consult him on certain matters connected with the administration of the Dairas.

By terms of his engagement he should return at once unless some special arrangement is made.

No. 43.

Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.

(No. 20.)

My Lord,

Foreign Office, January 20, 1883.

YOUR despatch No. 1 of the 1st instant incloses copy of a Decree promulgated on that day by the Khedive, by which a plenary amnesty is accorded to all the remaining prisoners implicated in the late rebellion.

I have to request your Excellency to assure the Egyptian Government that this act of clemency on the part of His Highness has given great satisfaction to Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 44.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Sir J. Pauncefote.—(Received January 22.)

(Confidential.)

Sir,

Admiralty, January 22, 1883.

MY Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty desire me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo, forwarding a despatch from the British Directors of the Suez Canal on the subject of the means to be adopted to improve the Suez Canal and render it sufficient for the rapidly-increasing traffic passing through it, and requesting that you may be furnished with the opinion of their Lordships thereon.

2. Their Lordships desire me to return the inclosures to your letter herewith, and to request that you will state to Earl Granville that on the whole they are disposed to concur with the arguments used by the British Directors in favour of a second canal, but they are of opinion that the works proposed by the Company for facilitating traffic on the existing Canal should not be postponed unless where they would interfere with the construction of a second canal.

3. I am to add that the papers have been confidentially referred for the opinions of

Rear-Admiral Sir A. Hoskins and Captain Rawson, who have recently been engaged in the operations upon the Canal, and copies of the observations they have made are inclosed herewith, in case they may be of use to the British Directors.

I am, &c.
(Signed) G. TRYON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 44.

Memorandum by Rear-Admiral Sir A. Hoskins.

THE point at issue appears to be whether the present Canal should be enlarged to meet the requirements of the probable development of the Eastern trade, or whether a new canal should be commenced at once, with the intention that one should accommodate the outward and the other the homeward traffic.

In either case it seems to be a foregone conclusion that the work is to be undertaken by the existing Canal Company and its monopoly maintained.

Were it otherwise, and it was seriously contemplated to face the political, financial, and engineering difficulties in the way of constructing a ship-canal from Alexandria to Suez, it might well be that such a work would be the one most desirable to encourage.

But it is not as yet even under discussion, and I will therefore confine myself to the alternative courses presented by the British Commissioners in their Reports.

The subject largely engaged my attention while I was serving in Egypt, and I obtained all the information connected with it in my power, and the conclusion forced upon me was that on the whole it would be better to enlarge the existing Canal than to construct a new one.

I must add, always provided the monopoly of the existing Company is maintained, and that the work in any case is to be carried out by it.

My reasoning is as follows:—

The development of the trade which is foreseen is purely conjectural, and its late sudden expansion may not give any reliable data from which to calculate its future. The enlargement of the present Canal would, I think, without doubt, give the facilities required for some time to come, and probably admit of the duties being lowered, while the cost of constructing a second canal would entail such heavy duties as would check the very traffic it is intended to accommodate and increase.

The construction of a second canal would inevitably stop all idea of carrying out the scheme of a similar undertaking from Alexandria to Suez.

The enlargement of the existing Canal would have the effect of providing a much larger volume of water for the large ships to work their propellers in, and thus enable them to navigate with greater security and greater speed than would be possible in either of two narrow channels, while the risk of injury to the banks from the wash would be lessened.

In time of war I am of opinion one canal could be more easily watched and protected than two, and it would be more difficult to block suddenly and surreptitiously one wide channel than two narrow ones.

The cost of management must inevitably be far greater in proportion with two, even contiguous, canals than with one.

In what I have said I do not contemplate ships ever passing each other in the widened channel under weigh. Such a course must be attended with danger unless the width was carried beyond what I have any idea of; but the inconvenience of stopping could be greatly mitigated by increasing the number of gares, or by establishing rules which need only be glanced at.

The extent to which the widening should be carried can probably best be judged of by engineers on the spot, and should it not prove adequate to the traffic at some future date, the question of a second canal could then be reconsidered with more confidence and vastly increased experience of all sorts.

To summarize:—

I am of opinion that one wide canal is, for all military reasons, preferable to two narrow canals, provided the width is maintained throughout the entire length.

As the present canal must be widened and improved forthwith, it is quite an open question whether the work to be undertaken will not suffice for many years to meet the development of the traffic.

I would rather see the transit dues diminished than increased, or even maintained at

their present high rate, as must necessarily be the case if a new canal is at once commenced.

I can quite understand that M. de Lesseps and the Directors of the Canal Company would like to secure their present monopoly for an unlimited time by obtaining our sanction to the construction of a second canal under the conditions alluded to, but I should prefer to wait to see the result of the extension works, and not to commit ourselves to a course which might forestall or prevent the due consideration, at some future time, of any alternative scheme or Company, such as Mr. Fowler is preparing the way for in the present number of the "Nineteenth Century."

(Signed) A. H. HOSKINS,
Admiral Superintendent, Naval Reserve.

January 6, 1883.

Inclosure 2 in No. 44.

Memorandum by Captain Rawson.

THE alterations proposed are really necessary whether a second canal is decided on or not, but no appreciable shortening of the time of transit will be obtained until a second canal is made; one being used solely by vessels proceeding north, the other by those proceeding south. These two canals should be connected together about every 10 miles, so that any temporary stoppage in one would not delay the transit of ships in the other, except in that portion of it adjacent to the stoppage.

In forming a second canal a depth of at least 29 feet should be insisted on, and it should be traced so as to avoid those places which, in the present canal, we know could be most easily obstructed.

No ships should be allowed to enter the canal without having extra rudders attached.

(Signed) HARRY H. RAWSON, Captain, R.N.

January 12, 1883.

No. 45.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received January 22, 8 A.M.)

(No. 17.)
(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, January 21, 1883, 8 P.M.

YOUR telegram No. 19.

Egyptian Government will prolong Goldsmid's leave, but Chérif Pasha has expressed his great anxiety to have the benefit of Goldsmid's advice and assistance here as soon as possible, as he seems to mistrust his French colleague.

No. 46.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received January 23.)

(No. 10.)
My Lord,

Cairo, January 11, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith, extracted from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of the 9th instant, a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Treasury from the 1st January to the 30th September, 1882.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 46.
Extract from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of January 9, 1883.
ÉTAT des Recettes et des Dépenses.—Faites du 1^{er} Janvier à fin Septembre 1882.

ÉTAT des Recettes et des Dépenses.—Faites du 1 ^{er} Janvier à un septembre 1882.									
Recettes. Désignation des Produits.	Exercice 1882.			Dépenses. Ministères et Services.	Exercice 1882.			Exercice 1881.	
	Recettes réalisées—		Total.		Dépenses effectuées—		Total.		
	Prévisions budgétaires de 1882.	A fin Mars 1882.			Depuis Mars à fin Septembre 1882.	A fin Mars 1882.			Depuis Mars à fin Septembre 1882.
£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	
<i>Budget Ordinaire de 1882.</i>									
1. Contributions Directes—				1. Tribut de l'Égypte ..	678,486	153,946	137,055	169,211	
Impôts fonciers ..	5,236,667	784,453	2,028,141	2. Dette publique ..	3,760,997	..	1,805,130	1,819,410	
Autres contributions ..	304,932	28,329	122,929	3. Liste civile et allocations ..	315,000	62,868	91,631	157,499	
2. Impôts et revenus indirects—				4. Cabinet de Son Altesse le Khédive (Matiéh Sanieh) ..	59,725	13,147	17,213	29,101	
Justice ..	252,200	80,284	71,839	5. Conseil des Ministres ..	9,292	1,055	2,202	3,655	
Douanes ..	711,000	193,208	203,153	6. Ministère des Affaires Étrangères ..	13,162	2,330	3,119	8,767	
Poste ..	87,625	17,529	34,627	7. " des Finances ..	602,476	83,758	202,474	344,215	
Octrois ..	271,900	60,329	129,303	8. " de la Guerre et Marine—	422,961	75,518	384,884	288,852	
Sel ..	166,370	43,571	75,911	Guerre* ..	70,000	8,235	18,855	27,090	
Autres impôts et revenus indirects ..	347,458	73,154	132,230	Marine ..	89,464	11,871	29,424	38,875	
3. Chemins de Fer, Télégraphe, et Port d'Alexandrie—				9. " de l'Instruction Publique ..	574,196	77,758	231,369	307,518	
Chemins de Fer et Télégraphe ..	1,121,700	340,331	504,025	10. " de la Justice ..	281,754	62,712	108,713	168,901	
Port d'Alexandrie ..	65,015	19,140	25,611	11. " des Travaux Publics ..	439,270	49,788	174,340	260,121	
Chemin de Fer de Hérouan ..	6,830	2,149	4,160	12. Chemins de Fer, Télégraphe, et Port d'Alexandrie—					
4. Revenus des autres Administrations de l'État ..	88,980	23,578	41,115	Chemins de Fer et Télégraphe ..	471,912	72,051	195,057	284,629	
5. Revenus divers ..	74,075	5,201	25,033	Chemin de Fer de Hérouan ..	35,737	1,830	8,149	7,526	
6. Produits divers ..	43,404	17,194	44,327	Port d'Alexandrie ..	5,616	641	2,269	3,155	
7. Remboursement des avances faits aux villageois ..	26,070	3,240	61,521	13. Douanes ..	63,579	15,650	24,158	39,838	
8. Retenue sur les traitements du personnel ..	56,560	11,991	23,463	14. Postes ..	80,000	22,597	30,369	57,511	
9. A déduire :				15. Paquebots-poste Khédiveh..	120,000	29,047	46,917	75,964	
Non valeurs sur Contributions Directes ..	200,000			16. Paquebots-poste Khédiveh..	49,082	9,151	22,998	34,530	
Total des Recettes ..	8,746,556	1,711,516	3,528,562	17. Sel ..	15,295	1,815	5,007	9,129	
				18. Approvisionnements des chaux et magasins ..	50,000	..	1,442	500	
				19. Fonds de réserve pour dépenses imprévues ..	255,964	38,597	167,977	144,331	
				20. Pensions de l'État ..	..	..	..	..	
				Total des Dépenses ..	1,463,968	794,368	3,713,782	4,508,150	
								4,635,484	

* Le Budget du Ministère de la Guerre comprend en outre une somme de £ E. 100,000 prévue au Budget Extraordinaire de l'année 1882, ce qui en porte les prévisions à £ E. 322,961.

Le Directeur-Général de la Comptabilité de l'État,
(Signé) G. FITZGERALD.

Le Caire, le 26 Décembre, 1882.

ÉTAT des Recettes et des Dépenses.—Faites du 1^{er} Janvier à fin Septembre 1882.

Provinces et Administrations affectées au Service de la Dette Publique.

Recettes. Désignation des Produits.	Exercice 1882.				Exercice 1881.	Dépenses. Ministères et Services.	Exercice 1882.				Exercice 1881.
	Prévisions budgétaires de 1882.	Recettes réalisées—		Total.	Recettes réalisées du 1 ^{er} Janvier à fin Septembre 1881.		Prévisions budgétaires de 1882.	Dépenses effectuées—		Total.	Dépenses effectuées du 1 ^{er} Janvier à fin Septembre 1881.
		À fin Mars 1882.	Depuis Mars à fin Septembre 1882.					À fin Mars 1882.	Depuis Mars à fin Septembre 1882.		
	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.		£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.
Contributions et revenus perçus dans les Moudiriehs de Behéra, Garbich, Menoufieh, et Siout—						Service de la dette—					
Impôts fonciers	2,317,835	418,653	771,275	1,189,928	1,435,016	Dette Privilegiée.. .. .	1,159,212	..	579,389	579,389	578,878
Autres contributions directes	96,415	1,971	17,039	49,010	92,962	Dette Unifiée	2,223,927	..	1,111,812	1,111,812	1,126,633
Justice	39,820	11,972	11,982	23,954	32,089	Dépenses administratives des Provinces et Administrations affectées—					
Octrois	20,600	3,713	9,555	13,368	17,390	Services dépendant du Ministère des Finances .	83,488	10,373	36,735	47,108	54,023
Autres impôts et revenus indirects	49,400	9,211	17,042	26,256	29,718						

ÉTAT des Recettes et des Dépenses.—Faites du 1^{er} Janvier à fin Septembre 1882.

Provinces et Administrations non-affectées au Service de la Dette Publique.

Provinces et Administrations non-attachées au service

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						Exercice 1882.					Exercice 1881.
Recettes. Désignation des Produits.						Exercice 1882.				Recettes réalisées du 1 ^{er} Janvier à fin Septembre 1881.	Exercice 1881.
						Prévisions budgétaires de 1882.	Recettes réalisées—		Total.		
							À fin Mars 1882.	Depuis Mars à fin Septembre 1882.			
						£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.
Contributions Directes—											
Impôts fonciers						2,918,832	365,800	1,256,866	1,622,666	1,988,771	
Autres contributions directes						208,537	26,358	75,890	102,248	153,839	
Impôts et revenus indirects—											
Justice						212,470	68,312	59,857	128,169	172,420	
Douanes						87,625	17,529	34,627	52,156	55,452	
Poste						251,360	56,815	119,648	176,463	203,902	
Octrois						166,370	43,571	75,911	119,482	134,229	
Sel						298,058	63,879	115,628	178,907	214,244	
Autres impôts et revenus indirects											
3. Chemins de Fer, Télégraphe, et Port d'Alexandrie—											
Chemins de Fer et Télégraphe						..	..	..	..	..	
Port d'Alexandrie						..	..	..	..	..	
Chemin de Fer de Héloouan						6,830	2,149	4,160	6,309	6,537	
4. Paquebots-poste Khédivieh						85,000	7,665	38,562	46,227	56,828	
5. Revenus des autres Administrations de l'Etat						91,014	23,578	41,115	64,693	65,021	
6. Revenus divers						44,577	3,762	16,294	20,056	26,792	
7. Produits divers						38,860	16,313	43,033	59,346	75,997	
8. Remboursement des avances faites aux villageois						22,165	2,865	15,111	17,976	27,196	
9. Retenue sur les traitements du personnel						44,525	9,698	23,151	32,849	32,475	
Total						4,476,223					
À déduire :											
Non-valeurs sur Contributions Directes						140,000					
Total des Recettes						4,336,223	708,294	1,919,253	2,627,547	3,213,698	

* Le Budget du Ministère de la Guerre comprend en outre une somme de £ E. 100,000 prévue au Budget Extraordinaire de l'année 1882, ce qui en porte les prévisions à £ E. 522,961.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received January 23.)

(No. 15.)

My Lord,

Cairo, January 16, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of a telegram from Colonel Stewart at Khartoum, reporting Abdul Kader Pasha's operations against the rebels, and the defeat of some Egyptian troops on the White Nile.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 47.

Colonel Stewart to Sir E. Malet.

(Telegraphic.)

Khartoum, January 13, 1883.

ABDUL KADER PASHA is now at Obeïd, a place eight hours' distant from Salamieh. He has one battalion and some Bashi-Bazouks. One battalion marched to Senaar four days ago. Great success is anticipated from this expedition.

News just in that the rebels have defeated 500 soldiers near Gawa on the White Nile. Egyptian troops very demoralized.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received January 23.)

(No. 18.)

My Lord,

Cairo, January 15, 1883.

AS your Lordship will have learnt from Sir C. Wilson's court-martial Report of the 1st instant, inclosed in my despatch No. 7 of the 8th instant, I attached Major Brereton and Major MacDonald to watch the proceedings before the two Commissions at Tantah and Alexandria, which were engaged in conducting the "instruction" of the individuals who were accused of being implicated in such crimes as murder, pillage, arson, theft, &c., and who, therefore, were not released at the same time as the other political prisoners.

I have now had reports from both these officers, who inform me that considerable progress has been made during the last fortnight in the disposal of the cases.

At Alexandria twenty-three persons have been released, the evidence not being sufficient to warrant further proceedings against them, while ten have been sent before the court-martial.

The Alexandria Commission itself seems to be well constituted. The Egyptian President, though slow, is described as a painstaking, conscientious man, and there are several able European members upon it.

The state of the gaols at Alexandria is also satisfactory.

Similar progress has been made with the proceedings before the Tantah Commission.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received January 23.)

(No. 20.)

My Lord,

Cairo, January 15, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's information, a Return of the number of political prisoners who have been set at liberty within the last two months in different parts of Egypt.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

ÉTAT des Individus arrêtés pour participation aux faits insurrectionnels et mis en Liberté après Enquête sommaire.

	Nombre.			
Gouvernorat de El Arich—				
Mis en liberté du 14 Octobre au 12 Novembre, 1882	..	..	..	4
Gouvernorat de Damiette—				
Mis en liberté du 4 Novembre, 1882, jusqu'à ce jour	..	..	..	7
El Matarieh—				
Mis en liberté le 28 Décembre, 1882	..	..	..	7
Police du Caire—				
Mis en liberté du 14 Septembre au 10 Octobre, 1882	..	..	..	37
Police d'Alexandrie—				
Mis en liberté du 14 Septembre, 1882, au 4 Janvier, 1883	..	..	..	134
Moudirich de Gallioubieh—				
Mis en liberté du 11 Octobre au 5 Décembre, 1882	..	..	..	2
Moudirich de Ménoufieh—				
Mis en liberté du 1 ^{er} au 11 Novembre, 1882	..	..	..	28
Moudirich de Gharbieh—				
Mis en liberté du 29 Septembre au 27 Décembre, 1882	..	..	..	16
Moudirich de Charkieh—				
Mis en liberté du 12 Novembre au 13 Décembre, 1882	..	..	..	5
Moudirich de Dakahlieh—				
Mis en liberté du 27 Octobre, 1882, au 5 Janvier, 1883	..	..	..	153
Moudirich de Béhérâh—				
Mis en liberté du 14 Septembre au 21 Décembre, 1882	..	..	..	93
Moudirich de Béni-Souef—				
Mis en liberté du 15 Septembre au 11 Décembre, 1882	..	..	..	6
Moudirich de Fayoum—				
Mis en liberté le 30 Septembre, 1882	..	..	..	1
Moudirich de Minieh—				
Mis en liberté le 5 Janvier, 1882	..	..	..	1
Moudirich d'Assiout—				
Mis en liberté le 27 Octobre, 1882	..	..	..	53
Moudirich de Guizéh—				
Mis en liberté du 18 Octobre, 1882, au 5 Janvier, 1883	..	..	..	14
Moudirich de Guirguch—				
Mis en liberté du 25 Novembre, 1882, au 5 Janvier, 1883	..	..	..	20
Moudirich de Kench—				
Mis en liberté du 6 Décembre, 1882, au 5 Janvier, 1883	..	..	..	19
Moudirich d'Eneh—				
Mis en liberté le 5 Décembre, 1882 (y compris le Naib qui a été autorisé à reprendre du service)	..	..	..	14
Total	..	..	..	614

Inclosure 2 in No. 49.

ÉTAT indiquant le Nombre des Individus arrêtés pour s'être volontairement engagés dans les Rangs de l'Armée insurrectionnelle et relâchés peu après.

Moudirich de Fayoum	2,317
" de Minieh	814
" d'Assiout	277
" de Guirguch	249
" de Kench	63
" d'Eneh	52
" de Gallioubieh	75
" de Ménoufieh	58
" de Charkieh	269
" de Dakahlieh	90
" de Béni-Souef	407
Gouvernorat de Damiette	13
Total	4,714

Nota.—Les listes de Gharbieh, Béhéra, et Guizéh n'ont pas encore été envoyées.

The British Suez Canal Directors to Earl Granville.—(Received January 27.)

(No. 8.)

My Lord,

London, January 26, 1883.

WE have the honour to forward herewith to your Lordship copy of the letter which we have received from M. de Lesseps in reply to the communication which, by your Lordship's directions, we made to him on the subject of the dues paid to the Suez Canal Company for the Expedition to Egypt, as reported in our No. 2, Political, of the 9th instant.

We have, &c.
(Signed) J. STOKES.
C. RIVERS WILSON.

Inclosure in No. 50.

M. de Lesseps to the British Suez Canal Directors.

Messieurs,

Paris, le 17 Janvier, 1883.

J'AI l'honneur de vous accuser réception de la lettre que vous m'avez écrite le 9 Janvier par ordre du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté.

Vous me faites connaître d'une part que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté s'est "décidé à payer les taxes et les charges prélevées par la Compagnie du Canal de Suez sur les vaisseaux de guerre, les transports, &c., employés dans le Canal pendant les récentes opérations militaires en Egypte," mais vous ajoutez que "le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté n'admet pas qu'il y ait eu aucune obligation légale de payer ces taxes et charges."

Et d'autre part, vous croyez devoir me dire, en ce qui concerne le droit de la Compagnie à ce paiement au point de vue de l'équité, qu'il "faut prendre en considération ce fait, que la présence des forces Britanniques sur le Canal a seule empêché la suspension du trafic, et la cessation en conséquence des recettes de la Compagnie pendant une longue période."

Vous me demandez, enfin, de communiquer votre lettre au Conseil d'Administration.

En réponse à votre communication je me bornerai sur le premier point à constater aux termes des Actes de Concession qui régissent la Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez, que pas une seule des taxes et charges qui ont été perçues, et dont il s'agit, ne l'a été en dehors du droit dont l'exécution est imposée aux Administrateurs de la Compagnie, exécution de laquelle ils répondent devant les actionnaires, dont le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté est le plus important.

J'aurais le devoir, peut-être, de reproduire ici les termes de ce droit et d'invoquer les précédents nombreux et semblables qui l'ont confirmé, si l'Article 11 de notre Règlement de Navigation ne m'interdisait de l'établir; cet Article ne me permet pas, en effet, d'accueillir une réclamation se produisant après un délai déterminé et qui est maintenant expiré.

Quant au paragraphe particulier qui termine votre lettre, c'est là un fait historique qu'il est permis à chacun d'apprécier, et je ne puis que prendre acte de l'opinion exprimée en cette circonstance par le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté.

Témoin personnel des événements qui se sont produits en Egypte, dans l'Isthme de Suez, j'ai dû cependant constater ce fait, que la seule interruption de trafic imposée aux navires l'a été par l'ordre des autorités militaires Britanniques.

Veillez, &c.
Le Président,
(Signé) FERD. DE LESSEPS.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received January 30.)

(No. 21.)

My Lord,

Cairo, January 16, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship, herewith, copy of a Memorandum which I have received from Major Chermiside respecting the reinforcements for the Soudan.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

Inclosure in No. 51.

Memorandum.

THE arrivals of soldiers at the dépôt of the Soudan corps of reinforcement at the "barrage" up to date are about 9,500 men. (The exact number I have been able to record is 8,445 men, but this does not include several detachments, whose exact numbers I have failed to get.)

The departures comprise stores, arms, and ammunition, and ten mountain guns. (The Remington small-arm ammunition is said to contain nearly 20 per cent. of miss-fires.)

The troops who have left are 100 dismounted cavalry, 100 gunners, and a few mules and horses. Nine battalions of infantry which form three regiments. The 1st Battalion 4th Regiment has just left, or is about to leave.

The total number of departures I have recorded is 7,705.

Most of the stores have reached Khartoum, as have the 1st and part of the 2nd Regiments.

The Nordenfeldt guns ordered for the Soudan have arrived, the other two without their carriages. After the English Government had been asked to sell Gatlings to the Egyptian Government, and after these Nordenfeldts had been ordered, it has transpired that there are over sixty Gatlings in the citadel.

(Signed) HERBERT CHERMSIDE, Major.

Cairo, January 9, 1883.

No. 52.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received January 30.)

(No. 35.)

My Lord,

Cairo, January 23, 1883.

A CASE of ill-treatment of a peasant by a provincial official having come to the knowledge of the Minister of the Interior, his Excellency, in notifying the recall of the official, has addressed a Circular to the provincial authorities warning them that they will be dismissed from the Service if they commit similar offences.

The letter of the Minister of the Interior is inclosed herewith.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

Inclosure in No. 52.

Extract from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of January 19, 1883.

Traduction d'une Circulaire adressée par son Excellence le Ministre de l'Intérieur à toutes les Moudirichs at aux différentes Autorités administratives, en date du 7 Rabi-Avel. 1300 (16 Janvier, 1883).

UN individu, nommé Moustapha Badawi, du village de Gress (Menoufieh), adressa depuis quelque temps au Ministère de l'Intérieur un télégramme par lequel il se plaignait de mauvais traitements que lui aurait fait subir le Mouawen du district d'Achmoun. Cet individu affirmait que sur une simple demande formulée contre lui par un Européen soi-disant acquéreur de certains immeubles appartenant à ce

villageois, le Mouawen en question lui aurait donné des coups et l'aurait emprisonné ; et après avoir fait expulser de la maison ses femmes et les avoir fait conduire sur la place publique, ce fonctionnaire aurait, par la force, fait fermer ses appartements et aurait ainsi occasionné la perte des biens meubles de cet homme.

Ce Département s'empresse d'écrire au Moudir de Menoufieh, lui enjoignant de procéder à une enquête minutieuse et de lui faire parvenir des renseignements exacts sur ces faits.

M. le Moudir vient en date du 15 Safer, 1300, de m'adresser un Rapport détaillé sur cette affaire.

Bien que ce Rapport ne confirme pas les incriminations formulées par le plaignant quant à son emprisonnement et les coups qu'il aurait reçus, cependant, il résulte de la déclaration même du susdit Mouawen que celui-ci a fait une saisie sur le bétail et le produit de la récolte de Moustapha Badawi, alléguant, pour justifier sa conduite, que ce dernier était débiteur envers le Trésor d'une certaine somme montant d'impôts arriérés.

Or, en appréciant à sa juste valeur cette dernière allégation, il paraît évident que le Mouawen susmentionné cherche par ce prétexte à se soustraire aux graves responsabilités qu'il a encourues en faisant la saisie en question, sans en avoir reçu l'ordre de la Moudirieh, attendu que ce fonctionnaire a, non seulement outrepassé les limites de ses attributions en prenant l'initiative d'une mesure si grave, mais aussi il a agi en cette circonstance contrairement aux formalités et aux dispositions stipulées dans le Décret Khédivial rendu en date du 25 Mars, 1880, relativement aux saisies à pratiquer dans le but d'assurer le recouvrement des impôts. C'est pourquoi la Moudirieh a fait lever la saisie dont il s'agit, qu'elle considérait comme nulle et non avenue.

Cette conduite illégale de la part du susdit fonctionnaire constitue un abus de pouvoirs et une ingérence flagrante dans les matières de réclamations ou contentieuses, ingérence contre laquelle ce Département s'est élevé à plusieurs reprises et que j'ai condamnée, avec une vive insistance dans mes précédentes Circulaires et notamment dans celle toute récente datée du 27 Safer, 1300.

Par conséquent, et afin d'infliger au Mouawen en question le châtiment juste et exemplaire qu'il a mérité par sa désobéissance aux ordres formels et par son intervention dans des questions qui n'entraient nullement dans ses attributions, je viens d'écrire à M. le Moudir de Menoufieh de le révoquer de ses fonctions.

En portant cette décision à votre connaissance, je vous rappelle de la manière la plus formelle que le même sort est réservé à tout agent de l'autorité qui s'aviserait, désormais, de tenir une conduite aussi blâmable que celle du Mouawen révoqué, ou qui interviendrait, de quelque façon que ce fût, dans des questions de saisies à pratiquer pour des matières de réclamations, de dettes ou contentieuses et dont des jugements exécutoires n'auraient pas été rendus par les Tribunaux.

Je viens vous adresser, ainsi qu'à toutes les autorités administratives, copie de la présente, que je vous prie de communiquer à tous les agents placés sous vos ordres, tout en leur recommandant de la manière la plus précise de se conformer strictement aux dispositions y contenues et leur faire signer un engagement en conséquence, pour servir en cas de besoin.

Le Ministre de l'Intérieur,
(Signé) ISMAÏL EYOUB.

No. 53.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received January 30.)

(No. 17.)

My Lord,

Cairo, January 17, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a copy of a Circular addressed by me to Her Majesty's Consuls in Egypt transmitting a list of the political prisoners released, but ordered to reside on their estates or in their communes under police supervision, and instructing them to make inquiries from time to time as to the treatment of these prisoners by the local authorities.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure 1 in No. 53.

Circular addressed by Sir E. Malet to Her Majesty's Consuls in Egypt.

Cairo, January 12, 1883.

Sir,

I TRANSMIT to you herewith lists of prisoners who have been released on condition of residing on their own estates or in their communes in Egypt.

You will make inquiries from time to time as to the treatment of these persons, and endeavour to ascertain whether they have any cause to complain of petty annoyances at the hands of the Mudirs and police of their respective provinces.

An instruction in this sense should be transmitted to the Consular Agents under your orders, and their Reports on the subject should be forwarded to Her Majesty's Agency and Consulate-General.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure 2 in No. 53.

Political Prisoners ordered to reside on their Estates or in their Communes under Police Supervision.

To reside on their Abadihs (Estates), localities not specified.

1. Osman Pasha Fouzi.
2. Hussein Daramali.
3. Yousef Berto.
4. Mohamed Atif.
5. Moustapha Naili.
6. Ismail Danish.

To reside in their Communes.

- In Sharkieh Province—
7. Emin El Shamsi.
 8. Ahmed Abaza.
 9. Suleiman Goma.
 10. Hussein El Assar.
 11. Abu Zeid Ghanem El Assar.
 12. Suleiman Mohamed El Assar.
 13. Ali El Mekkawi.
 14. Mohammed Abdullah.
- In Dakahlieh Province—
15. Moustapha Abdel Latif.
 16. Abul Mati Saod.
 17. Mohamed Shclabi Tobar.
 18. Ismail Botein.
 19. Mohamed Ibu Shedad.
- In Menoufieh Province—
20. Ahmed El Fiki.
 21. Ali El Fiki.
 22. Abdel Mejeed El Fiki.

In Ghizeh Province—

23. Mourad El Saoudi.

In Behera Province—

24. Ahmed Mahmoud.
25. Ibrahim El Vakeel.

In Beni-Souef Province—

26. Gaber Bey.
27. Suleiman Gaber.
28. Mahrus Sid Ahmed.
29. Ali Kassab.

In Minieh Province—

30. Ali Aboul Hadi.
31. Mohamed Abdel Samad.
32. Ali Abu Yousef.
33. Ahmed Abu Taleb.
34. Mohamed Abdallah.
35. Mohamed Mansour.
36. Mohamed Galal.
37. Omar Mahgoob.
38. Lemloum El Sadi.

In Fayoum Province—

39. Sadawi El Gebbali.
40. Hassan Farag.
41. Mohamed El Miri.

In Siout Province—

42. Mohamed Abou Omar.
- Province not mentioned—
43. Moustapha Sakib.
 44. El Sheikh Ali Nail.

No. 54.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received January 30.)

(No. 20.)

My Lord,

Cairo, January 20, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith copy of a despatch which I have received from Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, inclosing a history of the present rebellion in the Soudan, a biography of the Mahdi, also a number of Road Reports and Maps, and a Table of the present strength, distribution, and ammunition supply of the Egyptian forces throughout the Soudan.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure 1 in No. 54.

Extract from "*History of the recent Operations against the Mahdi (False Prophet).*"

THE chief causes of the rebellion are:—

1. Venality and oppression of the officials, particularly those in the lower classes.

2. Suppression of the Slave Trade.

3. Military weakness.

Of the first it is unnecessary to say much. The same well-known kind of oppression that goes on in Turkey obtains also here, though perhaps not quite to the same extent. Here, as there, the chief means of oppression is through the tax-gatherer. All over the country is a class of small officials, on salaries from 200 to 400 piastres, who have the very responsible duty of collecting the taxes. These officials are irregular soldiers (Bashi-Bazouks), Turks, Tunisians, Dongolawis, &c., the former race perhaps predominating. As there can be but little supervision over such an immense area, these men have it pretty much their own way, and squeeze the people to their heart's content. I have heard of instances where the Bashi-Bazouk on his small salary maintains twelve horses, twenty servants, and a number of women, and this in places where the payment for the water for his cattle alone would have cost more than three times his salary. It is no uncommon thing for a peasant to have to pay his taxes four or five times over, without the Treasury being any the richer. It may indeed safely be said that wherever the Bashi-Bazouk puts in an appearance oppression and universal discontent is the result.

2. That the suppression of the Slave Trade, or rather [? of] the difficulties thrown in its way is also a potent cause, is evident from the list of tribes who support the Mahdi. Many, if not the majority, of these tribes are "Baggara," or owners of cattle. These tribes are all of Arab descent, and from time immemorial have been inveterate slave-hunters. As they were also poor and unwilling cultivators, they were in the habit of paying the sum their tribe was rated at by selling slaves, whom they would steal from the Jebel Nuba, or other districts further south. How this Slave Traffic was managed was somewhat as follows: Say the annual tribute of the tribe was 5,000*l*. Having no money, and no wealth but their cattle, it was evident that they were quite unable to pay the sum. In such cases the Kordofan merchant (Djellab) would offer to pay it if the tribe would supply him with an equivalent in slaves, say 1,000. Should the required number of slaves not be forthcoming, then the tribe would agree to pay the balance by selling him cows at a certain rate. Should the tribe fail in the bargain, the merchant would refuse to pay the Government, and the latter would have to send troops to harry the tribe. These troops would probably plunder and destroy far more than was necessary, with the result of still further impoverishing the tribe, making the Government detested, and the people only too willing to seize any opportunity of escaping from it.

To complete this picture of Soudan administration (I hope as it was), it is necessary to show how the merchant settled with the Government.

Now, when he made his bargain, the trader well knew that the Government, having generally but little money in the Treasury, its employes were mostly some fifteen to twenty months in arrears, and were compelled to discount their pay, with a loss of 40 to 50 per cent. With these bills the merchant would pay the Government.

Lately the Government would seem to have become really desirous to put down the Slave Trade, so that these tribes have lost the only means of paying their taxes. Notwithstanding this, the annual tribute expected from them is still the same.

The Djellabs are also a man against the Government, slave-trading being both their principal and by far most profitable business.

3. Military weakness.

This I have heard people put down as one of the chief reasons; but I would be inclined to say there were quite enough troops, had they been only handled with ordinary intelligence, decision, and forethought. I would also be inclined to criticize the system of scattering small detachments over the country. A few strong garrisons in well-chosen places appears to me preferable from every point of view.

The rebel method of attack is to seize a moment when the troops are occupied and unready, such as drawing water and unloading the camels, and then to rush madly on them in a dense mass of men, women, and children. The women and

children of course do not fight, and are only there to encourage the men through their low, continuous, and weird cries, along with a frantic beating of small drums. Those who have seen the attack tell me it is really formidable-looking through its suddenness, rapidity, and clamour. The men fight mostly with flat-headed lances, with which during the advance they shield their faces. Of late it is said they have begun to use the captured rifles. They are also in the habit of shutting their eyes when advancing. Of all the supporters of the Mahdi, the Dervish is much the most formidable. I hear the fearless and desperate way with which he rushes on a square armed with Remingtons is really marvellous.

To protect the soldiers from these sudden attacks, one of the first things that is done after unloading the camels is to build a "jerriba," or circular thorny hedge, round the camping-ground. Every one then retires inside this inclosure. Practically the precautions of posting outposts, scouts, and vedettes are never taken, so that the troops are always liable to a surprise.

The Egyptian regiment on the march is also greatly hampered by the number of women which follow it. It may be really said that every regiment of soldiers is followed by an equally numerous regiment of women.

Abdel Kader's Plan of Operations.

As soon as the requisite number of troops are collected (seven battalions, or about 5,000 men), the Governor-General purposes to take the northern road leading from Khartoum through Kebra (Gebra) on Bara, and passes through the country of the powerful Kababish Arab tribe, who are reported friendly. He may thus expect that for seven marches, or as far as Kebra, he will be unmolested.

Another reason for choosing this road is that on the other roads all the wells have been filled up.

On this Khartoum-Gebra-Bara road water is found at four stations, the first two separated by intervals of one and a-half days', and the latter by two days' march. After Gebra the supply of water is plentiful as far as Bara. (*Vide* Routes Nos. 1 and 4, Western Theatre.)

Immediately after Gebra are the disturbed districts, and the column will probably have to fight its way to Bara. Should it be successful, and relieve Bara, it is more than probable that many of the nominal or enforced adherents of the Mahdi will begin to fall away. From Bara the march will then be on Obeid. The subsequent operations will depend upon the course the Mahdi will follow. He may try to recross the White Nile, or, what is more probable, to retreat to Jebel Nuba or some other wild district.

Both with the object of making the expedition as independent as possible of water, and also to carry a sufficient supply of biscuits for the garrisons of Bara and Obeid, it has been decided to collect camels in the proportion of one to every two men (the usual Soudan rate is to every four), or, say, 3,000. To collect such a large number of camels is not easy. Agents have been sent out among the friendly tribes to purchase or buy them. This camel difficulty appears to me the weak point of the expedition, and I doubt the requisite number being forthcoming when required. Such a number of camels will also prove exceedingly cumbrous. Perhaps at the last moment their number will have to be cut down. The expedition is also taking some rockets and mountain-guns. The former are greatly dreaded. The latter will be mounted on camels. Abdel Kader does not approve of mitrailleuses, the sand rendering them useless.

Efforts are being made to mount some men for scouting purposes. Horses are, however, hard to get, as all the tribes owning horses (Baggara) are with the Mahdi. It is to be regretted that the horsemen sent from Egypt did not bring their horses. Cavalry without horses are of little use.

In conclusion, I would beg to point out how very important it is that the present expedition should prove a success. A failure would probably entail the total loss, if not of the Soudan, of at any rate many provinces. This truth can hardly be brought home with too much force to the Egyptian Government.

At the same time, I think Abdel Kader has every right to expect a success. He is taking every reasonable precaution, daily superintends the training of his troops, exerts himself to influence the tribes and natives, and, in short, appears to be doing his best. He intends personally to take the field. I can only regret that such an

active and intelligent man should not be supported by subordinates whom he could trust to carry out his intentions with ordinary intelligence and common sense.

(Signed) D. H. STEWART,
Lieutenant-Colonel, 11th Hussars.

Khartoum, December 27, 1882.

P.S.—Since writing the above a report has come in that Ahmet-el-Makashfi (*vide* failure of expedition of the 18th December) has succeeded in collecting a considerable body of rebels, and that he is hanging about the district between the White and Blue Niles. The Governor-General has sent an officer to collect accurate information, and he contemplates sending the 2nd battalion, now here, to reinforce the 1st at Shawwul to make a joint attack.

D. H. S.

Inclosure 2 in No. 54.

Biography of the Mahdi.

MAHOMED ACHMET, the Mahdi, is a Dongolawi, or native of the Province of Dongola. His grandfather was called Fahil, and lived on the Island of Naft Arti (Arti=Dongolawi for "Island").

This island lies east of and opposite to Ordi, the native name for the capital of Dongola. His father was Abdullahi, by trade a carpenter. In 1852 this man left and went to Shindi, a town on the Nile south of Berber. At that time his family consisted of three sons and one daughter, called respectively Mahomed, Hamid, Mahomet Achmet (the Mahdi), and Nur-el-Sham (Light of Syria). At Shindi another son was born called Abdullah.

As a boy, Mahomet Achmet was apprenticed to Sherif-ed-deen, his uncle, a boat- [?], residing at Shakabeh, an island opposite Senaar. Having one day received a beating from his uncle, he ran away to Khartoum, and joined the free school or "Medressu" of a Faki (learned man, head of a sect of Dervishes), who resided at Hoghali, a village east of and close to Khartoum. This school is attached to the tomb of Sheikh Hoghali, the patron saint of Khartoum, and who is greatly revered by the inhabitants of that town and district. (The Sheikh of this tomb or shrine, although he keeps a free school and feeds the poor, derives a very handsome revenue from the gifts of the pious. He claims to be a descendant of the original Hoghali, and through him of Mahomet.)

Here he remained for some time studying religion, the tenets of his Sheikh, &c., but did not make much progress in the more worldly accomplishments of reading and writing.

After a time he left and went to Berber, where he joined another free school kept by a Sheikh Ghubush, at a village of that name situated nearly opposite to Mekherref (Berber). This school is also attached to a shrine greatly venerated by the natives.

Here Mahomet Achmet remained six months completing his religious education.

Thence he went to Aradup (Tamarind Tree) village, south of Kana.

Here in 1870 he became a disciple of another Faki—Sheikh Nur-el-Daim (Continuous Light). Nur-el-Daim subsequently ordained him a Sheikh, or Faki, and he then left to take up his home in the Island of Abba, near Kana, on the White Nile.

Here, following the example of other religious Sheikhs, he set up his religious battery. He began by making a subterranean excavation (khaliva=retreat), into which he made a practice of retiring to repeat for hours one of the numerous, and, as the Arabs term them, beautiful, names of the Deity, and this accompanied by fasting, incense-burning, and prayers (*vide* Note A).

His fame and sanctity by degrees spread far and wide, and Mahomet Achmet became wealthy, collected disciples, and married several wives, all of whom he was careful to select from among the daughters of the most influential Baggara Sheikhs (Baggara=tribes owning cattle and horses) and other notables. To keep within the legalized number (four), he was in the habit of divorcing the surplus and taking them on again according to his fancy.

About the end of May 1881 he began to write to his brother Fakis (religious

Chiefs), and to teach that he was the Mahdi foretold by Mahomet, and that he had a divine mission to reform Islam, to establish a universal equality, a universal law, a universal religion, and a community of goods ("beyt-ul-mal"); also that all who did not believe in him should be destroyed, be they Christian, Mahomedan, or pagan.

Amongst others, he wrote to Mahomet Saleh, a very learned and influential Faki of Dongola, directing him to collect his Dervishes (followers) and friends and to join him at Abba. This Sheikh, instead of complying with his request, informed the Government, declaring the man must be mad. This information, along with that collected from other quarters, alarmed his Excellency Réouf Pasha, and the result was the expedition of the 3rd August, 1881. (*Vide* despatch on "Rebellion.")

In person the Mahdi is tall, slim, with a black beard and light brown complexion. Like most Dongolawis, he reads and writes with difficulty. He is local head of the Gheelan or Kadrigé order of Dervishes, a school originated by Abdul Kader-el-Ghulami, whose tomb is, I believe, at Bagdad.

Judging from his conduct of affairs and policy, I should say he had considerable natural ability. The manner in which he has managed to merge the usually discordant tribes together denotes great tact. He had probably been preparing the movement for some time back.

NOTE A.

Both to illustrate the ignorance, superstition, and degraded state of the Mahomedan religion in these provinces, as well as to explain one of the proximate causes of the revolt, I have thought it advisable to give a short account of the system of Fakis (learned men—teachers), Dervishes (their immediate followers), and of their doctrine.

In Arabic there are ninety-nine names for God, and it is popularly believed that to each of these names numerous guardian angels are attached; it is also a popular belief that by a continuous repetition of one of these names, accompanied by fasting, incense, and prayers, God will be induced to send the guardian angels of the name to the worshipper and order them to become his humble slaves and servants. Now these Fakis are those who in the estimation of the people are thus supernaturally endowed. They consequently acquire enormous power, wealth, and influence, as it is thought that by a word they are able to cure the sick, cause death, remove sterility from women and cattle, give hegabs or charms, &c., for all which advantages the Arab is prepared to pay heavily. In cases where the Faki's charm has not proved efficacious, he gets out of the difficulty by asserting that its failure is owing to the recipient's want of faith.

By degrees the Faki becomes rich and powerful. In order to look after his wealth and increase his importance, he collects a number of followers (Dervishes). These are only too happy to join him, partly on account of the lazy life, partly because it is pleasant to be looked up to by one's fellows, and partly to escape paying taxes (the Government, to humour the people, having foolishly exempted the Fakis and Dervishes from the payment of taxes).

Owing to these and perhaps other favouring circumstances, the number of Fakis and Dervishes has enormously increased, and it is now almost impossible to find a village or tribe throughout the Soudan which is not invaded by these holy men, who have practically become the spiritual guides of the people and the teachers of the young.

In return for these spiritual advantages, they exact from all a tithe, disguised under the name of charitable gift. As an instance of the pitch the system has reached, I hear that in the wealthy tribe of Dabagné, south of Ghedariff, there are no less than sixty-two villages belonging to Fakis.

The result is that people are no longer able, in many instances, to sustain the Faki with his Dervishes and at the same time pay the imposts of the Government.

(Signed) D. H. STEWART,
Lieutenant-Colonel, 11th Hussars.

Khartoum, December 27, 1882.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received January 30.)

(No. 21.)
My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith, extracted from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of the 18th instant, a statement of the receipts from land tax during the month of December last.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Cairo, January 22, 1883.

Inclosure in No. 55.

Extract from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of January 18, 1883.

PROVINCES AFFECTÉES À LA CAISSE DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE.
RECouvreMENTS sur l'Impôt Foncier.

Mondirichu.	Mois de Décembre, 1882.				Mois antérieurs (du 1 ^{er} Janvier à fin Novembre).				Total des Recouvrements du 1 ^{er} Janvier à fin Décembre 1882.				Décompte de la différence en mois écoulés.	
	Sommes à recouvrer le 25 Février, 1880.	Recouvrements.	Différence.		Sommes à recouvrer le 25 Février, 1880.	Recouvrements.	Différence.		Sommes à recouvrer le 25 Février, 1880.	Recouvrements.	Différence.		En plus.	En moins.
			En plus.	En moins.			En plus.	En moins.			En plus.	En moins.		
Ménoufieh	110,162 14	84,236 39	25,775 80	...	419,780 55	437,673 33	17,893 00	...	559,782 75	521,999 42	37,783 33	...	...	...
Gharieh	203,066 42	166,529 89	36,471 63	...	703,371 53	691,140 48	12,231 05	...	906,008 45	837,796 37	68,212 08	...	...	...
Bahari	91,262 55	67,929 89	23,332 66	...	288,349 58	274,138 63	14,210 95	...	379,763 50	347,314 28	32,449 22	...	...	...
Syout	22,375 04	18,349 49	4,435 55	...	456,674 68	424,138 63	32,536 05	...	519,610 12	512,682 12	6,928 00	...	...	...
Total	427,276 40	337,271 66	90,004 74	...	1,968,234 39	1,902,330 95	17,893 00	...	2,335,903 79	2,239,602 64	96,301 15	...	...	...

PROVINCES NON AFFECTÉES À LA CAISSE DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE.
RECouvreMENTS sur l'Impôt Foncier.

Mondirichu.	Mois de Décembre.				Mois antérieurs (du 1 ^{er} Janvier à fin Novembre).				Total des Recouvrements du 1 ^{er} Janvier à fin Décembre 1882.				Décompte de la différence en mois écoulés.	
	Sommes à recouvrer le 25 Février, 1880.	Recouvrements.	Différence.		Sommes à recouvrer le 25 Février, 1880.	Recouvrements.	Différence.		Sommes à recouvrer le 25 Février, 1880.	Recouvrements.	Différence.		En plus.	En moins.
			En plus.	En moins.			En plus.	En moins.			En plus.	En moins.		
Gallouieh	57,594 67	53,846 79	3,747 88	...	435,653 16	413,115 21	22,537 95	...	570,651 53	536,352 00	34,299 53	...	...	...
Gharieh	95,297 31	94,972 22	325 09	...	329,232 10	317,974 49	11,257 61	...	424,539 91	375,297 71	49,242 20	...	...	...
Bahari	112,066 69	91,100 81	20,965 88	...	391,633 97	377,174 54	14,459 43	...	504,952 66	483,137 41	21,815 25	...	...	...
Bén-Souf	11,139 38	9,857 10	1,282 28	...	218,133 37	172,763 39	45,369 98	...	278,529 58	196,902 53	81,627 05	...	...	...
Kaoum	32,526 13	17,380 53	15,145 60	...	168,000 10	171,115 43	3,115 33	...	140,336 23	113,562 45	26,773 78	...	...	...
Kharieh	81,552 65	14,624 82	66,927 83	...	70,430 83	71,129 98	799 15	...	405,673 01	315,943 39	89,729 62	...	...	...
Kharieh	19,156 22	18,936 53	219 69	...	325,712 38	270,611 14	55,101 24	...	391,160 10	389,517 49	1,642 61	...	...	...
Kharieh	13,064 51	6,738 63	6,325 88	...	285,197 80	280,611 14	4,586 66	...	299,166 31	287,463 31	1,703 00	...	...	...
Kharieh	2,568 95	6,738 63	4,169 68	...	95,879 70	110,107 50	14,227 80	...	101,738 05	96,719 39	5,018 66	...	...	...
Total	454,966 05	299,314 21	155,651 84	...	2,544,245 44	2,473,459 91	70,785 53	...	2,999,239 49	2,372,960 15	626,279 34	...	...	...

Sir E. Malet to Earl Grenville.—(Received January 30.)

(No. 22.)
My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith, extracted from the "Moniteur Egyptien" of the 20th instant, a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Treasury from the 1st January to the 31st October, 1882.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Cairo, January 22, 1883.

Inclosure in No. 56.

Extract from the "Moniteur Egyptien" of January 20, 1883.

ÉTAT des Recettes et des Dépenses.—Faites du 1^{er} Janvier à fin Octobre 1882.

Recettes. Désignation des Produits.	Exercice 1882.				Exercice 1882.	Dépenses. Ministères et Services.	Exercice 1882.				Exercice 1881.
	Prévisions budgétaires de 1882.	Recettes réalisées—		Total.	Recettes réalisées du 1 ^{er} Janvier à fin Octobre 1881.		Prévisions budgétaires de 1882.	Dépenses effectuées—		Total.	Dépenses effectuées du 1 ^{er} Janvier à fin Octobre 1881.
		À fin Septembre 1882.	Pendant le mois d'Octobre 1882.					À fin Septembre 1882.	Pendant le mois d'Octobre 1882.		
	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.		£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.
Budget Ordinaire de 1882.											
1. Contributions directes—						1. Tribut de l'Egypte.	678,486	291,001	11,163	302,464	609,945
Impôts fonciers	5,236,667	2,812,594	697,667	3,510,261	3,845,427	2. Dette Publique	3,760,997	1,805,130	596,618	2,401,738	2,414,925
Autres contributions	304,932	151,258	58,670	209,928	271,315	3. Liste Civile et Allocations	315,000	157,499	23,341	180,840	236,204
2. Impôts et revenus indirects—						4. Cabinet de Son Altesse le Khédive (Maïeh Sanieh)	59,725	30,360	5,193	35,553	33,276
Justice	252,290	152,123	6,515	158,638	227,525	5. Conseil des Ministres	9,292	3,257	1,093	4,350	3,456
Douanes	711,600	396,361	59,484	455,845	593,011	6. Ministère des Affaires Etrangères	13,162	5,449	1,119	6,568	9,624
Poste	87,625	52,156	2,633	54,789	61,966	7. „ des Finances	602,476	386,232	52,806	339,038	400,356
Octrois	271,960	189,831	22,619	212,450	246,210	8. „ de la Guerre et Marine—					
Sel	166,370	119,482	16,804	136,286	151,025	Guerre*	422,961	460,402	63,020	523,422	329,638
Autres impôts et revenus indirects	347,458	205,385	25,909	231,293	281,219	Marine	70,000	27,090	1,087	28,177	40,071
3. Chemins de Fer, Télégraphe, et Port d'Alexandrie—						9. „ de l'Instruction Publique	89,464	41,295	5,617	46,912	45,440
Chemins de Fer et Télégraphe	1,121,700	844,356	101,433	945,789	1,021,737	10. „ de l'Intérieur	574,196	309,127	33,806	342,933	362,835
Port d'Alexandrie	65,015	44,751	5,191	49,942	53,502	11. „ de la Justice	281,754	171,425	21,920	193,345	192,680
Chemin de Fer de Helouan	6,830	6,309	309	6,618	7,070	12. „ des Travaux Publics	439,270	224,128	34,346	258,474	304,679
4. Paquebots-poste Khédivieh	85,000	46,227	8,084	54,311	68,888	13. Chemins de Fer, Télégraphe, et Port d'Alexandrie—					
5. Revenus des autres Administrations de l'Etat	88,980	64,693	6,476	71,169	72,367	Chemins de Fer et Télégraphe	471,912	267,108	18,240	285,348	324,352
6. Revenus divers	74,075	30,234	12,549	42,783	61,494	Port d'Alexandrie	35,737	9,979	1,273	11,252	8,708
7. Produits divers	43,404	61,521	9,221	70,742	86,187	Chemin de Fer de Hélouan	5,616	2,913	113	3,026	3,510
8. Remboursements des avances faites aux villageois	26,070	21,354	1,926	23,280	31,229	14. Douanes	63,579	39,838	8,073	47,911	50,176
9. Retenue sur les traitements du personnel	56,560	41,474	5,536	47,010	47,603	15. Poste	80,000	52,966	10,217	63,183	63,544
	8,946,556					16. Paquebots-poste Khédivieh	120,000	75,964	12,462	88,426	104,149
À déduire :						17. Sel	49,082	32,149	4,327	36,386	40,530
Non-valeurs sur contributions directes	200,000					18. Approvisionnements des chounahs et magasins	15,295	6,822	199	7,021	11,044
						19. Fonds de réserve pour dépenses imprévues	50,000	1,442	10,100	11,542	3,242
						20. Pensions de l'Etat	255,964	206,574	26,426	233,000	175,763
Total des Recettes	8,746,556	5,240,108	1,041,026	6,281,134	7,127,775	Total des Dépenses	8,463,968	4,508,150	942,459	5,450,609	5,768,147

* Le Budget du Ministère de la Guerre comprend, en outre, une somme de £ E. 100,000 prévue au Budget Extraordinaire de l'année 1882, ce qui en porte les prévisions à £ E. 522,961.

Le Caire, le 11 Janvier, 1883.

Le Directeur-Général de la Comptabilité de l'État,
(Signé) FITZGERALD.

ÉTAT des Recettes et des Dépenses.—Faites du 1^{er} Janvier à fin Octobre 1882.

Provinces et Administrations affectées au Service de la Dette Publique.

Recettes. Désignation des Produits.	Exercice 1882.				Exercice 1881.	Dépenses. Ministères et Services.	Exercice 1882.				Exercice 1881.
	Prévisions budgétaires de 1882.	Recettes réalisées—		Total.	Recettes réalisées du 1 ^{er} Janvier à fin Octobre 1881.		Prévisions budgétaires de 1882.	Dépenses effectuées—		Total.	Dépenses effectuées du 1 ^{er} Janvier à fin Octobre 1881.
		À fin Septembre 1882.	Pendant le mois d'Octobre 1882.					À fin Septembre 1882.	Pendant le mois d'Octobre 1882.		
	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.		£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.
Contributions et revenus perçus dans les Moudirihs de Béhéra, Garbich, Menoufieh, et Siout—						Service de la dette—					
Impôts fonciers	2,317,835	1,189,928	387,789	1,577,717	1,712,223	Dette Privilegiée	1,159,212	579,389	579,608	1,158,997	1,157,363
Autres contributions directes	96,415	49,010	29,926	78,936	96,912	Dette Unifiée	2,223,927	1,111,812	..	1,111,812	1,126,633
Justice	39,820	23,954	1,093	25,047	38,010	Dépenses administratives des Provinces et Administrations affectées—					
Octrois	20,600	13,368	1,323	14,691	19,134	Services dépendant du Ministère des Finances ..	83,488	47,108	11,092	58,200	65,227
Autres impôts et revenus indirects	49,400	26,256	3,739	29,995	36,071	" " de l'Intérieur ..	59,245	38,940	5,561	44,501	45,218
Revenus divers	29,498	10,178	6,822	17,000	30,890	Chemins de Fer et Télégraphe	471,912	267,108	18,240	285,348	324,352
Produits divers	2,510	2,168	564	2,732	4,656	Port d'Alexandrie	35,737	9,979	1,273	11,252	8,708
Remboursement des avances faites aux villageois	3,905	3,378	312	3,690	3,784	Douanes	63,579	39,838	8,073	47,911	50,176
Retenue sur traitements	12,035	2,708	380	3,088	2,968						
Chemins de Fer, Télégraphe, et Port d'Alexandrie—											
Chemins de Fer et Télégraphe	1,121,700	849,064	101,666	950,730	1,026,803						
Port d'Alexandrie	65,015	44,847	5,202	50,049	53,616						
Douanes—											
Revenus des Douanes	711,600	397,702	59,701	457,403	594,692						
Total	4,470,333										
Non-valeurs à déduire	60,000										
Total des Revenus affectés	4,410,333	2,612,561	598,517	3,211,078	3,619,759	Total	4,097,100	2,094,174	623,847	2,718,021	2,777,677

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ÉTAT des Recettes et des Dépenses.—Faites du 1^{er} Janvier à fin Octobre 1882.

Provinces et Administrations non affectées au Service de la Dette Publique.

Recettes. Désignation des Produits.	Exercice 1882.				Exercice 1881.	Dépenses. Ministères et Services.	Exercice 1882.				Exercice 1881.
	Prévisions budgétaires de 1882.	Recettes réalisées—		Total.	Recettes réalisées du 1 ^{er} Janvier à fin Octobre 1881.		Prévisions budgétaires de 1882.	Dépenses effectuées—		Total.	Dépenses effectuées du 1 ^{er} Janvier à fin Octobre 1881.
		A fin Septembre 1882.	Pendant le mois d'Octobre 1882.					A fin Septembre 1882.	Pendant le mois d'Octobre 1882.		
	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.		£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.
1. Contributions directes—						1. Tribut de l'Egypte	678,486	291,001	11,163	302,164	609,945
Impôts fonciers	2,918,832	1,622,666	309,878	1,932,544	2,133,204	2. Dettes diverses—					
Autres contributions	208,537	102,248	28,744	130,992	174,403	Indemnité de la Moukabalah (Article 9 de la Loi de Liquidation	150,040	..	..	..	..
2. Impôts et revenus indirects—						Indemnité de la Daira Sanieh pour le service de la Daira Khassa (Article 61 de la Loi de Liquidation)	34,000	17,000	17,000	34,000	34,006
Justice	212,470	128,169	5,422	133,591	189,515	Intérêts des actions de Suez	193,858	96,929	..	96,929	96,929
Douanes	87,625	52,156	2,633	54,789	61,966	3. Liste civile et allocations	315,000	157,499	23,341	180,840	236,204
Poste	251,360	176,463	21,296	197,759	227,076	4. Cabinet de Son Altesse le Khédive et entretien des Palais	59,725	30,360	5,193	35,553	33,276
Octrois	166,370	119,482	16,804	136,286	151,025	5. Conseil des Ministres	9,292	3,257	1,033	4,350	3,456
Sel	298,058	178,907	22,133	201,040	244,948	6. Ministère des Affaires Etrangères	13,162	5,449	1,119	6,568	9,624
3. Chemins de Fer, Télégraphe, et Port d'Alexandrie—						7. „ des Finances	568,070	271,273	45,951	317,224	375,659
Chemins de Fer et Télégraphe	..	..	..	..	..	8. „ de la Guerre et Marine—					
Port d'Alexandrie	..	..	..	..	..	Guerre*	422,961	460,402	63,020	523,422	329,638
Chemin de Fer de Hérouan	6,830	6,309	309	6,618	7,070	Marine	70,000	27,090	1,087	28,177	40,071
4. Paquebots-poste Khédivieh	85,000	46,227	8,084	54,311	68,888	9. „ de l'Instruction Publique	89,464	41,295	5,617	46,912	45,440
5. Revenus des autres Administrations de l'Etat	91,014	64,693	6,476	71,169	72,367	10. „ de l'Intérieur	514,951	270,187	28,245	298,432	317,617
6. Revenus divers	44,577	20,056	5,727	25,783	30,604	11. „ de la Justice	281,754	171,425	21,920	193,345	192,680
7. Produits divers	38,860	59,346	8,658	68,004	81,516	12. „ des Travaux Publics	439,270	224,128	34,346	258,474	304,679
8. Remboursement des avances faites aux villageois	22,165	17,976	1,614	19,590	27,445	13. Chemins de Fer, Télégraphe, et Port d'Alexandrie—					
9. Retenue sur les traitements du personnel	44,525	32,849	4,731	37,580	37,989	Chemins de Fer et Télégraphe	..	..	..	..	..
Total	4,476,223					Port d'Alexandrie	..	..	..	..	..
A déduire :						Chemin de Fer de Hérouan	5,616	2,913	113	3,026	3,510
Non-valeurs sur contributions directes	140,000					14. Douanes	80,000	52,966	10,217	63,183	63,544
						15. Poste	120,000	75,964	12,462	88,426	104,149
						16. Paquebots-poste Khédivieh	15,295	6,822	199	7,021	11,044
						17. Approvisionnements des chounahs et magasins	50,000	1,442	10,100	11,542	3,242
						18. Fonds de réserve pour dépenses imprévues	255,964	206,574	26,426	233,000	175,763
						19. Pensions de l'Etat	..	..	..	..	..
Total des Recettes	4,336,223	2,627,547	442,509	3,070,056	3,508,016	Total des Dépenses	4,366,868	2,413,976	318,612	2,732,588	2,990,470

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* Le Budget du Ministère de la Guerre comprend, en outre, une somme de £ E. 100,000 prévue au Budget Extraordinaire de l'année 1882, ce qui en porte les prévisions à £ E. 522,961.

No. 57.

Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.

(No. 28. Ext. 22.)

My Lord,

Foreign Office, January 30, 1883.

I HAVE received a communication from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty stating that it is very desirable, from a naval point of view, that the force of Royal Marines now stationed at Port Saïd should be relieved as soon as practicable.

I have to request your Excellency, after consultation with Sir E. Wood, to inform me how soon it may be expected that there will be an Egyptian force available for garrisoning Port Saïd.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 58.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Sir J. Pouncefote.—(Received February 3.)

Sir,

Admiralty, February 1, 1883.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the perusal of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, copies of two letters received from Commander Harris, of Her Majesty's ship "Linnet," dated the 5th and 9th January last, respecting the Egyptian Soudan expedition, and the state of affairs at Suakin and Massowah.

I am, &c.
(Signed) G. TRYON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 58.

Commander Harris to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir,

"Linnet," at Suakin, January 5, 1883.

HAVING left the inner harbour of Jeddah in quarantine on the morning of the 3rd instant, I arrived at this port yesterday and received pratique. On landing I was informed that his Excellency, General Sulieman Pasha Niazi, the Commander-in-chief of the Egyptian Soudan expedition, had his head-quarters in this town, and I accordingly called on him as well as on the Governor, Mohammed Bey Rasik, when both expressed their desire to return my visit and I invited them on board, as also Abbass Helmy Effendi, the Director of Customs, to lunch the next day; his Excellency the Commander-in-chief was received with manned yards and the usual honours, and he as well as the two others expressed themselves highly pleased and gratified with the reception they had met with.

2. During the time they were on board the Egyptian steamer "Damanhour" arrived with another battalion ("orta") of Egyptian troops; these were landed at once and will be dispatched to Khartoum as soon as transport can be provided, of which at the present moment there is a great scarcity; the troops have to march, but the custom is to allow one camel to two men for carriage of impedimenta, and the journey to Khartoum usually occupies eighteen days.

3. The "orta" of troops now disembarking here makes the ninth within the last few weeks, without reckoning 600 Bashi-Bazouks who have also been sent forward, and they are expecting three more battalions, making a total of 9,600 men and 600 Bashi-Bazouks; his Excellency Sulieman Pasha proceeds to Khartoum as soon as the last batch arrives. The Mahdi is said to be in force in the neighbourhood of that place, but I am not in a position to judge of anything concerning his movements.

4. His Excellency Aleydin Pasha, Governor-General of the Eastern Soudan and Red Sea Littoral, was here up to the 31st ultimo, but has since returned to his head-quarters at Massowah, in consequence of a raid made on the town by Abyssinians who came down in force, killing the Commissioner of Police, five soldiers, twenty natives, and carrying off several flocks of cattle. It does not appear that the Egyptian troops there, to the number of about 1,200, made any attempt at pursuit.

5. I propose to proceed to Massowah to-morrow as soon as the sun is in such a position that the reefs can be plainly discerned, and shall have to anchor for that night on the way down. At Suakin there is but one Englishman, although there are a few British subjects and Europeans, and there is no Consul for any other nationality but our own, who is now at Jeddah.

6. The present Governor of the town was an adherent of Arabi, and he is about to be replaced by another; the officer who was Commandant of the permanent troops at Suakin has also been recalled to Cairo, and the troops are to be sent to the front and to be replaced by others coming from that place.

7. Although his Excellency General Sulieman Pasha has command of the troops at present, it is not considered probable that he will lead them against the Mahdi after arrival at Khartoum, but the active operations will be conducted by an officer already on the spot.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. R. HARRIS.

Inclosure 2 in No. 58.

Commander Harris to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir,

"Linnet," at Massowah, January 9, 1883.

IN continuation of my letter of the 5th instant, from Souakin, I have the honour to report that I left that port on Saturday morning and arrived here yesterday afternoon.

I immediately paid my respects to his Excellency Aleydin Pasha, and he returned my visit this morning, when he was received with the usual honours, and, on leaving, expressed his gratification at his reception. His Excellency informed me that he had received orders again to return to Souakin, to assist there in the difficulties concerning transport for the Soudan expedition, and he is about to do so by the first opportunity.

2. It is difficult to arrive, in so short a time, at a just conclusion of the real facts or motives as to the recent raid committed near this town by Abyssinians, but it seems pretty clear that the Abyssinians assert that the Egyptians are in the habit of making raids on them for female slaves, and that these are reprisals. The whole question is further much mixed up with the politics of the two countries, the difference of religion, the desire of Abyssinia for a port for the collection of customs dues, and other matters of a kindred nature, that I do not feel myself in a position to offer any opinion as to the merits of the question on either side, and I can now merely confirm in the main facts what I wrote in my letter from Souakin, the Egyptians have a wholesome dread of the Abyssinians in consequence of the manner in which they mutilate the wounded and prisoners.

3. There are no Englishmen here, and I am indebted for any information I may have acquired to the "Consul Honoraire Chargé du Vice-Consulat de France;" at the same time I would beg to observe that every facility has been given to me by his Excellency the Governor-General.

4. I proceed to-morrow morning for Aden, and have, &c.
(Signed)

C. R. HARRIS.

No. 59.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received February 6.)

(No. 24.)

My Lord,

Cairo, January 21, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 917 of the 28th ultimo, I have the honour to inclose herewith copies of further correspondence on the subject of the graves of the British soldiers who fell during the late campaign, from which your Lordship will perceive that, it having been decided by the British military authorities to inter the remains of those who fell at Kassassin, &c., as well as those who were killed at Tel-el-Kebir, in one cemetery at the latter place, the Egyptian Ministry of Finance have now sanctioned the expenditure of 800*l.* for building an inclosure wall for the cemetery, and for various other items connected with the same, as set forth in General Dormer's

letter of the 15th instant, it being clearly understood that this expenditure will have to be reimbursed by the Egyptian Government on the final settlement of accounts.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure 1 in No. 59.

General Dormer to Sir E. Malet.

Sir, *Head-quarters, Cairo, January 15, 1883.*
IN continuation of former correspondence (which is herewith returned) relative to the graves of British officers and soldiers who fell in the late campaign, I have the honour to inform you that it has been now decided to eventually inter the remains of those that fell at Kassassin, &c., as well as those that were killed at Tel-el-Kebir, in one cemetery at the latter place.

2. I have therefore to request your Excellency to move the Egyptian Government to authorize the expenditure of 400*l.*, to be expended in the building of an inclosure wall by contract, under the direction of the Commanding Royal Engineer, Egypt, and of a further similar sum to be expended in laying on water, planting trees, and making an approach to the cemetery.

3. The whole of the graves being thus collected within one inclosure wall, the Egyptian Government will have little difficulty in carrying out the efficient protection which it has promised to undertake.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. C. DORMER,
Chief of Staff for General Commanding.

Inclosure 2 in No. 59.

Sir E. Malet to General Sir A. Alison.

Sir, *Cairo, January 24, 1883.*
IN reply to your Excellency's letter of the 15th instant, requesting that the Egyptian Government might be moved to authorize the expenditure of 400*l.* on the building of a wall to inclose the cemetery at Tel-el-Kebir, by contract, under the direction of the Commanding Royal Engineer, Egypt, and of a further sum of 400*l.* on the planting of trees, laying on water, and making an approach to the cemetery, I have the honour to inclose a copy of a letter from the Under-Secretary of State for Finance stating that the expenditure of a sum of 800*l.* on these services is approved.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure 3 in No. 59.

Blum Pasha to Lieutenant-Colonel Sir C. Wilson.

Sir, *Ministry of Finance, Cairo, January 22, 1883.*
IN reply to your letter of this day, concerning the building of an inclosure wall for the cemetery of Tel-el-Kebir, and various other items connected with the same, and the approximate amount of which is estimated at 800*l.*, I have the honour to inform you that I duly approve the said work being carried out in any way you may think proper, it being clearly understood that this expenditure will have to be reimbursed by the Egyptian Government on the final settlement of accounts.

I have, &c.
(Signed) BLUM.

No. 60.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received February 6.)

(No. 32.)
My Lord,

Cairo, January 30, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship, herewith, copies of two despatches which I have received from Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart from Khartoum, dated respectively the 5th and the 9th instant, giving an account of the military movements and operations in the Soudan during the last weeks, and inclosing Reports and sketches of the road between Suakin and Berber.

I shall have the honour to forward the sketches by the next mail.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure 1 in No. 60.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart to Sir E. Malet.

Sir, *Khartoum, January 5, 1883.*
I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your telegrams of the 28th December and the 1st January.

On the 29th December I forwarded you a telegram that there was nothing new to report, and that the troops from Egypt were arriving.

The evening of that day a special messenger arrived from Kordofan.

He reported that he had left that town on the 12th, that the garrison was fairly well supplied with food and was in good spirits. That a few days previous to his leaving they had sallied out and attacked Sheikh Mennoo, the leading rebel Sheikh in the district, killing seventy to eighty of his people; their own loss was insignificant. That he, the messenger, had told them of the arrival of the Egyptian reinforcements and of Abdul Kader's intention of taking the field.

From Obeid (Kordofan) the messenger went to Bara where he remained one night. He found the garrison very badly off for food and in a depressed condition. Some of the irregular officers with their men had deserted to the rebels. The Mahdi with the bulk of his forces was encamped round the town. Most of the rebels had built themselves huts of straw. He also reported that there was a rumour that one or more rebel tribes had deserted the Mahdi and had left to rob on their own account.

On the 30th I saw a letter sent to Abdul Kader Pasha by a Kordofan merchant and an unwilling resident in the camp of the Mahdi. The merchant stated that the Mahdi was greatly disappointed by the failure of his assaults on Kordofan and Bara, and that he had now decided to take both towns by hunger. He went on to say that the food supply in Obeid was fair, but that Bara was too badly off; that the soldiers were being compelled to search for roots, and that if the town was not soon relieved it must fall. Another and rival Mahdi had also appeared, but he had been promptly seized and hung. The Mahdi also intended after taking Obeid and Bara to march on Darfour and thence on Tripoli and Constantinople. Also the Province of Darfour was so far quiet, but that the Mahdi was doing his best to stir up the tribes.

This news corroborated to a great extent the news of the messenger.

On the evening of the 30th the 2nd battalion, 1st Regiment, 730 rank and file, left by steamer for Messelemiah, on the Blue Nile, to assist in attacking the rebel Sheikh Ahmet-el-Makashfi who from Sibel was threatening Senaar. As this Chief was giving a great deal of trouble, cutting the telegraph and preaching rebellion, Abdul Kader had given orders to the four companies at Senaar and to the garrison of irregulars at About, immediately north of Sibel, to make a combined attack on Sibel. It was to support this attack which was ordered for the 1th that the 2nd battalion had been sent to Messelemiah.

On the 31st I forwarded you a telegram of the news from Kordofan and Bara.

On the evening of that same day news came from Messelemiah that Ahmet-el-Makashfi had that morning attacked About and had been repulsed with considerable loss, but that notwithstanding this repulse, the communication between Messelemiah and Senaar was interrupted, and the whole district was declaring for the rebels.

On the 1st, Abdul Kader read me a telegram he was sending His Highness the Khedive, and in which he begged for two more regiments (six battalions) to form a reserve at Khartoum. He stated that owing to the great delay in sending the troops the rebellion had assumed very large proportions, and that it was absolutely necessary to form a support for the troops who were to march to the relief of Bara and Kordofan. He begged me to telegraph this request to you. I did so.

On the same day he decided to go himself to Messelemiah, take command of the troops, and clear the whole country between Senaar and Rana. On the 2nd January he left by steamer. He anticipates to be away from ten to fifteen days.

I am in hopes that this expedition will be of use in raising the morale of the troops and in clearing the district between the two Niles of the enemy. The troops will perhaps learn that the rebels are not so very formidable and that the religious Sheikhs have not the power of making the fire of the Remingtons innocuous, and that all the troops have got to do is to hold together and fire steadily. Abdul Kader will also have an opportunity of seeing something of the rebels, and will perhaps learn to place some confidence in the troops he has got to lead.

The present time is also well adapted for the purpose of this expedition, as no advance can be made on Obeid pending the arrival of camels and troops. With regard to the camel question, I hear 600 camels are on their way here from Dongola, and 700 from the Tehu-Kurich, a tribe in the eastern province. The Pasha also expects to get 700 more from the latter district.

With 2,000 camels, Abdul Kader says he will begin his march on Bara and Obeid.

The Pasha is fully alive to the great importance of relieving these two towns, or at least Obeid. To lose that town with its two regiments of negro troops and its large stores of guns and ammunition, would be an almost irreparable disaster, and vastly increase the difficulty of carrying on the war.

The troops in garrison here are working at elementary drill and tactics and are making some progress. It is, however, very up-hill work, the officers are so grossly ignorant and so incapable of grasping the meaning of the simplest movement. Quite one-third of the troops are also ignorant of the use of the rifle, and they would be more formidable adversaries were they simply armed with sticks. Many have also superstitious ideas of the power of the Mahdi, and others think the Khedive has simply sent them here to get rid of them.

Besides the gross ignorance of the Egyptian officer, nothing is more striking than their want of initiative and their unwillingness to assume any responsibility. Not one of the officers in any of the out-stations will think of attacking unless they have previously sent into Khartoum to ask for leave, the result being an enormous loss of valuable time, and of many favourable opportunities. It is owing to this cause that the enemy, although there are several strong garrisons along the White and Blue Niles, can move unmolested about the intermediate country and pass almost within gun-fire of the forts.

Another noticeable point in the conduct of the war is the absence of any really decisive engagement. I am constantly hearing of small fights and of the slaughter of a few rebels. The rebels attack, are driven back, and disperse to reassemble the following day. No doubt a good deal of this absence of any definite result is due to the great distances and to the difficulty of the water supply. I think, however, a good deal of it is due to the absence of combined action, and to the attacks not being pushed home.

In my last Report of the 29th December I forgot to mention that the rebels generally attack in several bodies.

The tactics of the Egyptians is to form battalion or double-company squares. Each soldier is also provided with some half-dozen crows' feet (spikes) which he is taught to pitch in front of him. The troops are also formed in three ranks to give them greater confidence.

The troops are dressed mostly in long white cotton shirts and native cotton trousers. Most of them wear coarse leather sandals. Each man has a grey overcoat and capote. All are armed with the Remington. The troops here have very few sick, mostly slight fever cases. The battalion at Shawwul, on the White Nile, and in what is said to be an unhealthy place, has only some twenty-two sick.

The troops that have arrived here to date are—infantry, 5 battalions, or 4,170 men; artillery, 180 men, with 10 mountain guns and 10 rockets; cavalry, 97 Circassians (clad in chain armour). A few mules have come with the mountain guns, but no horses have come with the cavalry. Of the 5 battalions, 1 battalion is at

Messelemiah and 1 battalion at Shawwul, on the White Nile. The rest of the force is at Khartoum.

I have, &c.
(Signed) D. H. STEWART.

Inclosure 2 in No. 60.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart to Sir E. Malet.

Sir,

Khartoum, January 9, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to forward you Reports and sketches of the road between Suakin and Berber. I have thought it useless to continue the sketch beyond Wady el Durook, the country being so devoid of features.

I regret to have to inform you that the year has not opened auspiciously for the Egyptian cause. I think I have already informed you of the intended attack by the troops of Senaar and Messelemiah on Achmet-el-Makashfi at Sybel, and of its having been anticipated by the latter taking the offensive and attacking the detached post of About (between Messelemiah and Sybel). He was repulsed, but, notwithstanding, the communication between Messelemiah and Senaar was intercepted. Hence it was impossible to stop the advance of the Senaar detachment on Sybel.

On the 1st this detachment left Senaar for Sybel. The following day while on the march they were attacked. The four strong companies formed square and at first repulsed the enemy. Subsequently, however, two of the companies were panic-struck and fled. The other two companies managed to effect their retreat on Senaar, losing seventy men.

Another disaster has also happened on the eastern bank of the White Nile. A detachment of 190 men was sent from the Fort of Ture Hadra in a northerly direction to repair the telegraph line between that post and Khartoum. When a short distance from the fort they were attacked by some rebels under Faki Owde. They at first succeeded in resisting, but eventually some gave way, the square was broken, and many were killed. Half the party managed, however, to hold out until a reinforcement came up from Ture Hadra. They then all returned into the fort.

I hear also that the Bara garrison is in a desperate plight, and will not be able to hold out many more days.

His Excellency Abdul Kader Pasha, who reached Messelemiah on the 7th, has telegraphed for another battalion to be sent him. On the 8th he marched from Messelemiah, I apprehend in the direction of Senaar. I am anxiously expecting news from him, which I shall at once forward to you.

What makes these small defeats so terribly disastrous is the encouragement they give the people to rise against the Government. It is a melancholy fact that the Government is almost universally hated and abhorred.

It is very evident that the matter will become exceedingly serious should the troops continue to exhibit such pusillanimity.

It will be quite hopeless to expect to cope successfully with the rebellion, and it will only remain with the Egyptian Government to make the best terms they can with the Mahdi.

I have, &c.
(Signed) D. H. STEWART.

No. 61.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received February 6.)

(No. 33.)

My Lord,

Cairo, January 30, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copies of telegrams received from Colonel Stewart at Khartoum during the past week, together with the copy of the telegram which I addressed to him on the 29th instant.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure 1 in No. 61.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart to Sir E. Malet.

(Telegraphic.)

Khartoum, January 26, 1883.

ABDUL KADER PASHA telegraphs to me from Senaar that the Viceroy had ordered him to concentrate all the troops at Khartoum, and await arrival of some Colonels from Cairo. Abdul Kader Pasha replied that the eastern provinces were in partial rebellion, and that if the troops were withdrawn to Khartoum matters would become very bad. Also, that if the troops for Obeid did not soon leave, Obeid would be lost and with it Darfour. Abdul Kader Pasha implores you to use your influence to have this order cancelled. I quite agree with all Abdul Kader says; the state of affairs is very serious, and the Viceroy should not interfere.

Inclosure 2 in No. 61.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart to Sir E. Malet.

(Telegraphic.)

Khartoum, January 27, 1883.

ABOU HAMID surrendered on 5th January. Obeid still holds out, but food scarce.

Inclosure 3 in No. 61.

Sir E. Malet to Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart.

(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, January 29, 1883.

CHÉRIF PASHA assures us that no instructions have been sent by the Khedive or himself to the effect stated in your telegram of the 26th. An instruction was telegraphed stating that 10,000 men had now been sent, that no more could be spared, and that in future movements the Governor-General should keep his forces together, and not scatter them, lest they be destroyed piecemeal.

No. 62.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville. - (Received February 6.)

My Lord,

Cairo, January 26, 1883.

THE most painful characteristic which strikes a traveller on visiting Egypt is the universal use of the "courbash," or lash, administered with great severity on the most trivial occasions at the caprice of petty officials, clothed with however brief authority. The new Minister of the Interior, Ismaïl Eyoub Pasha, has signalized his entry into office by peremptorily forbidding the application of this instrument of personal chastisement. I cannot but regard such an act as significant of the introduction of a more humane and civilized spirit into the civil administration of the country.

I inclose a copy of the Circular in which the orders of the Minister are conveyed to the provincial authorities. In it these persons are given to understand that any breach of his Excellency's instructions will be visited with the full severity of the law.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

Inclosure in No. 62.

Extract from the "Moniteur Egyptien."

Traduction d'une Circulaire adressée par son Excellence le Ministre de l'Intérieur à toutes les Moudiriehs, à tous les Gouvernorats et aux Préfectures de Police, en date du 7 Rabih-awel, 1300 (16 Janvier, 1883).

MALGRÉ les Circulaires réitérées et précises adressées aux autorités locales, et par lesquelles le Département de l'Intérieur défendait, de la manière la plus formelle et la plus absolue, l'usage répréhensible de la bastonnade, cependant, par les plaintes fréquemment présentées à ce Ministère, je constate avec regret que certains agents de l'autorité ne cessent jusqu'à présent d'appliquer cette peine horrible et infâme.

De pareils procédés barbares portent une atteinte assez grave aux dispositions des Circulaires sus-énoncées, lesquelles n'ont été publiées que dans le but unique d'être prises en sérieuse considération et suivies à la lettre; et non seulement ces actes indignes se concilient fort mal avec les sentiments de justice et de haute bienveillance qui caractérisent Son Altesse le Khédive, mais aussi ils dégradent l'humanité, et violent d'une manière grave les principes et les droits sociaux.

L'application de pareille peine est absolument inutile, et n'a point de raison d'être; en effet, les Tribunaux institués par le Gouvernement sont là pour s'occuper et connaître des matières de dettes ou contentieuses, et, par conséquent, les intéressés n'ont qu'à s'adresser à ces Tribunaux et les saisir directement de leurs causes ou de leurs plaintes.

D'autre part, la perception des impôts est régie par des dispositions stipulées dans des Décrets rendus relativement aux mesures à prendre pour en assurer le recouvrement.

Quant aux affaires criminelles, il est certain que les autorités administratives n'ont rien à y voir autre que de procéder à l'instruction préliminaire et minutieuse de ces matières, avec toute l'impartialité voulue, après quoi elles doivent les transmettre aux autorités compétentes.

Les agents et les employés du Gouvernement n'ont donc qu'à se borner à la simple exécution des Jugements rendus par les Tribunaux, et partant, ils n'ont d'autant plus aucun prétexte ou aucun droit d'user de la bastonnade ou de menaces envers les indigènes, que l'unique objet de la mission dont ces agents sont investis est d'assurer, autant que possible, le bien-être du peuple, sa prospérité et son développement moral et matériel, par la répartition d'une dose égale de justice entre les individus, tout en les protégeant contre toute agression, et en sauvegardant leurs intérêts et leurs droits.

C'est donc pour atteindre ce but, et afin d'abolir et d'empêcher totalement l'usage de la bastonnade, que je me vois dans la nécessité de renouveler, par la présente Circulaire, à toutes les autorités locales, mes plus vives recommandations à cet égard.

Par conséquent, je vous prie de communiquer la présente à tous les agents relevant de votre circonscription, aux Préfets, aux Présidents des Tribunaux Sommaires des villages (Méglis Machiakha aux Cheiks des villages, hameaux, Ezbes et Kafres, et de leur recommander de suivre à la lettre ces instructions. À cet effet, vous voudrez bien faire signer aux agents placés sous vos ordres des engagements très formels, où ils doivent déclarer veiller à la stricte exécution de ces dispositions, et se soumettre, dans le cas contraire, à toute la rigueur des lois. Ces engagements devront être conservés au siège de chaque Moudirieh ou Administration, pour servir en cas de besoin.

Je suis fermement convaincu que tous vos efforts tendront à assurer la stricte et prompt exécution des dispositions contenues dans la présente Circulaire, et qu'une réponse viendra bientôt me raffermir dans cette conviction.

Le Ministre de l'Intérieur,
(Signé) ISMAÏL EYOUB.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received February 6.)

(No. 39.)
My Lord,

Cairo, January 30, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship, herewith, copy of a note which Sir Edward Malet has, at my request, addressed to Chérif Pasha in compliance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch No. 14 of the 16th instant, on the subject of extra expenditure connected with the British army of occupation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

Inclosure in No. 63.

Sir E. Malet to Chérif Pasha.

M. le Président,
WITH reference to the note which I had the honour to address to your Excellency on the 31st ultimo, stating that Her Majesty's Government proposed to fix the charge for the extra expenditure incurred by the army of occupation at 1l. per man per month, a despatch has been received from Lord Granville relative to the cost of certain store-houses and offices which it has been found necessary to hire at Alexandria.

I am desired by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to inform your Excellency that expenses such as these will be incurred from time to time, and will require to be defrayed out of Egyptian funds, in addition to the payments above referred to.

In making this communication to your Excellency, I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 64.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received February 6.)

(No. 42.)
My Lord,

Cairo, January 30, 1883.

THE Minister of the Interior has, I understand, issued a Circular which has caused some commotion amongst the European lending classes. He communicated the document neither to me nor even to Chérif Pasha previous to publication. Its purport is to recommend the provincial authorities not to interfere on behalf of the creditor as against his debtor until after a Decree shall have been obtained against the latter.

Such instruction does not appear unreasonable. It seems, however, likely to cause great inconvenience to both parties concerned. The money lent has generally consisted of a prepayment to the peasant for his crop, with the object of enabling him to buy seed and cultivate his land; and hitherto, whenever the peasant has been unable to meet his engagements, it has been the habit of the creditor to appeal to the Mudir in order to facilitate some amicable arrangement under which time shall be given to the fellah in consideration of certain circumstances. The Mudirs, however, have interpreted the Minister's Circular as prohibiting them from discharging these functions.

As a consequence, the creditors will be compelled, in self-defence, to take legal proceedings against their debtor.

Chérif Pasha seemed a good deal put out by the occurrence, and it is now arranged that a second Circular shall be issued explanatory of the first and calculated to neutralize its bad effects.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

The British Suez Canal Directors to Earl Granville.—(Received February 8.)

(No. 11.)
My Lord,

London, February 7, 1883.

WE have the honour to report that, during Sir John Stokes' recent visit to Paris to attend the meeting of the Suez Canal Council of Administration, he took an opportunity, as instructed by your Lordship's despatch No. 8, Political, of the 19th ultimo, to explain to M. Charles de Lesseps that Her Majesty's Government, while fully appreciating the courteous communication to the British Directors reported in our No. 4, Confidential, of the 9th ultimo, do not wish it to be inferred that they are in any way committed to the project of a parallel canal.

M. Charles de Lesseps replied that he perfectly understood this.

We have, &c.
(Signed) J. STOKES.
C. RIVERS WILSON.

No. 66.

Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 3.)

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, February 10, 1883, 6.45 P.M.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY complain that Egyptian Government insist on their closing their telegraph station at Port Said. Report how the matter stands.

No. 67.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received February 12, 7 P.M.)

(No. 5.)

(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, February 12, 1883, 4.30 P.M.

YOUR Lordship's telegram No. 3 of the 10th instant.

The Eastern Telegraph Company made an offer to the Railway Administration which appears to me to be reasonable and advantageous. The English Director of Egyptian Telegraphs reported in favour of it, but it has been refused on the advice of the French member of the Railway Board, apparently in the absence of Mr. Le Mesurier, who is away on a tour of inspection.

Shall I urge the Egyptian Government to reverse the decision, and to accede to the proposal of the Eastern Telegraph Company? An occasion might arise when it would be of political advantage to us to have an English office at Port Said for the transmission of telegrams abroad or to Alexandria.

The Eastern Telegraph Company has no rights in the matter. It is merely a question of a reasonable proposal made by them being refused.

No. 68.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received by telegraph, February 13.)

(No. 46. Ext. 6.)

My Lord,

Cairo, February 13, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that I have received a telegram from Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, dated from Khartoum to-day, reporting that he has learned from a messenger, who arrived there from the interior, that Bara had fallen on the 5th January last, and that the information is true.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received February 14.)

(No. 36.)

My Lord,

Cairo, February 2, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 32 of the 30th ultimo, I have the honour to inclose herewith a copy of a despatch which I have received from Colonel Stewart, reporting upon the military movements against the rebels, and giving the number of troops in camp at Khartoum.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 69.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart to Sir E. Malet.

Sir,

Khartoum, January 12, 1883.

SINCE my last despatch I have but little to communicate.

Abdul Kader with the 2nd battalion, 1st Regiment, is still about some six to eight hours from Messelemiah.

The 3rd battalion, 1st Regiment, left on the afternoon of the 10th, in twelve sailing boats. Should the wind continue favourable, and the boats escape the mud-banks, this battalion will probably reach Senaar about the 18th.

His Excellency Abdul Kader has, I hear, telegraphed to the Khedive, complaining of the very demoralized state of the troops. His halt at About may be due to this cause.

The report that Bara has surrendered has so far not been confirmed.

There is no news of the enemy.

Should matters not soon mend in the districts of Senaar and Baukotsch (south of Senaar, on the Blue Nile), a great rise in the price of "dura" (a species of millet and the common food of the country) may be anticipated. These districts, but particularly the last, being the granaries of the Soudan. I hear that in the Government stores there are only 500 ardebs (ardeb = 288 lbs.) of "dura."

As yet the price of "dura" is not exorbitant, but it will soon be so should the rebellion in those districts not be quelled.

With reference to the religious side of the question, there is a town report that the Mahdi has declared the Koran to require revision and that four daily prayers are quite sufficient.

This report requires confirmation.

He has also added to the "kalima," or creed, the words "That Mohamed Ahmet is the true Mahdi." The "kalima" thus amended is carried on all the rebel banners.

It is also said that the Mahdi hardly ever shows himself in public, that he enshrouds himself and his surroundings in mystery, and thereby greatly increases his influence over his followers.

To those who question his mission and ask for miracles, he replies by pointing out his great success.

There are now in camp here at Um Durman two and a-half battalions of the 2nd Regiment, or 1,991 rank and file. There are, besides, 188 artillerymen with nine mountain-guns and nine rockets.

One mountain-gun and rocket have accompanied the troops to Messelemiah.

Sick in camp, thirty-one.

I have, &c.
(Signed) D. H. STEWART.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received February 14.)

(No. 41.)

My Lord,

Cairo, February 6, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 32 of the 30th ultimo, I have the honour to inclose herewith to your Lordship, a copy of a further Report which I have received from Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, giving an account of the rebellion in the Soudan, and the military movements there up to the 16th ultimo.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure 1 in No. 70.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart to Sir E. Malet.

Sir,

Khartoum, January 16, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that on the 13th I forwarded you the following telegram:—

"Abdul Kader, with one battalion and some irregulars, is halted at about eight hours from Messelemiah. Another battalion has left here for Senaar. I am in great hopes that Abdul Kader will succeed in doing something. News just in that the rebels have defeated 500 soldiers near Rana, on the White Nile. Egyptian loss, 112. Egyptian troops very demoralized."

With reference to this defeat, it would appear that a few days ago the commanding officer at Rana ordered 117 "shaghi," or irregular troops, and 413 regulars, to escort some workmen, who were being sent to repair the telegraph line between Rana and Senaar. This column, when some hours from Rana and between the villages of Om Senata and Om Maadak, was attacked by the rebels. The first attack was repulsed, but the second succeeded in breaking the square. The Egyptians lost 112 killed, and the rebels, it is said, some 2,000. I very much question the correctness of these numbers.

On the 12th, or the same day on which the above intelligence reached us, news also came that Duem had been attacked, but that the rebels had been repulsed. Also that a small party of rebels had attacked the village of Karazi, on the right bank of the White Nile, below Duem, and, distant one and a-half or two days from Khartoum. The garrison of fifty men had, however, with the assistance of the villagers, repulsed the attack.

It is satisfactory to find that in this case the inhabitants took the Government side. Needless to say, urgent call was made for reinforcement.

On the 13th, M. Messedaglia, who had volunteered to accompany Abdul Kader to About, arrived in Kartoum, and reported as follows.

On the 2nd January Abdul Kader left Khartoum, by steamer, for Messelemiah. On the afternoon of the 3rd, the village of Messeed was reached, distant some twelve and a-half hours from Khartoum. The progress of the steamer was greatly impeded by sand banks.

At Messeed the chief Notables and the numerous Fakis (spiritual guides) of the district came to see his Excellency. After the usual salaams were over, the Pasha said that he expected to see them use their great influence to keep the people quiet; that he blamed them and their fellows for the present condition of affairs, and that he would hold them responsible for the future good behaviour of the people.

With reference to these Fakis, I am told it was quite striking the abject servility with which the people came to kiss their hands, and that it was quite evident who were the real masters of the country. (N.B.—It is doubtful how far this servility is due to actual fear or superstition; perhaps to a mixture of both.)

On the 4th Beshagra was reached. This is a village half way between Khartoum and Messelemiah. There the steamer stuck on a sand bank, and was only got off the following morning by the united efforts of all the inhabitants.

On the 5th Wad Raha was reached. This is a village on the eastern bank of the Blue Nile. Here there was the usual interview with Fakis and Sheikhs.

On the 6th, early in the forenoon, the steamer reached Ramelin. This village and district belongs to the Government, and efforts have been made to encourage the planting of indigo and cotton—with some success. A cotton jinning factory was also

established by the Government some years ago, but, like most similar enterprises in the East, it is now in ruins. The village and district is now leased to a certain Ali Effendi for, it is said, £ E. 20,000 per annum.

On the evening of the 6th Refaa was reached. In this village there is the residence of Wad-el-Kerim Bey, the Chief of the powerful Chukuriyeh Tribe. As usual, the Pasha was very well received; some of the tribesmen exhibited their skill in sword and lance exercises. Many of the men of this tribe wear chain armour. Their horses are also similarly protected.

On the 7th Messelemiah was reached. This town is some 6 miles west of the Blue Nile. Here again the Pasha was very well received.

He immediately proceeded to inspect the battalion, and calling the officers together told them he meant to march with as few camels as possible. They protested and made all kinds of difficulties, but it was finally decided that each company should be supplied with four camels.

(N.B.—To illustrate the friendly disposition of the people, it was reported that they had, of their own accord, entertained the battalion during the few days it had been there.)

On the 8th the battalion, with some irregular troops under Saliha Bey and some Chukuriyeh horsemen, left for About. The order of march was in company column, with scouts on both flanks, and advance and rear guards. The country was a treeless, well cultivated, and open plain, with many villages and plenty of water. The crops were mostly "dura" (kind of millet) and cotton. There were also many large herds of cattle and sheep. The inhabitants were all very friendly, and freely supplied the troops with water and even bread. At 8 p.m. a halt was made at Foulla (pond) el-Sungaa.

The troops bivouacked at the Foulla, being protected by a bank which had on a previous occasion been thrown up round the pond.

Ten men per company were employed to patrol during the night some 500 yards from the camp.

On the 9th, the march again began at 7 A.M. Order of march as on preceding day.

Some 2 miles from the bivouac the village of Effena was passed. This was the last inhabited village met with on the road. Although many more villages were subsequently passed, they were all deserted, the inhabitants having gone off willingly or unwillingly to the rebels, leaving their crops standing and ready for harvesting.

At 1.30 p.m. the village of About was reached. Here there is a small military station. The garrison consisted of 125 men under Melek Hussein, 30 men under Othman Agha, and 200 men under Osman Agha. They were encamped in a Zeriba (thorny edge inclosure) with trench, near the well. This garrison, when attacked on the 29th December, was considerably weaker, and only consisted of the men under Melek Hussein and Othman Agha. The 200 men of Osman Agha arrived after the attack had been repulsed.

The physical appearance of the garrison was not in their favour. Many of the men were old and infirm, while others were quite young boys. All were miserably armed. That they can have succeeded in repulsing the attack shows that their enemy was not very formidable.

Twelve dead rebels were found near the well. Amongst them was the headless body of the Nur, the Local Agent of Abdel Bhagi, who in turn is the Agent of the Mekashfi.

(N.B.—Abdel Bhagi, it appears, had been in prison at Senaar, but had been let out by the Governor, Psathy Bey, on his taking an oath on the Koran of remaining faithful to the Government.)

On the arrival of the troops at About, but two inhabitants were found in the village, all the others deserting their homes and crops, having followed or been forced to follow Abdel Bhagi; written pardons were at once sent out in various directions, and before the evening fifty of the inhabitants had already returned.

Two new Zeribas were at once constructed: one for the regulars and the other for the irregulars, under Saliha Bey. Reconnaissances were pushed in every direction, but especially along the roads leading to Rana, via Waliad, and to Manasra, south of Sybel.

It was soon discovered that the rebels had scattered, a certain number returning home, while the more determined had retreated into the Hadjaj district, near Senaar, where they would rejoin the Makashfi.

Foreseeing now that the quelling of the rebellion in the Jeziret district would be a more arduous task than he had anticipated, and that it was of the first importance

that it should be suppressed as quickly as possible, to prevent the rising extending still further east, the Pasha determined to call up the Shawcoul battalion from the White Nile, and to order another battalion from Khartoum to Senaar. Orders to this effect were at once sent out, and to facilitate his junction with the Shawcoul battalion, he marched himself on Waliad, a day's march from Shawcoul.

On the 15th, the junction between these two battalions was to have taken place. It was then the Pasha's intention to march on Senaar, and in conjunction with the Khartoum battalion, surround the Makashfi, or at any rate inflict a heavy blow on him. Should this operation succeed the three battalions were then to march on Rana, and thence either to continue their march on Obeid, or else rejoin the main expedition according to circumstances.

It appears to me evident, from the above account, that many of these so-called rebels are only rebels on compulsion; also that it was full time to take the offensive if the Pasha intended to prevent the rebellion from spreading. At the same time this move of Abdul Kader's is a critical one, for, should he meet with any reverse, it will probably be a decisive one, as far as the Egyptian authority in this country is concerned. With any other troops than Egyptians I would not doubt his success, and even with them the chances seem greatly in his favour.

Yesterday a telegram came in from the Mudir at Senaar reporting that the rebellion had spread to the eastern bank of the Blue Nile, and that the powerful tribe of Refaa-el-Sherk, extending from Senaar to Fazoglou, was in full revolt. Also that the Sheikh of this tribe, who had remained loyal along with some irregulars under Sanjak Ali Rasheff, was besieged by his own tribesmen. Another report also came in that the Hassaruyé nomads, living in the districts along the western banks of the White Nile from Rana to Khartoum, had revolted. To quell this revolt and pacify the district a battalion was at once dispatched by steamer to cruise up and down the river, and to halt a few days in different stations on it. How far this news is correct it is as yet impossible to say, as the fervid imagination of the people magnifies enormously the slightest event. If a village is attacked by a few men the eye-witnesses are quite ready to swear to 20,000; if a slight skirmish occurs in which, perhaps, no one is killed, both sides are quite ready to certify to the death of thousands, and individuals talk in the most bombastic vein of the multitudes each had slain, and of the mighty deeds of valour each had done.

Whether true or not this report serves the enemy's purpose in leading the Egyptians to scatter their forces, and, perhaps, delay the advance on Obeid. If true thus, it will lead me to suspect that Bara has fallen; that the rebels are pushing eastward, and forcing the river tribes to join them. I have already, in a previous despatch, pointed out how important it is that Kordofan at least should hold out till relieved. Were it to fall it is impossible to say how far the insurrection might spread; perhaps as far north as Dongola.

Of the 50,000 or 55,000 inhabitants (including 30,000 slaves) of Khartoum, if I am to believe what I hear, I must consider the majority as unfriendly to the Government. I have been assured that many Government employés, and nearly all the native traders, are secret partisans of the Mahdi, in the hopes that he will re-establish the Slave Trade. It is questionable how far these statements are justified, but perhaps I shall not be far from the truth in saying that the majority will take whichever side they see is the strongest.

With reference to despatch No. 2, I would beg to correct a mistake I was led into making from imperfect information.

I stated that of the four companies that left Senaar to attack the Makashfi at Sibel eighty had been killed. What really happened was that of the four companies all but some eighty surrendered to the rebels after making little, if any, resistance. I apprehend much the same has happened in the other combats.

I append a list of the tribes and villages in the Jezireh district that are known partisans of the Makashfi.

I have, &c.
(Signed) D. H. STEWART.

Inclosure 2 in No. 70.

Tribes and Villages in the Jezireh District known to be Partisans of the Mahdi or Makashfi.

1. Helat-el-Shiberat,* south of About. Sheikh, Abou Haggla.
2. Helat-el-Umleila, south of About. Sheikh, Abdel Baghi Habbib Allah (friend of God).
3. Helat-Umgarghur, south of About. Sheikh, Achmet Abdullah.
4. Helat-el-Azaza. Sheikh, Delil-el-Naiyim.
5. Helat-el-Mahareba. Sheikh, El Nur (killed at About).
6. Helat-el-Kumr. Sheikh, Wad-el-Khudür.
7. Helat-el-Zigher. Sheikh, Wad-el-Assher.
8. Helat-el-Daou Rabbha. Sheikh, Achmet Ibrahim.
9. Helat-el-Haj. Sheikh unknown.
10. Helat-Um Taleha. Sheikh, Ahmet-el-Taiyif.
(These last three villages have received a pardon.)
11. Tribes: Badanet-el-Jellaliyé. Sheikh, Nur-el-Deen-Kundik. In the Senaar Province.
12. Horban-el-Hissenat.† From Kordofan Province.

No. 71.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received February 14.)

(No. 48.)

My Lord,

Cairo, February 6, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, a letter written by the Minister of Justice to the Procureur-Général, and published in the Egyptian "Moniteur," in which his Excellency invites that officer to call the attention of the International Tribunals to the terrible condition to which a combination of unfortunate circumstances has reduced the fellaheen.

I have already described, in my despatch No. 47 of this date, the extent to which the peasantry of Egypt are burdened with debt. During the recent troubles they were subjected to great exactions at the hands of the Military party, who requisitioned both crops and cattle without mercy. It is not, therefore, unnatural that the Egyptian Government should feel considerable solicitude about their people, who stand in danger of expropriation at the hands of their creditors. Under the International Civil Code, Chapter 6, Section 1, Article 231, the Courts are given a discretion in certain cases to grant a delay in the execution of decrees against debtors. It is to this Article that the Minister of Justice appeals, though the Judges are not bound to pay any attention to his representations. His Excellency's letter has caused some dissatisfaction among the lending classes, as they consider it will have a tendency to impress the fellaheen with the idea that they need not meet their obligations. The document was issued without my knowledge, and although legitimate and commendable in its intention, its terms are undoubtedly faulty. It was, moreover, undesirable to publish it. Nevertheless, I apprehend that the capitalists have attached to the incident a significance it scarcely deserves.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

Inclosure in No. 71.

Extract from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of January 22, 1883.

M. le Procureur-Général, Le Caire, le 17 Janvier, 1883.
PARMI les difficultés qu'ont fait naître les derniers événements et dont la solution s'impose à la sollicitude du Gouvernement, nulle ne mérite un plus vif intérêt que l'amélioration de la situation des fellahs, qui se rattache si intimement à l'agriculture, ce puissant instrument de relèvement du pays.

Vous n'ignorez pas, M. le Procureur-Général, que pendant la période insurrectionnelle, des réquisitions forcées d'hommes, de bestiaux, et des produits du sol sont venues surprendre la majeure partie de la population agricole et lui enlever violem-

* Helat = village.

† Horban = free.

ment toutes ses épargnes, en l'empêchant de continuer à donner ses soins à la culture des terres, pour prévenir la misère dont les effets ne se font malheureusement que trop sentir aujourd'hui, parmi les fellahs. D'un autre côté, le défaut de courage des canaux leur a enlevé l'espoir d'une récolte normale qui aurait pu atténuer leur extrême pénurie.

Le Gouvernement de Son Altesse le Khédive, préoccupé de rendre de plus en plus au pays le bien-être et la tranquillité, ne saurait se montrer indifférent à un pareil état de choses. Il s'est demandé quels pourraient être les moyens d'y porter, dans une certaine mesure, un remède prompt et efficace, et il a reconnu, avant tout, la nécessité de rendre aux fellahs la possibilité de se livrer aux travaux agricoles, sans être immédiatement exposés au paiement des obligations par eux contractées de bonne foi, dans un moment où il leur était impossible de prévoir les maux qui sont venus s'abattre sur le pays.

Pour atteindre ce résultat, M. le Procureur-Général, je crois utile d'appeler toute votre attention sur les nombreux procès engagés contre les fellahs et sur l'impossibilité dans laquelle ils se trouvent de se défendre utilement, soit à cause des frais qui en résultent, soit par suite de leur ignorance et du découragement qui les gagne, en présence de condamnations auxquelles ils ne peuvent point satisfaire.

Cette situation, que vous apprécierez sans doute, comme moi, me porte, M. le Procureur-Général, à vous recommander instamment d'user du droit qui vous appartient de conclure dans chaque affaire, pour demander, en faveur des débiteurs retardataires et dans les termes de la loi en matière civile, des délais échelonnés qui puissent leur permettre de faire face à leurs engagements, sans porter préjudice aux créanciers qui conservent le droit de recourir à l'inscription hypothécaire.

Je ne doute pas que la magistrature, dont l'esprit juste et bienveillant ne s'est jamais démenti, ne fasse droit aux conclusions écrites que poseraient à cette fin les membres du Parquet, soit dans les débats contradictoires, soit dans le cas de non comparution des parties débitrices.

Tout en restant dans la stricte observation de la loi, les Tribunaux contribueraient ainsi à fournir au pays, auquel ils ont déjà rendu tant de services, le moyen de se relever par la protection du travail, dont les libres efforts peuvent seuls achever l'œuvre d'apaisement et de restauration de l'Égypte.

Veuillez, &c.
Le Ministre de la Justice,
(Signé) FAKHRY.

No. 72.

Earl Granville to Lord Ampthill.

(No. 80.)

My Lord,

Foreign Office, February 14, 1883.

I INCLOSE, for your Excellency's information, copies of correspondence between the British Directors of the Suez Canal Company and M. de Lesseps,* from which you will perceive that Her Majesty's Government have determined to pay the taxes and dues levied by the Company on vessels of war and transports employed in the Canal during the recent operations in Egypt, although they refuse to admit that they are under any obligation to make these payments.

Sir J. Walsham in his despatch No. 336, Very Confidential, of the 25th August last, reported that Prince Bismarck held at that time the same opinion as Her Majesty's Government, and declared that as far as German vessels were concerned he would not admit the pretension of the Company to exact tolls from ships engaged on patrol service in the Canal. I shall be glad if your Excellency would ascertain whether any dues levied on German gun-boats when convoying vessels have since been paid by the German Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

* Nos. 3 and 50.

No. 73.

Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.(No. 4.)
(Telegraphic.)*Foreign Office, February 15, 1883, 2.45 P.M.*

YOUR telegram No. 5 of the 12th February: Telegraph station at Port Saïd.
Urge Egyptian Government to accede to proposal of Eastern Telegraph Company.

No. 74.

Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.(No. 33. Ext. 4.)
Sir,*Foreign Office, February 15, 1883.*

I HAVE received your telegram No. 5 of the 12th instant relative to the refusal of the Railway Administration to entertain the proposal of the Eastern Telegraph Company regarding the telegraph station at Port Saïd.

I have to instruct you to urge the Egyptian Government to accede to the proposal of the Eastern Telegraph Company.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 75.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received February 16, 11 P.M.)(No. 28.)
(Telegraphic.)*Cairo, February 16, 1883, 7 P.M.*

IN order to put a stop to the unnecessary hardships and the scandals which have always attended the conscription of soldiers in Egypt, General Wood has obtained leave from the Egyptian Government to send officers of his own into the provinces, to see that the recruiting is fairly conducted, and that the men are subject to no unnecessary compulsion.

They cannot yet be brought to believe that they are not being taken for life, and with the additional prospect of being sent to the Soudan.

No. 76.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received by telegraph, February 16.)(No. 57. Ext. 28.)
My Lord,*Cairo, February 16, 1883.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that, in order to put a stop to the unnecessary hardships and the scandals which have always attended the conscription of soldiers in Egypt, Sir Evelyn Wood has obtained leave from the Egyptian Government to send officers of his own into the provinces to see that the recruiting is fairly conducted, and that the men are subject to no unnecessary compulsion. They cannot yet be brought to believe that they are not being taken for life, with the additional prospect of being sent to the Soudan.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

No. 77.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received February 19, 10 A.M.)(No. 31.)
(Telegraphic.)*Cairo, February 18, 1883, 11.50 P.M.*

FOLLOWING telegram received from Colonel Warren at Alexandria:—

"Thirteen persons, who were first brought before the Commission at Tantah, and subsequently before the court-martial at Alexandria, have been found guilty of

participation in the murder of Professor Palmer's party. A capital sentence has been passed upon five; three for having committed the murder, and two Headmen for having incited them to the crime. One prisoner has been condemned to fifteen, one to ten, four to five, and one to three years' imprisonment. The Governor of Nakhil to one year's imprisonment, and to be dismissed the service.

"Five others still at large have been condemned to death, when brought in from the desert, on the evidence already produced."

No. 78.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received February 19, 2.30 P.M.)(No. 8.)
(Telegraphic.)*Cairo, February 19, 1883, 1.40 P.M.*

FOLLOWING telegram from Colonel Stewart, dated Khartoum, yesterday:—

"Messenger arrived. He reports that Obeid surrendered on the 17th January; that there are great dissensions among the rebels; that if the troops advance, some of the rebels will join them. This news about Obeid is true. I think there is no danger for Khartoum. I propose that Abdul Kader Pasha be authorized to send orders to Darfour to destroy stores and retreat to Bahr Ghazal if hard pressed."

No. 79.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received February 20.)(No. 50.)
My Lord,*Cairo, February 7, 1883.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that four executions took place at Tantah on the 5th instant, in virtue of sentences delivered by the Court-martial now sitting at Alexandria.

The four condemned men were all found guilty of having taken an active part in the massacres at Tantah on the 13th July last. Their names were: Captain Yussuf Abu Dia, Hassan Dali, Seyyid Ahmed Fors, and Mohammed Ibn Nijin.

The first was responsible for all the bloodshed at Tantah, and he permitted, if he did not order, two Europeans to be beaten to death in his presence. He was hanged close to the railway station where the massacres took place.

The three last named, who were hanged in the three most public places in the town, had murdered two Greeks who had taken refuge in a Moslem house.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

No. 80.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received February 20.)(No. 51.)
My Lord,*Cairo, February 9, 1883.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship copy of a paper from the Lieutenant-Governor of Ceylon, certifying to the safe arrival of the Egyptian political exiles and their families, and a written declaration from Arabi and his associates in testimony of the proper treatment they received during the voyage.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 80.

Certificate of Arrival of Egyptian Political Exiles at Colombo.

I HEREBY certify that the seven Egyptian exiles: Ahmed Arabi, Mahmoud Samy, Mahmoud Fehmy, Jacoub Samy, Abdul-al-Helmy, Toulbah Osmet, and Ali Fehmy, have this day been duly landed at Colombo, Ceylon, with their wives,

children, and servants, numbering forty-five, and in all fifty-two persons, in charge of Morice Bey.

(Signed) JOHN DOUGLAS, *Lieutenant-Governor
and Colonial Secretary, Ceylon.*

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, Ceylon,
January 11, 1883.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 80.

Certificate of Good Treatment on Voyage to Ceylon.

(Translation.)

WE, the Undersigned, beg to state that we, as well as our families, have been well-treated with justice by his Excellency Morice Bey, and we have not the least complaint to make during our journey, therefore we beg to give the present declaration.

(Seal)	(Signed)	AHMED ARABI (the Egyptian).
"	"	MAHMOUD SAMY.
"	"	ABDUL-AL-HELMI.
"	"	ALI FEHMY.
"	"	TOULBAH OSMET.
"	"	MAHMOUD FEHMY.
"	"	YACOB SAMY.

No. 81.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received February 20.)

(No. 42.)

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith, extracted from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of the 7th instant, a Statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Treasury from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1882.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Cairo, February 8, 1883.

Inclosure in No. 81.

Extract from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of February 7, 1883.

ÉTAT des Recettes et des Dépenses.—Faîtes du 1^{er} Janvier à fin Décembre 1882.

Recettes. Désignation des Produits.	Exercice 1882.			Exercice 1881.		
	Recettes réalisées—		Total.	Recettes réalisées au 1 ^{er} Janvier 1881.		Total.
	A fin Novembre 1882.	Pendant le mois de Décembre 1882.		£ E.	£ E.	
Recettes.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.
1. Contributions directes —						
Impôts fonciers	4,775,591	707,019	5,482,610	4,935,559	...	...
2. Impôts et revenus indirects —	3,344,552	30,835	3,375,387	3,344,552	...	...
Douanes	252,290	27,740	280,030	262,066	...	...
Poste	711,000	91,735	802,735	735,714	...	...
Octroi	87,625	10,259	97,884	87,625	...	...
Sel	571,060	20,339	591,399	587,388	...	...
Autres impôts indirects	106,370	35,818	142,188	142,188	...	...
3. Contributions indirectes —	357,458	41,485	398,943	357,458	...	...
Chemin de fer et Télégraphie	1,121,700	70,291	1,191,991	1,313,410	...	...
Port d'Alexandrie	65,015	9,130	74,145	74,145	...	...
Chemin de fer de Héliouan	6,830	806	7,636	7,636	...	...
4. Revenus des autres Administrations de l'État	85,000	9,397	94,397	85,000	...	...
5. Revenus divers	88,940	7,778	96,718	88,940	...	...
6. Produits divers	74,075	15,772	89,847	81,656	...	...
7. Remboursement des avances faites aux villageois	43,404	3,307	46,711	43,404	...	...
8. Recensement des avances faites aux villageois	50,770	1,115	51,885	50,770	...	...
9. Recensement des avances faites aux villageois	50,770	1,115	51,885	50,770	...	...
Total	8,961,556	6,909	9,032,335	9,032,335	9,032,335	9,032,335
Dépenses.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.
1. Trésorerie	678,469	...	678,469	678,469	...	...
2. Dette publique	3,760,997	...	3,760,997	3,760,997	...	...
3. Ligne civile et allocations	252,081	44,514	296,595	252,081	...	...
4. Cabinet de Son Altesse le Khédive (Mach Saneh)	50,141	5,616	55,757	50,141	...	...
5. Conseil des Ministres	9,243	1,334	10,577	9,243	...	...
6. Ministère des Affaires Étrangères	13,162	61,901	75,063	13,162	...	...
7. " de Guerre	602,476	...	602,476	602,476	...	...
8. " de Marine	422,961	...	422,961	422,961	...	...
9. " de l'Instruction Publique	70,000	...	70,000	70,000	...	...
10. " de la Justice	57,196	...	57,196	57,196	...	...
11. " des Travaux Publics	307,506	...	307,506	307,506	...	...
12. " de l'Éducation	301,394	...	301,394	301,394	...	...
13. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	310,195	...	310,195	310,195	...	...
14. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	12,918	...	12,918	12,918	...	...
15. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	35,739	...	35,739	35,739	...	...
16. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	5,616	...	5,616	5,616	...	...
17. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	63,579	...	63,579	63,579	...	...
18. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	72,442	...	72,442	72,442	...	...
19. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	120,000	...	120,000	120,000	...	...
20. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	47,638	...	47,638	47,638	...	...
21. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	7,298	...	7,298	7,298	...	...
22. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	15,205	...	15,205	15,205	...	...
23. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	50,010	...	50,010	50,010	...	...
24. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	253,904	...	253,904	253,904	...	...
25. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
34. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
35. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
36. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
37. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
38. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
39. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
40. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
41. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
42. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
43. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
44. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
45. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
46. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
47. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
48. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
49. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
50. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
51. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
52. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
53. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
54. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
55. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
56. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
57. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
58. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
59. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
60. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
61. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
62. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
63. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
64. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
65. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
66. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
67. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
68. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
69. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
70. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
71. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
72. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
73. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
74. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
75. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
76. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
77. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
78. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
79. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
80. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
81. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
82. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
83. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
84. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
85. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
86. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
87. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
88. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
89. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
90. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
91. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
92. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
93. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
94. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
95. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
96. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
97. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
98. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
99. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
100. Chemin de fer de Héliouan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total des Recettes	8,716,556	1,129,622	9,846,178	9,846,178	9,846,178	9,846,178
Total des Dépenses	8,492,821	1,129,622	9,622,443	9,622,443	9,622,443	9,622,443
Excédent	253,735	0	253,735	253,735	253,735	253,735

N.B.—La clôture de l'Exercice 1882 n'ayant lieu qu'à la fin du mois d'Avril 1883, les recouvrements à effectuer sur les revenus directs de l'Exercice 1883 sont rattachés au Budget de 1882; le déficit constaté sur les prévisions des recettes du Budget de 1883 sera en conséquence réduit du montant des recouvrements qui s'opéreront jusqu'à fin Avril 1883.

* Le Budget du Ministère de la Guerre comprend en outre une somme de £. 800,000 prévue au Budget Extraordinaire de l'année 1882, ce qui en porte les prévisions à £. 1,599,931. Le Budget Extraordinaire sanctionné par Décret en date du 22 Décembre 1881, prévoit une somme de £. 1,100,000 à titre du complément du Budget du Ministère de la Guerre; cette prévision a été réduite à £. 800,000 par décision du Conseil des Ministres du 9 Novembre 1882, qui a réparti les excédents de l'année 1881.

† Les recouvrements et les paiements pour compte d'autres Administrations, effectués dans le courant du mois de Décembre, ne figurent, d'après les dispositions régissant la comptabilité publique, que le mois suivant dans la comptabilité des Administrations pour compte desquelles ils sont faits.

Le Caire, le 20 Janvier, 1883.

Le Directeur-Général de la Comptabilité de l'État,
(Signé) FITZGERALD.

ÉTAT des Recettes et des Dépenses.—Faites du 1^{er} Janvier à fin Décembre 1882.

Provinces et Administrations affectées au Service de la Dette Publique.

Recettes. Désignation des Produits.	Exercice 1882.				Exercice 1881.	Dépenses. Ministères et Services.	Exercice 1882.				Exercice 1881.
	Prévisions budgétaires de 1882.	Recettes réalisées—		Total.	Recettes réalisées du 1 ^{er} Janvier à fin Décembre 1881.		Prévisions budgétaires de 1882.	Dépenses effectuées—		Total.	Dépenses effectuées du 1 ^{er} Janvier à fin Décembre 1881.
		A fin Novembre 1882.	Pendant le mois de Décembre 1882.					A fin Novembre 1882.	Pendant le mois de Décembre 1882.		
	£ L.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.		£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.
Contributions et revenus perçus dans les Moudirichs de Béhéra,						Service de la Dette—					
Garbich, Menoufieh, et Syout—						Dette Privilegiée	1,159,212	1,158,997	...	1,158,997	1,157,363
Impôts fonciers	2,817,875	1,908,243	341,116	2,249,359	2,276,704	Dette Unifiée	2,223,927	2,223,623	...	2,223,623	2,253,266
Autres contributions directes	96,415	89,394	8,159	97,554	100,892	Dépenses administratives des Provinces et Administrations affectées—					
Justice	39,820	26,744	4,544	31,288	47,924	Services dépendant du Ministère des Finances	83,188	67,754	12,720	80,474	82,956
Octrois	20,600	16,140	1,716	17,856	23,066	de l'Intérieur	59,215	49,686	5,571	55,257	56,258
Autres impôts et revenus indirects	49,400	34,728	7,796	42,524	50,082	Chemins de Fer et Télégraphie	471,912	319,195	50,559	369,754	398,865
Revenus divers	29,498	21,984	5,679	27,663	37,700	Port d'Alexandrie... ..	33,737	12,998	4,400	17,398	11,474
Produits divers	2,510	3,308	492	3,800	5,598	Douanes	63,579	53,825	8,563	62,388	60,510
Remboursement des avances faites aux villageois	3,965	3,732	187	3,969	3,882	Dépenses à régulariser (voir Annexe 2)	...	98,546	98,546	...	...
Retenue sur traitements... ..	12,065	3,413	428	3,841	3,720	Paiements pour compte d'autres Administrations*	...	331	331	...	...
Chemins de Fer, Télégraphie, et Port d'Alexandrie—											
Chemins de Fer et Télégraphie	1,121,700	1,101,983	71,609	1,173,592	1,319,825						
Port d'Alexandrie... ..	66,015	57,334	9,159	66,493	71,518						
Douanes—											
Revenus des Douanes	711,600	532,184	91,930	624,114	760,784						
Total	4,470,333										
Non valeurs à déduire	60,600										
Recettes à régulariser	...	...	3,083	3,083	...						
Recouvrements pour compte d'autres Administrations*	...	...	86	86	...						
Total des revenus affectés	4,410,333	3,799,181	545,933	4,345,114	4,701,645	Total	4,097,100	3,886,078	180,690	4,066,768	4,020,692

* Voir la note † du premier état.

ÉTAT des Recettes et des Dépenses.—Faites du 1^{er} Janvier à fin Décembre 1882.

Provinces et Administrations non-affectées au Service de la Dette Publique.

Recettes. Désignation des Produits.	Exercice 1882.				Exercice 1881.	Dépenses. Ministères et Services.	Exercice 1882.				Exercice 1881.
	Prévisions budgétaires de 1882.	Recettes réalisées—		Total.	Recettes réalisées du 1 ^{er} Janvier à fin Décembre 1881.		Prévisions budgétaires de 1882.	Dépenses effectuées—		Total.	Dépenses effectuées du 1 ^{er} Janvier à fin Décembre 1881.
		A fin Novembre 1882.	Pendant le mois de Décembre 1882.					A fin Novembre 1882.	Pendant le mois de Décembre 1882.		
1. Contributions directes—		£ E.	£ E.	£ E.		1. Tribut de l'Égypte	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	
Impôts fonciers	2,918,832	2,267,350	365,903	2,633,253	2,636,854	2. Dettes diverses—	678,486	636,939	...	636,939	664,996
Autres contributions directes	20,537	161,594	22,169	187,763	197,557	Indemnité de la Moukabalah (Article 9 de la Loi de Liquidation)	150,000	...	...	...	...
2. Impôts et revenus indirects—						Indemnité de la Daira Sanieh pour le service de la Daira Khassia (Article 61 de la Loi de Liquidation)	34,000	34,000	...	34,000	34,000
Justice	212,470	146,226	23,236	169,462	234,142	Intérêts des actions de Suez	193,858	96,929	...	96,929	191,853
Douanes	57,625	61,711	10,239	71,950	80,890	3. Liste civile et allocations	315,000	252,041	44,714	296,545	277,763
Poste	251,360	216,427	18,541	235,368	264,272	4. Cabinet de Son Altesse le Khédive et entretien des Palais	59,725	54,844	5,976	63,820	40,021
Octrois	165,970	158,749	35,588	194,337	190,789	5. Conseil des Ministres	9,292	3,521	824	6,355	4,186
Autres impôts et revenus indirects	228,058	228,719	33,666	262,385	308,075	6. Ministère des Affaires Étrangères	13,162	9,213	1,314	10,577	11,288
3. Chemins de Fer, Télégraphie, et Port d'Alexandrie—						7. des Finances	568,070	565,579	58,434	427,013	461,071
Chemins de Fer et Télégraphie	...	...	...	...	...	8. de la Guerre et Marine—					
Port d'Alexandrie	...	...	...	...	...	Guerre	422,961	536,270	64,223	600,493	417,327
Chemins de Fer de Héloouan	6,830	7,177	806	7,983	8,358	Marine	70,000	33,622	10,145	43,767	49,169
4. Paquebots-Poste Khédiviah	85,000	65,542	9,297	75,113	87,113	9. de l'Instruction Publique	59,464	56,867	9,150	66,017	58,221
5. Revenus des autres Administrations de l'État	91,014	77,636	7,278	84,914	86,924	10. de l'Intérieur	514,951	319,070	53,789	392,539	370,118
6. Revenus divers	44,777	32,020	9,393	41,413	44,155	11. de la Justice	281,754	217,366	20,771	238,137	230,786
7. Produits divers	38,800	77,251	19,785	97,036	95,390	12. des Travaux Publics	439,270	301,394	39,298	340,692	394,606
8. Remboursement des avances faites aux villageois	22,165	20,722	978	21,700	28,216	13. Chemins de Fer, Télégraphie, et Port d'Alexandrie—					
9. Retenue sur les traitements du personnel	44,525	42,592	5,158	47,750	47,225	Chemins de Fer et Télégraphie	...	...	...	...	...
						Port d'Alexandrie	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4,470,333					Chemins de Fer de Héloouan	5,616	3,547	418	3,995	6,632
A déduire—						14. Douanes	80,000	72,342	8,313	80,655	73,813
Non valeurs sur contributions directes	149,000					15. Paquebots-Poste Khédiviah	120,000	99,358	13,883	113,241	122,781
Recettes à régulariser	...	...	3,886	3,886	...	16. Approvisionnement des Chouahs et Magasins	15,295	7,298	1,229	8,527	13,175
Recouvrements pour compte d'autres Administrations†	...	...	17,486	17,486	...	17. Fonds de réserve pour dépenses imprévues	50,000	11,587	2,685	14,272	17,822
						18. Pensions de l'État	255,964	261,625	32,150	293,775	299,124
						Echelons du tribut de la Dette Non Consolidée et de la Liste Civile payés et non régularisés et à payer dans le courant de l'exercice (voir Annexe 1)	...	...	303,387	303,387	...
						Dépenses à régulariser (voir Annexe 2)	...	...	208,231	208,231	...
						Paiements pour compte d'autres Administrations†	...	...	121,143	121,143	...
Total des Recettes	4,326,333	3,561,118	553,689	4,114,807	4,310,690	Total des Dépenses	4,366,563	3,463,432	1,000,195	4,463,627	3,660,030

† Voir la note du premier état.

* Voir la note * du premier état.

BUDGET EXTRAORDINAIRE pour l'Exercice 1882.

Dépenses. Ministères et Services.	Prévisions budgétaires de 1882.	Dépenses effectuées—		
		A fin Novembre 1882.	Pendant le mois de Décembre 1882.	Total.
Ministère de la Guerre	89,000	46,641	26,644	75,285
des Travaux Publics	115,000	...	...	...
Administration des Chemins de Fer	31,000	...	138,300	138,300
Services du Soudan, Harar, Zéila, et les côtes de la Mer Rouge	100,000	2,193	20,446	22,644
Fonds de réserve	59,816	...	...	...
Totaux	345,816	50,839	185,390	236,229

La somme de £ E. 80,666 prévue pour le Ministère de la Guerre doit être ajoutée à son budget à titre de complément de ses dépenses ordinaires.

La somme de £ E. 236,229 se divise en :—

(1) £ E. 97,920 dépenses faites sur les crédits ouverts au Budget Extraordinaire et régularisées dans la Comptabilité Publique.
(2) £ E. 138,300 solde débiteur du compte courant du Soudan arrêté provisoirement ; la clôture définitive ne devant avoir lieu qu'à fin Avril 1883, à la clôture de l'exercice 1883.
Le solde disponible sur le Budget Extraordinaire après déduction de £ E. 80,000 de la Guerre et de £ E. 236,229 détaillées plus haut est réduit à £ E. 69,587, mais il est à noter qu'une partie de cette somme représente des dépenses faites ou des travaux engagés et qu'elle sera régularisée dans les comptes du mois suivant.

ANNEXE 1.

ÉCHÉANCES du Tribut de la Dette Non-Consolidée et de la Liste Civile payées et non régularisées et à payer dans le courant de l'Exercice.

	£ E.
Tribut de l'Égypte	41,243
Tribut de Cavalie	215
Intérêts des actions du Canal de Suez	96,929
Indemnité de la Moukabalah	150,000
Allocation du Prince Hahm Pachà	15,000
Total	303,387

ANNEXE 2.

ÉTAT des Sommes à régulariser dans les Comptes des Administrations.

	£ E.	£ E.
Ministère des Finances	90,525	79,913
Chemins de Fer	...	...
Travaux Publics—	23,201	...
Montant des sommes à régulariser	...	...
A déduire :	4,024	...
Services fournis	18,577	...
Ministère de la Guerre et Marine—	63,257	...
Guerre	7,633	...
Marine	70,890	...
Montant des sommes à régulariser	42,393	...
A déduire :	28,497	...
Services fournis	15,650	...
Roussameh	25,735	...
Gouvernement d'Alexandrie	14,715	...
Préfecture de Police du Caire	...	...
Autres Administrations—	47,881	...
Montant des Ouhds, dépenses pour céréales et achats pour compte du Ministère de la Guerre :	12,506	...
Montant primitif	35,075	...
A déduire :	306,777	...
Montant des services fournis	...	...
RECAPITULATION.	366,600	...
Montant primitif des avances à régulariser	59,833	...
A déduire :	306,777	...
Services fournis	98,516	...
Montant des Ouhds et autres concernant les Administrations affectées	303,387	...
Administrations non affectées—	208,231	...
Tribut et Dette Non-Consolidée	...	...
Ouhds et autres	511,618	...

No. 82.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received February 20.)

(No. 45.)
My Lord,
WITH reference to my despatch No. 41 of the 6th instant, I have the honour to inclose herewith a copy of a Report which I have received from Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart on the military operations in the Soudan.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 82.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart to Sir E. Malet.

Sir, Khartoum, January 19, 1883.
SINCE my last despatch of the 16th January nothing of any importance has occurred. His Excellency Abdul Kader is still at About with one battalion and a number of irregulars.
He has directed the battalion now on its way to Senaar to disembark at Messelemiah and join him at About.
It is not known whether or not he has formed a junction with the Shawwal battalion, but apparently he has altered his first plan of marching but with his own and that battalion on Senaar.
The last news from Senaar was that the rebels under the Makashfi and Abdul Bhegi were in the vicinity of that town.
No news has reached us of the battalion sent from here on the 15th to cruize up the White Nile and strengthen the post at Gatina.
No further news has come in of the rising of the Russa-il-Sheik tribe.
The following are the number of troops, exclusive of irregulars, now in the district :—

	Men.
At About, 2nd battalion, 1st Regiment	800
At Messelemiah, 3rd battalion, 1st Regiment	800
At Shawwal, 1st battalion, 1st Regiment	800
Cruizing on White Nile, 1st battalion, 2nd Regiment	800
At Khartoum, 2nd and 3rd battalions, 2nd Regiment	1,600
Ditto, negro recruits	600
Ditto, cuirassiers	95
At Rana, negroes	400
At Duem, negroes	500
At Tura Kadre, negroes	400
At Senaar, negroes	500
Total	7,295

Of the 2,295 troops at Khartoum, there are 89 sick with ophthalmia, fever, wounds, &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) D. H. STEWART, Lieutenant-Colonel,
11th Hussars.

No. 83.

Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.

(No. 27.)
(Telegraphic.) Foreign Office, February 21, 1883, 7.25 P.M.
MY despatch No. 62 of the 29th December.
Occupation expenses. When will first instalment of Egyptian contribution reach London?

No. 84.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received February 23, 9.30 A.M.)

(No. 33.)
(Telegraphic.) Cairo, February 22, 1883, 11.50 P.M.
YOUR telegram No. 27.
The Ottoman Bank have received orders to lodge the instalment with the Bank of England on the 31st March.

No. 85.

Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.(No. 28.)
(Telegraphic.)*Foreign Office, February 23, 1883, 8 P.M.*

YOUR telegram No. 30 of 17th.

War Office have no objection, provided Alison is able to lend officers required.

No. 86.

Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.(No. 6.)
(Telegraphic.)*Foreign Office, February 24, 1883, 7.15 P.M.*

YOUR telegram No. 37 of 22nd.

It would be more convenient to receive instalment on 28th March.

No. 87.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received February 28.)

(No. 48.)

My Lord,

Cairo, February 15, 1883.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 19 of the 26th ultimo, inclosing copies of a letter addressed by the King of Shoa to the Queen, and of Her Majesty's reply, I have the honour to inclose herewith translation of a telegram which has been received by the Egyptian Government from his Excellency Ela-il-dem Pasha, the Governor-General of Eastern Soudan, reporting that a good deal of fighting has taken place between the Galla tribes with King Menelek and the Abyssinian troops under King John, in which the latter had been worsted and forced to retire into their own country.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 87.

The Governor-General of Eastern Soudan to the Egyptian Government.(Translation.)
(Telegraphic.)*February 14, 1883.*

NEWS reached me from Abyssinia to say that King John, with Ras-Allula, Ras-Caraguidan, and the Abyssinian troops made war upon the Galla tribes in the east of Shoa in the middle of January last. The Abyssinians took from the Gallas a great quantity of animals, but afterwards a great fighting took place between them, and the result of it was that the Abyssinians were beaten with great loss by the Gallas. King John was obliged to return back to Bromissa, and King Menelek has returned to his country after this battle.

No. 88.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received February 28.)

(No. 51.)

My Lord,

Cairo, February 16, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the police duties at Port Saïd, which had been performed during the past months by English marines, were undertaken on the 9th instant by the newly-formed native police, and I have the honour to inclose herewith copy of a letter which has been addressed by his Excellency Chérif Pasha to Captain Fairfax, of Her Majesty's ship "Monarch," expressing to him the thanks of the Egyptian Government for his services in keeping order and watching over the

safety of the inhabitants, both European and native, of Port Saïd, in the absence of any efficient native police force.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 88.

Chérif Pasha to Captain Fairfax.

M. le Commandant,

Caire, le 15 Février, 1883.

VOUS avez bien voulu, pendant toute la période d'organisation de la nouvelle police locale, prêter votre concours efficace pour le maintien de l'ordre et de la sécurité des habitants de Port-Saïd, tant Européens qu'indigènes.

Aujourd'hui que l'arrivée dans cette ville des agents de la police réorganisée a permis le retrait des marins de votre équipage, dont l'assistance avait été, grâce à vos soins obligeants, acquise aux autorités locales, je crois de mon devoir, M. le Commandant, de venir vous exprimer les sentiments de gratitude du Gouvernement de Son Altesse pour le bienveillant appui dont il vous a été redevable en cette circonstance.

Je suis heureux de pouvoir reconnaître le tact et la vigilance dont ceux que vous aviez désignés ont constamment fait preuve dans l'exercice de cette difficile et délicate mission, et de vous assurer que le Gouvernement Égyptien n'oubliera pas les services qu'ils ont ainsi rendus à la cause de l'ordre et de la tranquillité publique dans le pays.

Je vous prie, &c.
Le Président du Conseil,
Ministre des Affaires Étrangères,
(Signé) CHÉRIF.

No. 89.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received February 28.)

(No. 57.)

My Lord,

Cairo, February 20, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 45 of the 13th instant, I have the honour to inclose herewith copies of further Reports which I have received from Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart on the military operations in the Soudan against the rebels.

I have given confidentially to Chérif Pasha a copy of Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart's Report of the 26th January.

It is right to add, with reference to the remarks made by Colonel Stewart on telegraphic instructions sent by the Khedive, that His Highness solemnly protests that all he has done has been to warn Abdul Kader Pasha against dispersing his army in small detachments, and that he acknowledges that it would be impossible to direct military operations from Cairo.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure 1 in No. 89.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart to Sir E. Malet.

Sir,

Khartoum, January 23, 1883.

SINCE my last despatch, news has come of the proceedings of the 1st battalion 2nd Regiment, that was sent up the White Nile to pacify the Hassaniyeh tribe and the villages about Katena, a village on the right bank of the river between Abu Kurad and Khartoum.

This battalion left on the 16th in two steamers, and was accompanied by the Vekeel of the Mudiriyeh (civil officer) and some Ulemas. These officials were directed to enter into communication with the people, and try to induce them to submit quickly. The orders given to the battalion were to disembark a little north of the village, and to advance in close order.

On the 18th the steamers reached the neighbourhood of the village. Here one of

the steamers ran aground in the middle of the river. The other steamer, on board of which was the Bimbashi with five companies, pushed up abreast of the village, and at once disembarked. The troops at once advanced for a few hundred yards across a perfectly level and open ground to the bottom of a slight dip, where they were halted by the Bimbashi. Here the Bimbashi, while in the act of forming his men into some sort of order, was cut down by an isolated Arab horseman, who was of course at once shot. A few minutes after the rebels came up, and at once attacked. After the first momentary surprise the soldiers stood well, and the rebels were repulsed, it is said with a loss of 286 killed. The Egyptian loss was 6 killed, including the Bimbashi. The troops, instead of pushing their advantage, then retired to the steamer, and the rebels a slight distance inland.

The other steamer, with three companies, had in the meanwhile come up, and the Vekeel Mudiriyeh ordered the Sagh Kola Aghami to take the command of the battalion and follow up the success.

This officer, instead of complying with this order, called a council of war, when it was decided that the battalion was not sufficiently strong to advance, and that reinforcements of men, artillery, and rockets from Khartoum were necessary.

Since the 18th the battalion has remained quiescent at Katena. During the day-time some of the most adventurous of the men land, and at night all retire to the steamer. This news reached us yesterday. M. Giegler, the representative of Abdul Kader, immediately summoned Hussein Pasha Serri, the senior military officer here, and represented the case. This officer, I regret to say, appears somewhat to sympathize with the cowardice of the officers of the battalion.

This expedition affords an admirable illustration of the *morale* and discipline of the rank and file sent from Egypt. Almost every military fault that it is possible to commit appears to have been committed: (1) there is direct disobedience of orders in disembarking at the village; (2) although the ground was quite open, no proper formation was taken up until the troops had advanced some distance inland; (3) no scouts are sent out; (4) a halt is made in a dip from whence the view is limited; (5) although five companies have been sufficient to defeat the enemy, the officers, demoralized by the death of the Bimbashi, decide that eight are not sufficient to follow up a beaten foe.

I need hardly point out that, unless some very stern measures are taken to show the officers that to retire is more dangerous than to advance, it will be vain to expect a successful ending to the campaign, and the Egyptians had much better at once retire to Egypt, and thus save both money and lives.

I have, &c.
(Signed) D. H. STEWART,
Lieutenant-Colonel, 11th Hussars.

Inclosure 2 in No. 89.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart to Sir E. Malet.

Sir,

Khartoum, January 26, 1883.

IN my despatch of the 23rd ultimo I had the honour to inform you of the very important result of the expedition up the White Nile to Karasah (not Katena as I wrote it).

On the evening of that day the Kaïmakam (Lieutenant-Colonel) of the 2nd Regiment called on Giegler Pasha and volunteered his services to command the battalion. He made it, however, a condition that he should be allowed to take with him a reinforcement of four companies, as otherwise he said he would be throwing a doubt on the courage of the battalion officers. After some hesitation this was, and I think wrongly, agreed to.

The Kaïmakam then, however, stated that he must also have some camels for water and ammunition to enable him to make a march of one or two hours from the river. As this proposal was quite unnecessary it was decided to let the Kaïmakam stay at home and to send the Bimbashi of the 2nd battalion 2nd Regiment without any reinforcements.

On the 24th a steamer arrived from Karasah bringing nine wounded. I visited them in hospital, and found the wounds all of a trifling description. In reply to my question, one of the men said that when they disembarked they formed a square and advanced. That some distance off they saw a number of horsemen galloping about.

That the Bimbashi at once halted the battalion and gave orders to open fire. That this went on for some time, when at length four rebels more daring than the others galloped up to the square, broke it, and killed the Bimbashi and five men, besides wounding fourteen. The battalion then retired, but at what speed he does not say.

Another version is that the battalion formed line and advanced. That four rebel horsemen dashed up, broke the line, and caused it to retire in confusion. That in the hasty retreat the Bimbashi was shot by one of his own men, and that one rebel on a runaway horse pursued the battalion into the river.

Whichever is the exact story, the affair evidently reflects no great credit on the Egyptian army.

The latest accounts agree that the rebels did not exceed 400 men.

On the 25th, in reply to a telegram from Hussein Pasha Serri, who in the absence of Abdul Kader commands the troops here, and in which he evidently describes the heroic conduct of the troops at Karasah, His Highness requests Hussein Serri to express his thanks to the battalion, to forward him the names of all the officers and non-commissioned officers, and at once to send a reinforcement of one battalion, two guns, and one rocket.

This telegram was at once shown to Geigler Pasha, with the natural result of causing an unpleasantness to arise between the two authorities, besides encouraging Hussein Pasha to act quite independently.

I can hardly imagine the Khedive to be correctly informed of what really did occur at Karasah, or that he has considered the fatal results that must ensue by his telegraphing to his subordinates over the heads of the superiors. To have two independent authorities here is to needlessly add to the difficulties of the situation.

Another very serious consideration is the direct encouragement the superiors are giving to the cowardice and inefficiency of the subordinate officers. Instead of finding fault, they are actually encouraging the officers to behave badly.

I have no hesitation in saying that the officers of the battalion, instead of being thanked, ought to be severely reprimanded, if not dismissed, and that the officer in command should be tried by court-martial and shot as a coward.

That a battalion of 800 men, armed with breech-loaders, should require reinforcements to advance against 400 rebels armed with lances is to state what ought to be an absurdity. Yet not alone has this occurred, but the battalion is to be thanked for its heroism.

On the 23rd Hussein Pasha Serri, who appears to have suddenly become a confidant of the Khedive's, received a telegram from His Highness ordering him to suspend all operations, and to concentrate all the troops at Khartoum, pending the arrival of some Colonel from Cairo. This order was communicated to Abdul Kader at About.

I yesterday received a telegram from Abdul Kader reporting this order, and saying that he had replied that if he withdrew the troops to Khartoum the rebellion would unquestionably extend to the eastern provinces, and that if the expedition did not soon leave for Kordofan that province would be lost, and with it Darfour. He begged me to ask you to use your influence to have the order cancelled. In consequence, I forwarded you to-day the following telegram:—

"Abdul Kader has telegraphed to me from Senaar that the Khedive has ordered him to concentrate all the troops at Khartoum and to await the arrival of some Colonel from Cairo. Abdul Kader replied that the eastern provinces were in partial rebellion, and that if the troops were withdrawn to Khartoum matters would become very bad. Also that if the Kordofan expedition did not leave soon Kordofan would be lost, and with it Darfour. Abdul Kader implores you to use your influence to have this order cancelled. I quite agree with all Abdul Kader says; the state of affairs is very serious, and the Khedive should not interfere."

I need hardly point out how deplorable is this independent action of the Khedive's. Should it continue, we shall not alone have all the authorities here quarrelling with each other, but it will be also quite impossible to carry out any concerted plan.

The Khedive must intrust some one here with supreme authority (Dictator) and then leave him alone. To telegraph what he should do or not do, or to correspond with his subordinates over his head, is only to make his position quite untenable, and to insure a disastrous termination to the campaign.

The 1st battalion 3rd Regiment arrived here on the 24th, along with 225 Bashi-Bazouks. It is to be regretted these do not bring their horses with them, as they can only be used as scouts. Being undrilled, to mix them with regulars in the fighting line is to risk a disaster.

Of the 2,800 men here, there are 79 in hospital; of these, 28 are fever cases.

Some 650 available camels are now collected at Khartoum, and 400 are expected in a few days from Dongola. According to the lowest estimate, 300 camels per battalion will be required for the Kordofan expedition. They are accounted for as follows: rations 115, water 75, ammunition 52, officers 25, sick, hospital, &c., 33.

I have just heard that Hussein Pasha Serri has decided to send the battalion going to Karasah by order of the Khedive by the steamer instead of sending it by the road. By going by steamer it can do no good; marching it by road it might, perhaps, have exerted a tranquillizing influence in the country.

I have, &c.
(Signed) D. H. STEWART,
Lieutenant-Colonel, 11th Hussars.

Inclosure 3 in No. 89.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart to Sir E. Malet.

Sir,

Khartoum, January 30, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 27th ultimo I forwarded a telegram that Bara had surrendered on the 5th January, and that Kordofan was still holding out, although pressed for food.

On the same day a steamer from Rana brought a letter from the Fashoda Bimbashi reporting that he had assumed charge of the province owing to the death from illness of the Moudir; also that some thirty to forty of his negro troops had deserted, and that he apprehended a mutiny among the remainder.

By the same steamer Saleh Bey, the officer commanding the garrison at Rana, wrote complaining of the Egyptian battalion (1st battalion 1st Regiment) there. He stated that he could not get them to do anything in the way of fighting; that all they did was to loot and plunder, and that their Bimbashi, who had been relieved of the command by Abdul Kader, had forcibly reinstated himself.

Here also at Khartoum people are beginning to complain of the Bashi-Bazouks, and I am told their leader, Khaireddeen, has acknowledged he has no control whatever over them.

Notwithstanding this bad news, the Khartoum public opinion persists in declaring that the general state of affairs is improving. It is said that a merchant lately arrived from Obeid brought the following news: (1) that although 1,000 Bashi-Bazouks of the Bara garrison had surrendered, the 500 negro regulars had forced their way to Obeid; (2) that the Obeid garrison had lately attacked the rebels and secured 1,500 ardebs (ardeb equal to 269.5 lbs.) of doora; (3) that the rebels about Obeid were badly off for food; (4) that a second Mahdi had appeared in the west with a strong following; (5) that Faki Manne, the conqueror of Bara, had quarrelled with the Mahdi.

Although it is impossible to trace these reports to their origin, or to learn how far any of them are true, still the reports are so persistent, and internecine quarrels so tally with what is known of the Arab character, that it is very probable there may be a good deal of truth in them.

His Excellency Abdul Kader is now at Maatuk, near Rana. He reports that during his march from Abou on the 27th he was attacked by a large body of Arabs under Wad-el-Leriff. That he defeated them with great loss and took five flags. His own loss, one man killed and five wounded.

I hear still more precise orders have come from the Khedive to Abdul Kader, desiring him to suspend all operations, and remain at Maatuk pending the arrival of some Staff officer from Cairo.

I still think this order a very injudicious one. Possibly the Kordofan expedition, owing to the camel difficulty, may not be able to start, if, indeed, it ever does, till long after the arrival of the Colonel; but to order all operations between the White and Blue Niles to remain at a standstill is only to give encouragement to the disaffected in the eastern provinces, and imperil the line of the White Nile.

It appears to me that, as long as the Egyptians remain masters of that line, that their position is a tolerably strong one, and that even supposing Obeid were to fall, that they can always look forward to eventually returning there whenever the inevitable dissensions among the Arabs begin.

It is reported that the Mekashfi is near Senaar with a strong body of rebels. If

the report is true, I am surprised that Abdul Kader has not before now attacked and dispersed him. The Egyptians, by their delays and indecision, are playing the game of the rebels.

There is a good deal of tension here between the civil and military authorities caused by the action of His Highness.

It is reported that the Kababysh tribe has joined the Mahdi, or rather Faki Manne. As this tribe extends as far north as Dongola, I have pointed out to the authorities the necessity of seeing to the safety of that place, and that the rebellion should not extend there. This is the more necessary as the telegraph to Cairo passes through Dongola, and the garrison is but small.

I have, &c.
(Signed) D. H. STEWART,
Lieutenant-Colonel, 11th Hussars.

No. 90.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received February 28.)

(No. 61.)

My Lord,

Cairo, February 20, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inform your lordship that Sheban Selimee, another of the persons inculpated in the massacres at Tintah, was executed on the morning of the 17th February.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

No. 91.

Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 7.)

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, March 2, 1883, 6.35 P.M.

HAS any news been received of Gottfried Roth, employed in the Soudan as Slave Trade Inspector under Giegler Pasha? His family hear that he has been captured by the Mahdi.

No. 92.

Sir E. Thornton to Earl Granville.—(Received March 5.)

(No. 44.)

My Lord,

St. Petersburg, February 24, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a translation by Mr. Michell of a letter inserted in the "Novoe Vremya" from its correspondent in Egypt. It expresses the opinion that the nation has no historical future, and that there is a want of patriotism and love of liberty in all classes of the people.

With reference to the recent death of the Russian Consul-General in Egypt, the writer recommends that he should be succeeded by a man of energy and activity, and expresses the opinion that Russia might possess a powerful influence in Egypt.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWD. THORNTON.

P.S. March 1.—Since writing the above, I learn that M. Hitrovo, who was recently the Russian Representative in Bulgaria, is to be appointed to succeed the late M. Lex in Egypt.

E. T.

Inclosure in No. 92.

Extract from the "Novoe Vremya" of February 29, 1883.

THE correspondent of the "Novoe Vremya," writing from Cairo under date of the 24th January, 1883, makes the following remarks:—

"The more familiar I grow with Egyptian life and with the people, the more I become convinced that the nation has no historical future in store. Undoubtedly, the people deserve sympathy, but it must be admitted that they possess but little vitality and powers of resistance.

"Among the masses there exists hardly any idea of the Egyptian nation and its interests, there being nothing to connect them with it. The majority of Mussulmans are united together by religious ties, but in Egypt the religious question does not possess the same significance as in other countries. I will go further, and say that the Egyptians are far from being fanatics, and it required great exertion to incite them against the Christians, as was done last summer. Arabi Pasha's revolt was supported in a great degree not by fanaticism, but by purely economical reasons. The fellahs imagined that, after having driven the Christians out of the country, they would be released from all obligations towards the latter, and the land held by Europeans would be divided among the native population. It was only natural that these mercenary considerations could not raise the spirit of the people, and other reasons played only a secondary part. It is only in this way that the easy conquest of the country can be explained.

"The want of patriotism and love of liberty is also observed in the wealthy classes. I am personally acquainted with many Egyptians whose position and connections could render them serious and useful factors in the country, but the first slight obstacle overcomes them, and they prefer to enjoy the pleasures of life, giving no thought to higher interests, and are ready to serve as tools in the hands of clever foreigners."

With reference to the decease of M. Lex, the Russian Diplomatic and Consular Agent in Egypt, the correspondent remarks:—

"It is necessary that Russia should be represented in Egypt by a man of energy and activity, and that he should be able to assume a prominent position. The fallahs rely upon us, and we might possess a powerful influence here, which might in good time be utilized. Everything will depend on our Representative." . . .

No. 93.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received March 6, 10 A.M.)

(No. 10.)

(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, March 6, 1883, 9 A.M.

YOUR Lordship's telegram No. 7 of 2nd instant.

Following telegram from Colonel Stewart, dated Khartoum, 3rd instant:—

"It is known that Gottfried Roth was at Darfour up to the end of November last; after that date no news had been heard of him.

"Darfour is to the present safe."

No. 94.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received March 7.)

(No. 58.)

My Lord,

Cairo, February 22, 1883.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 8 of the 15th ultimo, I have the honour to inclose copy of a note from Chérif Pasha, stating that the question of deepening the entrance to the harbour of Alexandria has been referred by the Council of Ministers to the Minister of Public Works, with a request to hasten the consideration of the matter.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 94.

Chérif Pasha to Sir E. Malet.

M. le Ministre,

Caire, le 21 Février, 1883.

PAR dépêche de 14 Décembre dernier vous avez bien voulu, vous référant à de précédentes communications de votre Agence et Consulat-Général qui visaient spéciale-

ment le rapport présenté par MM. John Stokes, General Pasley, Laroche et Dionisio, rappeler l'attention du Gouvernement de Son Altesse sur la question des travaux à effectuer pour l'élargissement des passes du port d'Alexandrie.

Désireux d'arriver à une prompte solution de cette importante question je l'ai soumise aux délibérations du Conseil et des conclusions favorables à l'ouverture d'un chenal direct ont été adoptées, sauf, cependant, examen définitif du projet par les soins de son Excellence le Ministre des Travaux Publics.

Toutes les pièces composant actuellement le dossier de l'affaire ont été en conséquence soumises à son Excellence Aly Pacha Moubarek, auprès de qui j'ai insisté pour que les dernières études concernant le projet soient activées, et j'espère être prochainement en mesure de porter à votre connaissance, M. le Ministre, la décision qui aura été prise.

Veillez, &c.

(Signé) CHÉRIF.

No. 95.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received March 7.)

(No. 62.)

My Lord,

Cairo, February 26, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 57 of the 20th instant, I have the honour to inclose herewith a copy of a Report from Colonel Stewart on the military operations in the Soudan against the rebels.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 95.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart to Sir E. Malet.

Sir,

Khartoum, February 2, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that on the afternoon of the 29th Youssouf Effendi, a French Algerian and an officer attached to the troops here, and who had been sent by Hussein Pasha Serri along with the Bimbashi to Karasah, returned with the following report:—

That the Bimbashi reached Karasah on the afternoon of the 26th, and at once issued orders to the battalion to march at 3 A.M. on the 27th against the rebel village distant some two and a-half hours from the river. He meant to attack the village at daybreak and take the rebels by surprise. As, however, all the officers remonstrated against this order, saying they would certainly be killed if they marched by night through an unknown country, the order was cancelled, and it was decided that the 27th should be employed in route marching.

On the 27th the battalion accordingly made a march of some two hours up the river. During this march a few rebel horsemen rode up close to the troops. They were fired at, and three were killed. That night orders were again given that the battalion should start at 3 A.M. and march against the village. The troops were also ordered to bivouac on the river bank, and not in the steamers, as had been their custom.

Again the officers remonstrated, and the Sagh Kola Aghami openly stated that not a man of the battalion would ever return. Finding that their remonstrances were not listened to, the Sagh Kola Aghami, two Captains, and two Lieutenants proceeded to report themselves sick.

At 3.30 A.M. on the 28th the battalion marched off. They were formed in square, with scouts, advanced guards, &c. At daybreak they found themselves about 800 yards from the village, from which they were separated by a very long narrow strip of low forest.

Some two companies were at once ordered into the forest to reconnoitre the path leading to the village, but the officers refused to advance, saying they would be killed.

During the delay and discussion that followed, some soldiers, disobeying orders, fired at some cattle that were grazing. This gave the alarm, and in a few minutes some nine or ten rebel horsemen appeared at the edge of the wood. These men, by

galloping about and waving their swords, engaged the attention of the soldiers while the remainder of the Arabs were removing their cattle and women from the village.

When this was accomplished, the rebel foot also advanced into the wood, and the soldiers then began to fall back. The rebels, who did not exceed 350, followed them till within half-an-hour of the steamer, but generally keeping out of rifle range. It is estimated that some thirty rebels were killed and wounded. They had no firearms of any kind.

Yousseuf Effendi, on his return here, stated that he never saw a more disgraceful affair, and that the officers ought to have been shot as cowards. On the other hand, I hear that Hussein Pasha Serri is going to ask to have the officers decorated. Yousseuf Effendi states that both officers and men are persuaded that they have been sent to the Soudan to be killed.

A few hours after the return of the troops the 2nd battalion with the Kaïmakam arrived at Karasah. This battalion had been sent by order of the Khedive.

Whether this force of two battalions, two guns, and one rocket, with the Kaïmakam, have yet dared to attack the 350 rebels is not known.

Yousseuf Effendi also informs me that, in the first affair at Karasah, the rebels were more numerous, and commanded by Wad-el-Keriff. He states that three companies first disembarked, lined a low sand-dyke parallel to and 500 yards from the river, and opened a brisk fire on the rebels, who were some 2,000 yards off.

These latter advanced to the attack, but the severity of the fire soon forced them to incline away to the right and left. Some three or four horsemen of the right-hand party succeeded in penetrating between the dyke and the river, and fell upon two companies who were not formed up. The result was a terrific panic, and the flight of the Egyptians into the river. In the confusion the Bimbashi was killed, some say by the Egyptians, others by the rebels.

Yesterday a messenger arrived who states that he had left Bara on the 9th. He denies that the garrison had surrendered, stating that all that had occurred was that the commanding officer, finding that food was running short, and that the irregulars were becoming troublesome, had disarmed them and turned them out.

With such conflicting evidence it is difficult to know what the exact facts of the case are. It is, however, evident that in any case the affairs at Bara are not prospering.

The following is the distribution of the troops now in the Soudan:—

With Abdul Kader, at Maatuk, 2nd and 3rd battalions of 1st Regiment, and a number of irregulars.

At Rana, 1st battalion 1st Regiment, and 600 negro regulars (recruits). Also 98 cuirassiers (dismounted), and some 100 artillerymen.

At Senaar, some 600 negro regulars and a considerable number of irregulars.

Between Berber and Khartoum, 3rd battalion 3rd Regiment, and 1st and 2nd battalions 4th Regiment.

Between Souakin and Berber, 3rd battalion 4th Regiment.

Health of the troops here at Khartoum continues very good. There are only thirty-three men in hospital.

I have, &c.
(Signed) D. H. STEWART.
Lieutenant-Colonel, 11th Hussars.

No. 96.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received March 7.)

(No. 63.)

My Lord,

Cairo, February 26, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 32 of the 15th instant, forwarding a copy of a correspondent's letter in the "Morning Post" of the 31st January respecting recruitment in Egypt, which had been brought to your Lordship's attention by the Rev. W. W. Malet.

It is not surprising that the peasantry should dread being recruited for the army and should resist it to the best of their ability, when the system hitherto in force is taken into consideration. The laws and regulations regarding recruitment have been always ignored; the men were taken without regard to the exemption clauses, and once taken rarely returned to their families. They were for the most part as

completely passed into slavery as the slave who was sold by slave-dealers. This state of affairs will now be changed: men will be brought into the ranks for a fixed period, and will return to their homes at the conclusion of their service. Sir Evelyn Wood has lost no time in turning his attention to this branch of military organization, and has already come to an arrangement by which officers upon whom he can rely will superintend the recruiting, and watch over the strict observation of the rules which regulate it.

The reduction of the army from 18,000 men to 6,000 in itself produces a great alleviation of the burden which the peasantry had previously to bear, and is one of the most important benefits gained by the overthrow of the military despotism, which if it had been allowed to continue would soon have spread want and misery from one end of Egypt to the other. The wholesale seizure of men in the provinces, when the country was groaning under the cruel military rule of Arabi, is amply sufficient to account for the dismay with which the peasantry regard the arrival of the recruiting officer, and this will unfortunately continue until they learn by experience, which can come but slowly, that the future of the recruit is governed by fair laws strictly observed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 97.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received March 7.)

(No. 67.)

My Lord,

Cairo, February 26, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the accompanying copy of a despatch from Sir Charles Wilson, inclosing a Report by Major Brereton on the proceedings of the Commission sitting at Alexandria for the trial of persons concerned in the late rebellion.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 97.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir C. Wilson to Sir E. Malet.

Sir,

Cairo, February 22, 1883.

IN forwarding the accompanying Report from Major Brereton, the Royal Irish Regiment, I would beg to draw attention to the great progress which has been made by the Commissions at Alexandria and Tantah since British officers were appointed to watch the proceedings.

On the 2nd January, when Major Brereton first visited the Commission, it had after three months' work finally disposed of only 53 cases out of 342; whilst during the six weeks of Major Brereton's attendance 61 cases were finally disposed of, and others were much advanced.

At Tantah the results have been even more marked, for only 57 men now remain in prison out of 216 who were awaiting trial when Major MacDonald, Highland Light Infantry, first attended the Commission on the 1st January last. In addition to these, the examination of the Bedouins implicated in the murder of Professor Palmer, Captain Gill, and Lieutenant Charrington was conducted at Tantah.

Majors Brereton and MacDonald have frequently visited the prisons and materially alleviated the misery of the prisoners, especially by securing to them a daily ration of food and proper treatment by the prison warders.

I think the two officers named above deserve great credit for the manner in which they have carried out the duties entrusted to them; and they have been ably assisted by Mr. Assistant Cameron and Mr. McCullough, of the Egyptian Telegraph Department, who have acted as interpreters.

I may add that carefully tabulated lists of the prisoners, their crimes, and their punishments are being prepared by Mr. Cameron and Mr. McCullough, and will be forwarded on the termination of the trials.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. W. WILSON.

Inclosure 2 in No. 97.

Report (No. 6), Alexandria Commission.

First Sitting.—February 5, 1883.

1. Said Mohamed-es-Soudani.

Charge.—Riot and murder. Four witnesses. None saw the prisoner commit the act. The shot was fired from a crowd of about sixty persons.

(The members of the Commission are in favour of dismissing this case, but the Vice-President refuses the responsibility of action in the absence of the President. I pointed out that, as acting for the President he had full powers, and that it was useless to sit without the President if no decisions could be arrived at.)

Decision postponed.

2. Abdulla Yorna, ex-Soldier.

Charge.—Massacre and pillage. Prisoner was arrested at Tantah. A deposition is read from Sheikh-el-Beled that prisoner had boasted in the market-place of his village that he had taken part in the massacres at Alexandria on the 11th June and 12th July, and in the Tantah massacres of the 14th July. Articles of pillage were found in prisoner's possession.

Decision.—Postponed for the attendance of Sheikh-el-Beled.

3. Hussanein Harb.

Charge.—Violence on the 12th July.

First witness, Moreus Raffael, states that prisoner entered his house, threatened violence, and attempted to drag him into the street. The prisoner is the proprietor of the house in which the witness lodges.

Second witness, Siderous Effendi Abdel Messiah, states that a misunderstanding arose between the prisoner and Moreus Raffael about a lock on the house door. Prisoner was angry with Raffael.

Decision.—Postponed for more evidence.

(This appeared a mere dispute between landlord and tenant, which, if it occurred at any other time, would have been made nothing of. The case ought to have been dismissed.)

4. Marzook Ramadan.

Charge.—Riot on the 11th June.

First witness, Gaspar Navello (Italian), states he saw prisoner with a stick, assisted by a mob, belabouring a European covered with blood. He and his companions were looking from the door of a shop, which was partly closed. Saw the European driven along the street, but does not know what became of him. Witness identifies prisoner.

Second witness, Alessandro Scillio (Maltese), corroborates first witness, except he says he saw the matter through the keyhole of the shop door. He identifies prisoner.

Third witness, Martino Gabriello (Italian), corroborates first witness, and identifies prisoner.

Fourth witness, Carmeno Rocca (Italian), corroborates first witness, and identifies prisoner.

The prisoner, Marzook Ramadan, denies charge. States he had a dispute with fourth witness when he was a fish vendor; that he was at home with sore eyes on the 11th June, and names four witnesses who can testify to it.

Decision.—Postponed for attendance of prisoner's witnesses.

Summary.

Owing to the absence of the late President and the non-arrival of the new President the week has been practically lost, no cases having been settled.

Recapitulation.

During five weeks of Commission work which I attended, the following results have been arrived at:—

Cases sent to court-martial	23
Cases dismissed	38
Total disposed of	61

By the above decisions, thirty-nine prisoners have been sent to court-martial. The great faults in the conduct of the business by the late President were:—

1. Infrequent sittings.
 2. Frequently postponing decisions when the Commission were not unanimous, instead of deciding by a majority.
 3. Putting off the trial of prisoners of rank.
- If the new President avoids these errors, the work will undoubtedly proceed in a much more satisfactory manner.

(Signed)

R. K. BRERETON, Major.

Alexandria, February 10, 1883.

Appendix (A).

Prisons in Alexandria.

Zaptieh.—Visited on the 6th February. 100 prisoners—an increase of 3 since last visited. A number of prisoners about to be passed into exile have arrived from Cairo. No complaints except as to long detention.

Burg.—Visited on the 6th February. 83 prisoners—an increase of 11 since last visited. No complaints, except as to long detention and want of clothing amongst the poorer prisoners.

Summary.

An increase of 14 prisoners, owing to arrivals from Cairo. No improvement in the state of the prisons.

Recapitulation.

During the six weeks of my visits to the prisons the number of inmates has fallen from 317 to about 200. A number of these are common prisoners, who are frequently detained for several months before being tried by the ordinary Tribunals.

I regret I cannot report having attained any benefit for the remaining prisoners except a more general and regular issue of the prison bread, and a slight attention to cleanliness. It would be difficult to do more than this without entering upon the general question of prison reform, which lay outside my duty.

I have from time to time brought various cases of long detention to the notice of the Préfet, but he can only send up the names to the Tribunals, and await their action.

The Préfet has fully met my views in recommending certain prisoners to be released on bail.

(Signed)

R. K. BRERETON, Major.

Alexandria, February 17, 1883.

No. 98.

The British Suez Canal Directors to Earl Granville.—(Received March 9.)

(No. 17. Confidential.)

My Lord,

London, March 9, 1883.

M. DE LESSEPS called our attention, when we were in Paris at the beginning of the week, to the published account of a discussion at a recent meeting of the British Chambers of Commerce respecting the Suez Canal, in the course of which complaints were expressed as to the alleged inadequate representation of British interests on the Board of the Company.

While agreeing with M. de Lesseps that many of the statements referred to were unfounded in fact or were unfair to the Company, we took the opportunity thus afforded of again urging upon him to consider the propriety of introducing a certain number of Englishmen into the working staff on the Canal, especially in the higher posts.

We pointed out the advantages of such a measure, both as tending to facilitate the passage of English ships through the Canal, and also as a matter of policy, by indicating a desire to conciliate public opinion in this country.

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We were met, as on former occasions when we urged this subject, by a declaration that the thing was impossible; in the first place, the superior appointments were objects of promotion, and the service would be discouraged and demoralized if outsiders were brought in over the heads of existing officials; besides, M. de Lesseps declared that a mixed staff of English and French would never work harmoniously.

We could only express our regret at a determination which we considered to be contrary to the best interests of the Company, and the conversation terminated. Our remarks seem, however, to have produced a considerable impression upon M. de Lesseps, for, during the meeting of the Council of Administration which took place immediately afterwards, he handed us a written Memorandum, in which he stated that, subject to an understanding with the Committee of Management, and after the return of M. Charles de Lesseps from Panamá, he was disposed to propose the creation of a new appointment of "Inspecteur de la Navigation," which would be intrusted to an Englishman; by this means, the Memorandum added, the unity of the administrative service would be preserved.

At the breaking up of the Council we expressed our acknowledgments to M. de Lesseps for this concession, and for the good feeling which had prompted it. M. de Lesseps explained to us that his idea would be that the person to be selected for the appointment should be a Naval Post Captain, and that he might have rank over the Heads of Department on the Canal.

We have no doubt that this proposal, when brought forward by the President, will be accepted by the Committee of Management and by the Council, but there will be, perhaps, some little difficulty in determining the precise duties of the officer in question so as to render him as useful as possible without interfering with the functions of the other superior employés on the Canal, and probably your Lordship may think it advisable to consult the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty confidentially on this matter, so that we may have some instructions for our guidance when the question comes formally under consideration.

M. Charles de Lesseps will probably be back in Paris at the end of April.

In the meantime, we venture to think that your Lordship will receive with satisfaction this indication of the conciliatory spirit which at present animates M. de Lesseps in his intercourse with us.

We have, &c.
(Signed) C. RIVERS WILSON.
J. STOKES.

No. 99.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received March 10, 1.45 P.M.)

(No. 11.) *Cairo, March 10, 1883, 1.15 P.M.*
(Telegraphic.)

FOLLOWING received from Colonel Stewart, dated Khartoum, March 8:—

"I have been informed that Abd-el-Kader Pasha has defeated the rebels at Saka, and killed many of them, including three of the principal Chiefs. Many were taken prisoners, and a quantity of arms and cattle were seized. It is hoped that the places adjoining Senaar will now surrender.

"General Hicks arrived here on the 2nd instant. I leave by way of Massowah to-day."

No. 100.

Lord Amthill to Earl Granville.—(Received March 12.)

(No. 86.) *Berlin, March 6, 1883.*
My Lord,

ON receiving your Lordship's despatch No. 80 of the 14th ultimo, I reminded Count Hatzfeldt that the German Government had, in August last, declared that they would not admit the pretension of the Suez Canal Company to exact tolls from ships engaged on patrol services in the Canal, and I asked his Excellency whether any dues levied on German gun-boats, when conveying vessels, had since been paid by the German Government.

Count Hatzfeldt, in reply, said that he recollected the facts (as reported by Sir John Walsham in his despatch No. 336 of the 25th August last) which I was alluding to, but that he could not answer my query without previous reference to the proper Department.

To-day I repeated my inquiry and received the same answer, but his Excellency promised he would take a note of my request, and would send me the answer as soon as possible.

I have, &c.
(Signed) AMPHILL.

No. 101.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received March 13.)

(No. 75.)

My Lord,

Cairo, March 6, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copies of two telegraphic despatches from the Governor-General of the Soudan, announcing a victory over the rebels and the entry of the Egyptian troops into Sennar.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

Inclosure in No. 101.

Extract from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of March 5, 1883.

Résumé d'une Dépêche de Son Excellence Abdel-Kader Pacha, en date du 25 Février.

EN quittant Khartoum nous marchâmes sur Sennar, à la tête du 1^{er} Régiment d'infanterie et de 600 hommes environ de troupes irrégulières. Le 23 Février, nous arrivâmes à Machrà-el Dakhten, qui est à 8 lieues de Sennar. Weld-el Moukachefi, commandant des rebelles, quitta le siège de cette dernière ville et marcha contre nous, avec plus de 15,000 hommes. Il nous attaqua la nuit du Jeudi au vendredi, à 2 heures, après le coucher du soleil; mais nous le repoussâmes sans avoir subi aucune perte.

Le lendemain, le commandant des rebelles nous somma de nous rendre, avec menace de nous exterminer, si nous nous y refusions. Pour toute réponse, nous marchâmes contre lui le 24 Février.

Il nous attaqua près de Machrà-el-Daï; notre artillerie le repoussa avec une telle vigueur, que ses hommes durent évacuer leurs fortes positions à la suite des grandes pertes qu'ils éprouvèrent. Mais quand nous avançâmes pour occuper leurs positions, ils recommencèrent l'attaque avec une grande vivacité, et quelques-uns d'entre eux se lancèrent sur nous en bravant nos armes blanches. Les troupes Khédiviales les reçurent avec autant de fermeté que de courage et leur firent payer bien cher leur témérité. La bataille, qui fut acharnée, dura quatre heures; l'ennemi y perdit plus de 2,000 hommes, non compris les blessés; nous n'eûmes que 25 hommes blessés. Notre cavalerie lancée à la poursuite des rebelles, en acheva la déroute; elle en tua un grand nombre; et ceux qui purent échapper à nos armes, furent réduits à se jeter dans le Nil. Nous passâmes la nuit sur le champ de bataille.

Ce matin, nos émissaires ont constaté que d'ici à Sennar il n'y a plus de rebelles sur la route, et que les survivants se sont dispersés dans le désert, où la plupart ont dû succomber à la soif.

Par suite de ce fait d'armes, les contrées situées en face de Sennar, sur la rive droite, ainsi que la plupart des contrées appelées Elhllalat sont rentrées dans l'obéissance.

Nous marchons sur Sennar sans rencontrer aucune résistance; et bientôt la sécurité régnera dans toute l'étendue du territoire. Malgré les fatigues, la santé des troupes est excellente.

Seconde Dépêche de Son Excellence Abdel-Kader Pacha, en date du 26 Février.

Nous sommes entrés, aujourd'hui, à Sennar, dont le siège a été levé. La route jusqu'à Khartoum est maintenant libre, tant par terre que sur le Nil; dès demain, le service postal sera rétabli. Ainsi, la sécurité ne tardera pas à être générale dans toutes ces contrées et la rébellion définitivement réprimée.

No. 102.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received March 13.)

(No. 71.)

My Lord,

Cairo, March 6, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose two despatches from Colonel Stewart, with inclosures and two Maps. Your Lordship will find therein a history of the Soudan from the period of the first immigration of the Arabs, and an account of the present rebellion. Colonel Stewart concludes his Report by making some general remarks and suggestions upon the various branches of the Administration with a view to the future government of the country.

I have the honour to suggest that the Maps of the Soudan may be reproduced, and that copies may be supplied to me, as there are no Maps to be obtained here which enable one to follow the operations with accuracy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure 1 in No. 102.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart to Sir E. Malet.

Sir,

Khartoum, February 9, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to forward you a Report on the Soudan, which I hope may meet with your approval.

I must apologize for its length, but I have found it impossible to treat such a large subject as concisely as I should have wished.

I also forward you a Map of the country executed by M. Messadaglia. The Map has been carefully compiled from the best authorities, and, besides showing the division of the provinces, shows the exact localities occupied by the different tribes.

I forward also Tables of all the tribes, showing, as far as possible, their estimated tributes before and subsequent to 1881. This list properly belongs to the Map, the numbers on the Map corresponding to those on the Tables.

I also forward you the exports and imports from Souakin, Berbera, &c. Also the estimated and actual revenue of various provinces of the Soudan from September 1869 to January 1879, &c.

I would also wish to express my thanks to the officials here and to M. Messadaglia for the great assistance they have given me in drawing up these papers.

I have, &c.
(Signed) D. H. STEWART, Lieutenant-Colonel,
11th Hussars.

Inclosure 2 in No. 102.

Report on the Soudan.

History.

IT is said that between the first and second century after the Mahommedan era the Arabs of the tribe of Beni Omr, being hard pressed by the Beni Abbas tribe, began to emigrate from Arabia in small numbers to the opposite shores of the Red Sea, and to settle in the districts about Senaar, on the Blue Nile. Whether the Beni Omr led the van of the great Arab invasion it is impossible to say, nor is it known whether all the tribes chose the Red Sea road. Some authorities appear to think that several came into the Soudan from Egypt and Morocco.

Be this as it may, the fact remains that the Beni Omr settled gradually in the districts round Senaar, the inhabitants of which were negroes belonging to the tribes of Fung, Hamagh, &c.

The Beni Omr, becoming gradually stronger, by degrees succeeded in becoming the masters of the whole of the Senaar districts, and converted the negroes to Islamism.

By degrees the distinction between Arab and negro diminished, and in 1493 the name of Beni Omr is no longer heard of, and the old tribal names of Fung, Hamagh, and others reappear.

In that year Amara Dunkus, the Sheikh of a sub-section of the Fung, either through the fortune of war or his superior capacity, succeeded in getting himself declared King of the whole Fung tribes. He then allied himself with Abdulla Gemaá-el-Kerinani, the powerful Chief of the Keri district (east of the Blue Nile), and conquered all the country on both sides of the river between Fazoglou and Khartoum.

These districts were inhabited by negroes belonging to the Nuba (Nubian) tribes, some of whom, after the conquest, remained in the country, while others emigrated into the mountains of Fazoglou and Kordofan. Those who remained embraced Islamism, intermarried with their conquerors, and, losing their language and nationality, were soon lost in the tribes known collectively under the name of Fung.

Of these tribes, some settled in towns, while others retained their nomad habits, such as the (1) Khamir, (2) Rebia, (3) Kakhtan, (4) Kenana, (5) Kawaklah, (6) Geheena, (7) Beni Shekr, (8) Beni Ziban, (9) Beni Abbas. From this last have descended the (1) Kababish, (2) Ferara, (3) Beni Selim, (4) Ahamedh. The latter two tribes are Baggara, or owners of cattle and horses.

All these tribes are now to be found along both banks of the White Nile.

In 1523 Amara Dunkas was succeeded by his son Abdul Kader.

In 1539 Abdul Kader was succeeded by his son Nule.

In 1545 Nule was succeeded by his son Amara.

Amara was surnamed Abu Sakakin; during his reign Sheikh Abdulla Gemaá leaving the Province of Keri to his son.

In 1553 Amara died. Between that date and 1596, four Kings, all of the family of Dunkas, succeeded each other.

In 1596, in the reign of Adlau, Sheikh Agheeb, a descendant of Gemaá and Governor of Keri, rebelled. Adlan defeated him near Alati. His children fled to Dongola, where Adlau sent Sheikh Idris to offer them a free pardon and invite them to Senaar. They came, and Adlau invested the eldest with the Government of Keri.

This emissary of Adlau's, Sheikh Idris, was celebrated for his ability. He is also said to have lived to the great age of 117. During this reign many learned men came from Cairo and Bagdad.

In 1603 Adlau was succeeded by his son Baadi.

In 1606 Baadi was succeeded by his son Rubat.

In 1635 Rubat was succeeded by his son Badi-Abu-Daku (Father of the Beard).

This King attacked the Shullook negroes and took a large number of slaves. The Shullook inhabited the country on both sides of the White Nile south of Kana. Thence he invaded the mountain of Tagalle and destroyed Kordofan, where he again took a large number of slaves. On his return to Senaar he built a number of villages in that district for his prisoners.

The prisoners named these villages after those they had left, hence the number of villages now near Senaar with names similar to those in the Jebel Nuba, Tagalle, and other districts about Kordofan.

In time these slaves supplied the Kings of Fung with recruits for their armies.

Besides his warlike enterprise, Baadi built the mosque now at Senaar, and furnished it with copper window-bars.

In 1671 he died, and was succeeded by his son Ansu. During this reign there was a great famine and an outbreak of small-pox.

In 1683 Ansu was succeeded by his son Baadi-el-Akhmar. In this reign a number of the Fung tribes and the people of Keri, under their Prince, rebelled, but they were defeated with great slaughter, and the Prince of Keri was killed. Sheikh Hamid-Welid-el-Terabi, a celebrated Sheikh, lived during this reign. His tomb is now at Senaar.

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In 1710 Baadi was succeeded by his son Ansu II. This Monarch caused such great dissatisfaction by his extravagance and debauchery that the Southern Fungs revolted, deposed the King, and placed a noble called Noor on the throne. This happened in 1714.

In 1719 Noor was succeeded by his son Baadi Abu Shellook. In this reign the Abyssinian King Kedem Yassoo invaded the Senaar with a large army. He was, however, defeated with great slaughter by Sheikh Emin, near the village of Tekiyah, on the Dindu River. It is said that the reason for this invasion was that some presents sent by the King of France to Abyssinia had been seized by King Baadi.

After this great victory the renown of Senaar spread in all directions, and eventually even reached to Constantinople. Crowds of learned and celebrated men flocked into the country from Arabia, Egypt, and India. Notwithstanding this, in 1758 Baadi, owing to his bad administration, was deposed and exiled. He was succeeded by his son Nasser.

1758. Under this reign the Hamag or Hamagh tribe became very powerful, and the Fung lost a great deal of their influence and prestige. In 1765 Nasser was killed by a rebellious vassal, and was succeeded by his son Ismael.

In 1774 Ismael was deposed, exiled to Souakin, and succeeded by his son Adlan. During this reign many intertribal wars went on both in Senaar and Kordofan, and the power and influence of the Hamagh grew so great that they eventually became the masters of the King.

In 1786 Adlan was deposed by the Hamagh, and the Kingdom of the Fung totally disappears, and anarchy prevails throughout the country, and the Kings succeed each other in such rapid succession that in the year 1788 four Kings successively reigned. During the succeeding thirty-three years of anarchy the Hamagh continued supreme, and under Sheikh Nassir they devastated the northern and eastern part of the Soudan with fire and sword.

In 1819 Mehemet Ali, hearing of the anarchy prevailing in the Soudan, and wishing to introduce the benefits of a regular government, of civilization, and at the same time to occupy his troops, ordered his son Ismael, with a numerous army of regulars and irregulars, with many learned men and artisans, to invade the country.

Ismael reached Khartoum without meeting with any resistance, and thence marched on to Senaar. There he was joined by his brother, Ibrahim Pasha, and they together advanced to Fazoglou. Shortly after Ibrahim returned to Egypt, and the report spread that Ibrahim had been killed in the Fazoglou Mountains. The Arab nomads immediately rose, but Ismael returned, defeated the rebels, and appointed new Sheikhs. He then went on to Shindi, on the Nile. The Meg (Ruler) Nemr (Tiger) of that place, wishing to be revenged of all the cruelties and barbarities Ismael had been guilty of, invited him and his followers to a great banquet at Shindi. During the banquet, and while the guests were all more or less intoxicated, the house was set on fire, and Ismael and all his followers perished.

When the news of this catastrophe reached Kordofan, Achmet Bey, the Defterdar, who had wrested that province from the Darfour Sultan, put himself at the head of a large army and marched on Shindi. When he reached Metema, opposite Shindi, the inhabitants sent to ask for pardon. This was granted. One of the people, however, happening to throw a lance at the Defterdar, the pardon was at once rescinded, and a general massacre took place. The Meg-el-Nemr, however, escaped, having fled towards Abyssinia.

After this the Defterdar marched to Zezir Atuti, opposite Khartoum, where he again defeated the rebels with great slaughter. He then marched to Wed Medeni, near Messelemia, and then returned to Kordofan.

It is said that when Kordofan was conquered it was found that the Governor of the province had the title of Makhdam, which is a title only given to Palace eunuchs. It would appear that it was the custom of the Darfour Sultans to send eunuchs to govern provinces and districts.

In 1822 Osman Bey was named Governor of the Soudan, and the Defterdar, Achmet Bey, returned to Egypt. This was a year of rebellions and famines.

In 1824 Mokhoo Bey was appointed Governor.

In 1826 Khurshid Pasha became Governor. He is renowned for his rectitude and honesty. He led some expeditions up the White Nile against the Diuke negro tribe, opposite Fashoda, and also into the mountains of Tagalle. In 1834 he went to Egypt for a few months. Towards the end of that year he went to the Abyssinian frontier to repel the attack of the Abyssinians, who were coming to the assistance of the Senaar rebels. The Abyssinians were defeated, and Adlan, their leader, was taken and

impaled. During this year cholera and other diseases ravaged the country. In 1836 the Abyssinians, after attacking the Gallabat provinces, retreated into their mountains.

Khurshid Pasha was the first Governor who taught the people of Khartoum to build with bricks, and to give up their huts made of skins and reeds. In 1837 he was recalled to Egypt, and was succeeded by Achmet Pasha Abu Udan (Father of large cars). During this Governor's reign Mehemet Ali came to visit the Soudan, and went as far as Fazoglou, where he remained till the end of 1837 exploring the goldfields. In 1838 Achmet Pasha went to Shindi to seize the Mek-el-Nemr, who had returned. The Mek, however, again not only succeeded in effecting his escape, but also killed one of the Pasha's lieutenants.

In 1841 a rebellion broke out at Kassala, which was quelled. The Soudan was divided into seven Moudirichs: (1) Fazoglou, (2) Senaar, (3) Khartoum, (4) Taka, (5) Berber, (6) Dongola, (7) Kordofan.

In 1842 Achmet Pasha Menikli was appointed Governor-General. Soon after his arrival, owing to the bad administration and ineptitude of the officials, another rebellion broke out at Kassala. The Pasha went there, beat the rebels, and, bringing back many prisoners to Khartoum, beheaded them.

In 1845 he was succeeded by Khaled Pasha. This Governor spent most of his time travelling about the country.

In 1849 Abdel Latif Pasha became Governor-General. He spent his time in rectifying the wrongs committed by his predecessors, opened schools, and built the Government Palace.

In 1850 he was succeeded by Rustem Pasha. He organized a Tribunal at Khartoum, and brought Judges and Councillors from Cairo. He died in 1851, and was succeeded by Selim Pasha, who left Egypt much against his will.

In 1853 Ali Pasha Serri became Governor-General.

In 1854 Ali Pasha Tcherkess was appointed Governor-General. Shortly after, Abdul Khalim Pasha, son of Mehemet Ali, visited the Soudan, and remained till the cholera broke out. In 1856 Mohammed Saïd Pasha, the Viceroy, also visited the Soudan. This Viceroy, after due consideration, had almost decided to abandon the country, and was only restrained from doing so by the Sheikhs and Notables pointing out the inevitable anarchy that would result from such a measure. He ordered many reforms, such as (1) forbidding the collection of taxes by soldiers, and directing that they should be removed from the districts; (2) that the villages should in future pay the taxes through their Sheikhs; (3) diminution of all the taxes on irrigation; (4) that the imposts should only be collected after the harvest; (5) that an Assembly of Notables should be invoked every year to inquire into the state of the country, &c.

In 1856 Arakel, surnamed "the Franzawi," became Governor-General. He is distinguished for his justice and administrative capacity.

In 1858 Hassan Bey was named Governor-General.

In 1861 Mahommed Rajik Bey was named Governor-General.

In 1862 Moosa Pasha Hamdi succeeded him. He rearranged the system of taxes, and supplied the natives with stamped paper declaring the taxes due by each. He marched to the Abyssinian frontier, but, as usual, the Abyssinians retreated into their hills. Before returning, he, however, directed that the district of Wolkait, a part of Abyssinia where the Mek-el-Nemr had taken refuge, should be ravaged. This Pasha was an old Soudan official, and had seen a great deal of service in many places, and, amongst others, at Kordofan and Tagalle, where he had suppressed several rebellions with great cruelty. He died at Khartoum in 1864, and was succeeded by Osman Bey Fakhry.

In 1865, just as this official was returning to Cairo, the military mutiny at Taka occurred. This mutiny was caused by the negro troops not having received any pay for many months. After eighteen months' delay they began to murmur. This was reported to Cairo, without the reason for the dissatisfaction being given. Orders were at once issued to send them to Egypt, and replace them by Egyptians. They then broke into open rebellion. The mutineers amounted 8,000 men. As they, however, had no leader and no ammunition, they could not effect much, and the Government had time to send reinforcements to save the town of Kassala.

In 1865 Jaaffar Pasha arrived as Governor-General. He brought a large number of troops from Cairo via Korosko. At the same time Jaaffar Pasha Mazhar was sent from Egypt with some other troops by Souakin to Taka. He succeeded in quelling the rebellion. From Kassala he marched to Khartoum, and was appointed Governor-General vice Jaaffar Pasha Sadyk, who returned to Cairo. The negro troops were sent to Egypt, and replaced by Egyptians.

In 1866 Jaaffar Pasha made a journey of inspection through the Soudan, and, on his return to Khartoum, asked to have the negro troops sent back. He returned to Cairo, leaving an Acting Governor-General.

It was in this year that the territory of Massowah and Souakin was given to Egypt by the Sultan of Turkey.

In 1868 Jaaffar Pasha again returns, and at once gives orders to send back the Egyptian regiment.

In 1870 Sir S. Baker's expedition to the Equator left Khartoum, and another expedition, under Helale, a native of Darfour, was sent into the Bahr Ghazelle to seize the copper-mines at Khöfrat (mine) -el-Nakhars (copper). This expedition gave rise to the first idea of conquering the Darfour.

In the same year Munzinger, a German, annexed the Senheit territory for the Egyptians. Senheit, although it paid tribute to Abyssinia, was practically independent, under its own Sheikhs, and under French protection. Munzinger, who had been residing there for many years, and who had acquired a great deal of influence, proposed to hand the country over to the Egyptians. This was accepted, Munzinger was named Bey, appointed Governor of the Red Sea Provinces, and the country was quietly annexed. The Abyssinians, however, have never recognized this annexation, and still continue to exact taxes from the people. Practically, the country is Abyssinian, and the Egyptian territory does not extend beyond the limits of the citadel at Keren. The people are miserably poor, and never pay their tribute of 600 dollars to the Egyptians.

In 1871 Mumtaz Pasha was named Governor-General. He encouraged and promoted the cultivation of cotton, but his indifferent, not to say foolish, administration having given rise to many complaints, he was dismissed and imprisoned at Khartoum, pending an inquiry. He died there in 1875.

In 1873 Ismail Pasha Eyoub was named Governor-General. He set to work to remove the "sudd" (vegetable obstruction) from the White Nile. This year Sir S. Baker returned from the Equator, leaving Reouf Pasha in command.

In 1874 Colonel Gordon is appointed Governor-General of the Equatorial Provinces.

In 1875 Zibert Pasha, with his Bazingers (slave soldiers) and Dongolawis, begin the conquest of Darfour, under the orders of Ismail Pasha Eyoub, who assists him with troops, rifles, &c.

This year also Munzinger Pasha proposed to annex the territory to the south of Massowah, but was treacherously murdered. In the same year another expedition, under Reouf Pasha, left to conquer Harrar. The expedition was successful, and a large extent of territory was annexed.

In 1876, owing to frontier quarrels, war was declared with Abyssinia. The Egyptians were defeated. The Abyssinians took a very large number of prisoners, including Hassan Pasha, the son of the Khedive.

In 1877 Colonel Gordon is appointed Governor-General of the Soudan, including Harrar and the Equatorial Provinces. He spent most of his time in travelling. During his rule the rebellion of Haroun, in the Darfour Province, was put down, as well as that of Suleiman Zibert, in the Bahr Ghazelle Province. Suleiman Zibert, who was the son of Zibert Pasha, was taken and shot. Vigorous efforts were also made to suppress the Slave Trade.

In 1880 Reouf Pasha was made Governor-General. During his rule vigorous efforts were made to limit the expenditure. In August 1881 Mahomet Achmet, the Mahdi, began his divine mission.

1882: Abdul Kader is appointed.

Extent of Country now held by the Egyptians.—Boundaries.

The country now occupied by the Egyptians, under the name of Soudan, covers an enormous area. Its length from north to south, or from Assouan to the Equator, is some 21 degrees, or about 1,650 miles. Its width, from Massowah (about 10° east) to the western limit of the Darfour Province (about 22½° east), is from 1,200 to 1,400 miles.

Beginning near Berenice, on the Red Sea coast, the Soudan boundary follows the 24th parallel to some indefinite point in the Lybian Desert, say the 28th parallel of longitude. Thence it follows a south-westerly direction till it meets the north-western corner of the Province of Darfour, in about the 23rd parallel of longitude. From that point it trends almost due south till about the 11th or 12th parallel, and then following

a south-easterly direction through Monbutoo and the Albert Nyanza till it strikes the entrance of the Victoria Nyanza.

From this point it trends north-east, and including the Province of Harrar, reaches the Indian Ocean about Cape Guardafui, and thence follows the coast-line back to Berenice.

N.B.—I have thought it best to include the Province of Harrar within the boundaries of the Soudan, as not alone is Harrar under the Soudan Government, but also so little is known about the intervening country that it is impossible to say where one province should begin and the other end.

All this large tract of country to the south of Abyssinia, and stretching from the Victoria Nyanza to the Indian Ocean, is practically almost quite unknown. The inhabitants are Gallas, Somalis, and others, and do not encourage travellers. The few attempts that have been made to land at Cape Guardafui to build a lighthouse have been repulsed.

Character of the Country.—Line of Demarcation between Races.—Climate, &c.

In the northern division, between Assouan and Khartoum, beyond the narrow strip of cultivation along the Nile, the country is almost a desert, and inhabited by nomads belonging, it is said, to aboriginal tribes. A low range of broken and barren hills separates the Nile Valley from the coast. Another low range to the west shuts in the Nile from the Desert of Bayuda.

The climate is dry and enervating. The summer heat is excessive. Regular rains occur as far north as Shindi, between the 16th and 17th parallels of latitude, during the months of June, July, and August. In the winter, say between the 1st September to the end of November, occasional heavy rains occur on the eastern slope of the hills overlooking the Red Sea.

Of the country west of the White Nile, between the parallels of Khartoum and that of Raka (about 11° latitude), the general appearance is that of a vast steppe, covered with low thorny trees (mimosa, gum trees, &c.) and prickly grass.

Occasionally low groups of bare hills are met with. The villages and the patches of cultivated ground are few and far between. Water is scarce, and stored in wells and trunks of baobab trees.

In the extreme west of the Darfour Province the country greatly improves in appearance. The hills are more lofty and continuous, and the cultivation is luxuriant. In summer the heat is excessive. From September to May the climate is dry, with no rain. The rainy season lasts from about the middle of May to the end of September.

As far south as the 11th parallel the inhabitants are mostly Arab nomads, and nearly all Baggara (owners of cattle and horses). South of that parallel the negro race begins. To this general rule the Darfour Province forms an exception, as there the negro and the Arab are intermixed.

East of the White Nile, and for some degrees south of the parallel of Khartoum, the country is a well-cultivated and well-watered plain. In the parallel of Raka (11° north latitude), and near the Blue Nile, the hills begin and increase in height till the Abyssinian frontiers are reached.

The inhabitants of all this zone of country are mostly pure Arabs, and many of them nomad tribes. The exceptions are the Barker tribe of negroes on the northern frontier of Abyssinia, and the Takturi, or inhabitants of the Gallabat country, who are also negroes who have emigrated from the districts west of the Darfour Province.

All the district east and west of the White Nile, between Djebel Nuba and the Abyssinian hills, and from latitude 8° north to within a short distance of Khartoum, is infested with the tsetse fly. This fly, which is so destructive to cattle, appears and disappears with the rainy season. It acts, however, as a very efficient tax-collector for the Government, as all the nomad tribes have to emigrate north towards the Government stations.

In the Kordofan, Darfour, and some districts of the Bahr Ghazelle Provinces, during and immediately after the rainy season a microscopic egg or insect ("ferenteet") frequents the vicinity of water. This insect lodges itself between the skin and muscles of the human body, causing excruciating pain. Opinions differ as to how it effects a lodgment, some saying that it is through bathing, while others that it is due to sleeping on the ground.

From the parallel of Raka (11° north) to that of Gondokoro (5° north), the country is a perfectly level plain, with huge marshes on both banks of the Nile and the Bahr Ghazelle. South of Gondokoro to the Equator the country becomes more and more

mountainous. The forests are everywhere very extensive, and with a large variety of trees, fruit trees, &c. Water is everywhere abundant, and owing to it the climate to the west of the Nile is unhealthy. The heat is very great.

At Gondokoro the rainy season begins in April and lasts till September. The rains are very heavy, lasting sometimes for ten or twelve hours. From Gondokoro south to the Equator the rainy seasons increase in length till on the Equator it may be said that rain and sunshine succeed each other in rapid succession all the year round. January, February, and March are, however, the wettest months.

Owing to this great rainfall and the very hot sun, the vegetation is exceedingly luxuriant, and the rivers become blocked by masses of vegetation which, having been torn up by the current, lodge in the narrower part of the rivers, forming almost impassable barriers ("sudd").

In these regions there is also a small greenish bat and greyish bird, who suck the blood of horses, asses, and other thin-skinned animals.

Roads.

These are but camel-tracks, and the wells are few and far apart.

With a view to give some idea of the extent of the country, and also to illustrate the great delay in communicating between the centre and the outlying parts, I give a few of the distances in marches:—

1. Khartoum to Obeid, 12 caravan marches, 5 post marches.
2. " Fasher (Darfour), 32 caravan marches, 22 post marches.
3. " Gondokoro, 18 days by steamer.
4. " Geuz Redjeb, 6 marches. Plain cultivated in the rains.
5. " Dongola, 8 marches. Many wells.
6. " Abu Haraz-Ghedariff, 3 days by steamer and 5 days by camel.
7. " Geuz Redjeb, Kassala, 8 days by camel.
8. Ghedariff to Gallabat, 4 days by camel.
9. " Ghiré, 1½ days by camel.
10. " Kassala, 5 days by camel.
11. Geuz Redjeb to Souakin, 11 days by camel.
12. Massowah to Sennehyt (Senhyt), 5 days by camel.
13. Senhyt to Kassala, 7 days by camel.
14. Gondokoro to Daffle, 9 days on foot.
15. " Monbutoo, 34 days on foot.
16. " Foweira, 18 days on foot.
17. " Latooka, 7 days on foot.
18. " Makrako, 7 days on foot.
19. Fasher (Darfour) to Siout, 10 days by camel through desert.

During the rainy season, owing to the spongy nature of the soil and the dense vegetation, it is almost impossible to travel.

In the country west of the White Nile, as the soil is hard and sandy, the rains do not prevent travelling.

Telegraph Lines.

Are as follows:—

1. Cairo-Dongola-Berber-Khartoum.
2. Khartoum-Abu Ghurrad-Kordofan-Poggia.
3. Khartoum-Abu Haraz-Messelemin-Senaar-Fazoglou.
4. Messelemin-Kana.
5. Abu Haraz-Ghedariff-Kassala-Sennehyt-Massowah.
6. Kassala-Geuz Redjeb-Berber.
7. Souakin-Kassala.
8. Ghedariff Doka-Gallabat.
9. Ghedariff Ghiré, on the Setet River.

Races, Tribes, &c.

Besides the main division of the people into Arab and negro, they are again subdivided into a number of tribes and sub-tribes, some sedentary and others nomad. Of the negro tribes, all are sedentary and cultivators, but the Arabs are for the most part nomads, or wanderers, and each tribe within certain well-known limits. All these Arab tribes are large owners of cattle, camels, horses, and slaves. These last, along with the Arab women, generally cultivate some fields of doora (a kind of millet), or corn, sufficient for the wants of the tribe. The Arab himself would consider it a disgrace to practice any manual labour. He is essentially a hunter, a robber, and a warrior, and after caring for his cattle, devotes all his energies to slave-hunting and war.

Among these Arab tribes, some are called Baggara (cattle-owners), but I have

been unable to find a satisfactory definition of the distinction between a Baggara and an ordinary nomad tribe. Some assert that all the tribes that do not own camels are Baggara.

I append a list of the tribes.

Besides the above, in the north of the Soudan there are the inhabitants of the Province of Dongola, said to be the representatives of the ancient Nubian race. Besides Arabic, they have a language of their own.

The area of cultivable ground in that province being very limited, the people are mostly boatmen and small traders (Djellabs). In the latter capacity they are to be found all over the Soudan. Many of them are or were engaged in the Slave Trade.

Between the Nile and the Red Sea, in the latitude of Berber, there are the tribes of Besharem, Hadendoa, and others. These tribes are also said to be very old residents in the country, and to belong to a race different to that of the Arab. They have a language of their own, and some of them hardly understand Arabic.

Religion.

The Arabs, Dongolawis, negroes, and others settled within the Arab zone are of course all Mahomedans of the Maliki school. This religion, however, owing to the prevailing ignorance among the people, partakes mostly of an emotional and superstitious nature. Hence the enormous influence of the Fakis, or spiritual leaders, who are credited with a supernatural power, and are almost more venerated than the Prophet. Similarly, with the general estimation in which Dervishes are held, the miraculous power attributed to the repetition of certain words, such as "Bismillah," the influence of charms, the evil eye, &c.

The negro tribes, notwithstanding their being officially inscribed as Mahomedans, are all Pagans, or have no system of religious belief.

Administrative Divisions.

Prior to 1882 the Soudan was divided into a number of provinces, each under a Governor, or Mudir, or Mudir Umoom, and with a Governor-General resident at Khartoum.

Early in that year it was decided to appoint a Minister for the Soudan, who should reside at Cairo, and to divide the country into three large divisions, of several provinces, each under a Governor-General, or Hukumdar.

These divisions were to be independent of each other, and to correspond directly with Cairo.

First Division.—The Hukumdiriyé of West Soudan, with the capital at Fasher. Comprises the Provinces or Mudiriyyés of Darfour, Kordofan, Bahr-el-Ghazelle, and Dongola.

Second Division.—The Hukumdiriyé of Central Soudan, capital at Khartoum. Comprises the Provinces of Khartoum, Senaar, Berber, Fashoda, and Equator, or Hat-el-Istwa.

Third Division.—The Hukumdiriyé of East Soudan, capital Massowah. Comprises the Mudiriyyés of Taka (capital Kassala), Souakin, and Massowah as far as Bab-el-Mandeb.

There is also a Fourth Division, formed by the Hukumdiriyé of Harrar, capital.

This was divided into the Provinces of Zeyla, Berbera, Harrar, and attached to the Soudan Ministry.

This arrangement has been carried out, and several of the Hukumdars have been appointed. The Ministerial staff and offices at Cairo have also been organized, but force of circumstances has, so far, compelled the Minister to reside at Khartoum.

Each of the above Hukumdiriyés is divided into a number of Mudiriyyés, or provinces, each under a Mudir. The province is again divided into a number of Aksam (sing. Kism), or district, each governed by a Nazar. The Kism is again subdivided into Akhtat (sing. Khot), or communes, each governed by a Hakem.

The nomad tribes can, of course, hardly be included in this system. They are governed by their own Sheikhs, who are responsible to the Government.

The following provinces are somewhat differently organized:—

1. The Darfour Province. Owing to its size, it is governed by a Mudir Umoom (Provincial Governor-General), whose duties are somewhat those of a travelling Inspector-General.

The province is divided into the Mudiriyyet of Fasher and the two Memuriyyet Idaret of Kolkol and Dara. These Memuriyyet Idaret are each governed by a Memur

Idaret (Head Councillor), residing at Kolkol and Dara. Except in the matter of the control of their finances, these officials are quite independent of the Fasher Mudir.

The usual subdivisions into Aksam follow.

2. Bahr-el-Ghazelle. This province is administered by a Mudir Umoom, with an assistant residing at Dem Idris.

As the country is inhabited by negro tribes, each under its own Sheikh, it is not further divided. No regular taxes are paid. Some of the Mudir's chief duties are (1) to collect ivory, caoutchouc, &c.; (2) to prevent Slave Trade.

3. Equatorial or Hat-el-Istwa Province. It is administered by a Mudir Umoom. The inhabitants are broken up into tribes, and pay no taxes.

The province is subdivided into the Memuriyets of (1) Latooka, (2) Bor, (3) Makraka, (4) Monbutoo, (5) Wadilai, (6) Foweira.

4. The Senaar Province. Also under a Mudir Umoom. The Memuriyet Idaret of Fazoglou is under him.

5. The Province of Taka; capital, Kassala. Also under a Mudir Umoom. The Memuriyet Idaret of Gallabat belongs to this province. The province is further divided into Aksam.

6. As the Provinces of Massowah and Souakin are mostly inhabited by nomad tribes, they are not subdivided.

To illustrate this system of administration, I give a list of the number of officials and officers belonging to the several positions of (1) Minister, (2) Hukumdar, (3) Mudir Umoom, (4) Mudir, (5) Memur Idaret, (6) Nazar, (7) Hakem.

N.B.—The salary of an official of the same rank is not everywhere the same. It depends on the extent of the province, district, &c., administered.

Establishment of a Minister.

	Salary per Month.
	Piastres
Minister	35,000
European Bureau	2,925
Public Works	1,800
Two Aide-de-camps	3,600
Four Writers	10,400
(Travelling expenses for above, £ E. 1,836 per annum.)	
Director-General for Suppression of Slavery	10,000
Two Clerks	1,700
Two Cavasses	900
Director-General of the Post	3,230
" " Telegraphs	3,000

These are all the officials belonging to this office in the Soudan. The Cairo establishment is unknown.

Establishment of a Hukumdar.

	Salary per Month.
	Piastres.
Hukumdar (Khartoum)	10,000
5 Adjutant-Majors	5,350
8 Clerks	5,700
7 Cavasses	3,450
Imam and Muezzin	500
Servant, &c.	360
48 employes of the Board of Health	14,028

Establishment of a Mudir Umoom (Fasher).

Mudir Umoom	6,000
1 Adjutant	750
4 Clerks	2,200
4 Cavasses	600

Establishment of a Mudir (Khartoum).

	Salary per Month.
	Piastres.
Mudir	4,000
Vice-Mudir	2,000
6 Adjutants	2,200
Treasurer's Office	1,200
Chief Clerk	800
Accountant's Office	2,150
Keeper of Daily Ledger	1,675
Balance Account Office	950
Credit Account Office	950
Debit Account Office	950
Tax Office	1,500
Inspector District Treasuries	500
Inheritance and Succession Duty Office	2,370
Archives	1,290
Engineer's Office	5,190
Magazine for stores	1,600
Powder magazine	2,825
Corn magazine	1,835
Ration office for regulars	2,850
" " irregulars	1,800
Clerks for money correspondence	600
Office for arrears of rations	700
Office for general correspondence	2,575
Préfet de Police Department	4,410
School	3,980
Servants, Cavasses	2,320
Adjutant for Suppression of Slavery, and 1 Writer Post, Telegraph, &c.	1,000

Establishment of a Memur Idaret (Dara).

Memur	5,000
Vekcel (Vice-Memur)	2,500
Adjutant	600
Clerks	2,450
Store and Treasury	900
Police	500
Magazine	500
Adjutant for Suppression of Slavery	800
Office Public Health	1,618
Cavasses, servants	600

Besides offices for Post, Telegraph, &c.

Establishment of a Nazar.

Nazar	500
Writer	300
Treasurer	200

Establishment of a Hakem.

Hakem	200
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A number of tax collectors resident in the villages of the commune on salaries of 120 to 150 piastres.

A Cadastre employé on a salary of 200 piastres.

A number of Bashi-Bazouks, or irregular soldiers, who are sent into the villages to enforce the payment of the taxes.

I append lists of all the employes in the Soudan, with salaries attached.

Administration of Justice.

With the exception of the Equatorial, there is in the chief town of each province and in the Memuriyets of Kolkol and Dara a Court of First Instance or Medjliss Mahalli, consisting of a President and eight members. This Court, besides other business, takes cognizance of all cases forwarded to it by the Nazars and other executive officers of districts, &c. It has the power of deciding money cases whose value does not exceed 1,500 piastres. Sentences of imprisonment can always be appealed against.

In some places the President receives a monthly salary varying from 3,000 to

500 piastres. In others the appointment is an honorary one. In the Khartoum Court there is also a Vice-President, receiving a salary of 750 piastres a-month.

The President and the Vice-President are appointed by Government. Lately at Khartoum the members have been chosen from among retired civil and military officers. In other provinces the general rule for choosing them is to form a Council, composed of the President of the Court, the Chief of the Corporation of Merchants, and some other Notables, who select the man they consider most fit.

Apparently there is no law limiting the time of service of the President and members.

Besides this local, or, as it might be called, provincial Court, there is at Khartoum a Court of Appeal, or Medjliss Istinaff, also consisting of a President on a monthly salary of 5,000 piastres, and eight members. Both the President and the members are merchants or Notables of Khartoum. The President is appointed by the Government, and the members are elected as already described.

This Court can imprison without appeal up to two months, and can decide money disputes not exceeding 5,000 piastres in value.

The papers connected with more important cases, or cases where a more serious punishment has been awarded, are sent on to Cairo, where the sentence of the Court is either annulled or confirmed, as the case may be. Murder cases are invariably forwarded on.

In both these Courts the President has two votes, and four members with the President make a Court.

The Law by which these Courts judge is the Khanoun Humayoun, a Turkish Code, dating from 1837.

Although these Courts are thus tied down as to the amount of imprisonment they can award, there is no limit to the length of time to which they can keep a case pending, so that practically an accused person can be kept in prison awaiting trial for a period perhaps considerably exceeding that to which he could be legally sentenced if guilty of the crime of which he is accused. I am aware that, in such cases, it is usual to allow the man out on security, but I would beg to point out that perhaps the man may not be able to find a security, or that the Court may, for some reason or another, not choose to accept it.

With reference to this point, there are now in the Istinaff Court seven cases pending, and in the Mahalli Court (of Khartoum) eighteen to twenty-one. The oldest of these cases dates back twelve years, and refers to some misappropriation of Government property. Probably it is worse in the provinces.

For the above and the following reasons, I am unable to give a favourable opinion on the administration of justice, and I am convinced there is no Department requires more reform.

1. General ignorance of the President and members. Owing to this the chief motive power of the Court is the Head Clerk.

2. The members being unpaid, and having other business to attend to, are with difficulty induced to attend in sufficient numbers to form a Court.

3. The President and members being all residents and Notables of the town, their decisions are liable to be biased by their enmities and friendships.

4. Probably bribing and corruption exert a considerable influence.

The chief difficulties the administration of justice has to contend with are:—

1. The ease and facility with which false testimony can be procured.

2. The general disinclination of witnesses to come forward as evidence.

3. The inattention, not to say contempt, which is paid to the summonses to attend the Court.

4. The enormous distances from which witnesses have to be brought, and the great difficulties and delay in finding them.

Besides these Courts, there is in each province a Mekhemé or Sheriyat Court, with a Cadi on a monthly salary varying from 100 to 1,250 piastres.

This official cannot inquire into criminal cases, but in civil suits, should both parties agree, he can be appealed to. His chief business is, however, connected with inheritances, marriages, divorce, &c.

The Cadi's decision is not final. Before becoming so it must go on to the Mufti, who is attached to the Court of First Instance. Thence, if necessary, it goes on to the Mufti of the Istinaff Court, and from him an appeal can be made to the Ulema at Cairo.

Subject to the Cadi there is in almost each Kism a Naib, or District Judge, of the Sheri Court, on a salary of 50 to 100 piastres.

Many towns have also a Préfet of Police, who is only authorized to make a preliminary investigation.

Taxes and Taxation.—System.

In the Soudan, as elsewhere in the East, it is admitted that the Government is the owner of the land, and that the peasant, in order to cultivate it, must pay a certain tithe calculated at one-tenth the produce. In the Soudan, however, instead of the tithe being paid in kind it is paid in money. The actual sum that is paid not alone includes the value of the tithe, but also all the other taxes incumbent on the peasant, such as house tax, cattle, sheep, &c. The amount paid varies, of course, with different districts, but once fixed it is supposed to be invariable and independent of the harvest. The manner of levying is for each district to be rated at so much; this is divided among the communes, villages, and so on until the individual cultivator is reached.

With reference to this money tithe, I am unable to say how far it has been equitably fixed. I find that in 1881 many considerable reductions were made; whether they are sufficient time only can tell.

The different sums chargeable on the districts will be found in the Budget Returns.

Among the Arabs or nomad tribes an annual tribute is levied varying with the wealth, i.e., the number of cattle, sheep, horses, &c., of the tribe. In 1881 there was a general reduction in these tributes by one-fourth. In the absence of reliable information it is impossible to judge whether these tributes are equitably assessed, but from what I hear I should incline to the opinion that they are too high. It appears to me that it would be far preferable to demand a very light tribute from a tribe, and which the Government would feel fully justified in insisting on its paying, than to assess it heavily and have a heavy accumulation of arrears. The latter system is a constant incitement to revolt and to slave-dealing.

While on this subject of taxation I would wish to point out the great harm done by employing the irregulars (Bashi-Bazouks) to collect the taxes. Many, if not most, of these men are of very indifferent characters. They are mostly Turks, Albanians, &c., and are swaggering bullies, robbing, plundering, and ill-treating the people with impunity. Probably for every pound that reaches the Treasury these men rob an equal amount from the people. They are a constant menace to public tranquillity, and before any amelioration can be expected they must be got rid of. As soldiers they are valueless, having no discipline, nor, except in talk, do they exhibit any extraordinary courage. Compared with that of negroes and Egyptians, their pay is high.

In the Provinces of Berber and Dongola the land tax, &c., is levied not on the land but on the instruments used for irrigation. These are of different kinds, and the tax levied on them varies not alone with the instrument but also with the productiveness of the land. For instance, the sakiyé, or water-wheels, are taxed at different rates. This is not because one sakiyé can supply more water than another, but because one field is better than another. To each sakiyé (water-wheel), &c., 8 feddans (acre) are allotted, and should more than this quantity be irrigated there is a proportionate increase in the tax.

Date palms, which are very numerous in the Province of Dongola, are also taxed.

The taxes on irrigation and palms are as follows:—

1.—SAKIYÉ, or Water-Wheel, in Dongola.

						Piastres.
(a)	Class of Sakiyé	..	..	..	..	500 each
(b)	"	..	..	..	..	400 "
(c)	"	..	..	..	..	350 " at the Rapids.
(d)	"	..	..	..	..	300 "

2.—SAKIYÉ, or Water-Wheel, in Berber Province.

						Prs. p.
(a)	Class of Sakiyé	..	..	..	..	450 00
(b)	"	..	..	..	..	400 30
(c)	"	..	..	..	..	350 0
(d)	"	..	..	..	..	281 10

3.—TAXES on Land irrigated by Amtars, or Wells: Tax on each Amtar.

						Prs. p.
(a)	Class	..	..	..	..	350 0
(b)	"	..	..	..	..	250 0
(c)	"	..	..	..	..	175 0

4.—TAX on Shadoofs.

(N.B.—System of irrigating by buckets swinging on end of a long pole.)

1st Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	Prs. p.	350 0
2nd „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250 0

5.—LAND TAX.

(Per feddan on land or islands in the bed of the Nile, that gradually dry as the water falls.)

1st Class	..	..	..	..	..	Per feddan	Prs. p.	60 10
2nd „	..	..	..	..	..	„	..	60 0
3rd „	..	..	..	..	..	„	..	52 20

6.—GEROUFF LANDS.

(Riverain lands that are cultivated as the level of the river falls.)

1st Class	..	..	..	..	..	Per feddan	Prs. p.	45 0
2nd „	..	..	..	..	..	„	..	26 10
3rd „	..	..	..	..	..	„	..	22 20

7.—KERUE'N LANDS.

(Remote from the river, and depending for their irrigation on the rains.)

1st Class	..	..	..	..	..	Per feddan	Prs. p.	56 20
2nd „	..	..	..	..	..	„	..	40 3
3rd „	..	..	..	..	..	„	..	28 10
4th „	..	..	..	..	..	„	..	28 5
5th „	..	..	..	..	..	„	..	15 0

This description of land is found in the Province of Berber.

8.—TAX on Date Palms.

Per palm tree ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Prs. p.	2 0
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A fractional addition must be added to every one of these amounts, calculated at the rate of 5·9459 piastres per £ E. in the Province of Dongola, and 1·1395 piastres per £ E. in that of Berber.

The additions were made to indemnify the Treasury for certain small taxes, such as those on ferry-boats, beer taxes, &c., that had been done away with at the request of the people. Also to pay the salaries of those employed in collecting the taxes, and for the surplus of ground watered by each sakiyé, making altogether a sum of £ E. 4,228 32 prs. 36 p.

Previous to 1881 these taxes were all considerably higher, but in consequence of a Report drawn up during that year a reduction to their present rate occurred. It is, however, probable from what I hear that they are still too high, and notably so in the Province of Dongola, where it is quite notorious that the people would be quite unable to pay the tax if they were not assisted by other members of the family who are employed in other trades.

I gather from this Report, which appeared in April 1881, that his Highness Saïd Pasha, when he visited the Soudan in 1857, issued an order fixing the tax on sakiyès at 200 piastres, and that this tax was gradually raised by successive Governor-Generals until, at the time of Jaafar Pasha, it was fixed at 500 piastres. This officer stated openly that he was quite aware the tax was excessive, but that he had fixed it at that rate to see how much the peasant would really pay, and that he hoped after three years' trial to be able to arrive at a just mean. He was, however, removed long before his three years were over, and his successors, either through ignorance or indifference, allowed the tax to continue. In the Report just quoted a melancholy account is given of the ruin this excessive taxation brought on the country. Many were reduced to destitution, others had to emigrate, and so much land went out of cultivation that in 1881, in the Province of Berber, there were 1,112 abandoned sakiyès, and in Dongola 613.

Included in this Report are the proceedings of a Commission of Dongola Notables, presided over by the Mudir, and assembled to report on the condition of that province.

They proceed to state that they had begun by carefully calculating the earnings and cost of working of two sakiyès irrigating fair average land, and that, after deducting all expenses, including the maintenance of the cultivators, they had found that the net returns, exclusive of taxes, were for one sakiyé 391 piastres, and for the other 201 piastres.

They then state how the cultivator, in order to meet the tax, is compelled either to depend on other sources, to sell his cattle, or to borrow. Their Report is rather long and involved, but shows how, in 1856, Saïd Pasha had fixed the following rates of taxation:—

								Piastres.
1. Sakiyé	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200
2. Land on islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
3. Riverain lands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
4. Date palm..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

and how the tax had been again gradually raised till, at the time the Report was drawn up, the taxes on a first-class sakiyé were as follows:—

								Prs. p.
Tax in 1862	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	350 00
Increase by Jaafar Pasha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150 00
Share per sakiyé of all the arrears due between 1862 and 1869, and which were estimated at 1,000 purses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64 20
Share per sakiyé of the taxes on ferries, boat-building, &c., which were remitted by the Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27 23
Share per sakiyé of the salaries of tax-gatherers and other officials	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15 32
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	607 35
And so on with the other taxes.								

The Committee conclude their Report by making some proposals, and of which the following are the chief:—

1. To reduce the tax from 500 to 100 piastres, with the exception of some 130 sakiyès, who should only be charged 350 piastres, and some at the Cataracts, who should only pay 250 piastres.
2. Each shadoof to be taxed 100 piastres.
3. Each amtar to pay 300 piastres.
4. Land situated on islands to pay 40 piastres per feddan.
5. Gerouff or riverain lands, 35 piastres.
6. Not to charge the owner for land that he no longer irrigates.
7. To remit the taxes due on ruined sakiyès since 1877, with a view of encouraging the return of the owner.
8. By payment of a tax of 350 piastres, to allow the site of an abandoned sakiyé to be reoccupied.
9. To appoint capable and honest land surveyors.
10. To discontinue the levying of taxes on lands and dates carried away by the floods.
11. To diminish the tax on Kerue'h lands by 25 piastres the feddan.

Besides the above, there are certain imposts, levied mostly on the inhabitants of towns, and which may be classed under different headings, such as trade and profession tax, house tax, &c.

The Government also farms certain monopolies, such as portage of goods, weighing, measuring, &c.

1. Werko, or trade and profession tax. Estimated on no fixed scale, each individual being assessed by the Head of the Corporation of Merchants, assisted by some Notables.
2. Ataba, or house-tax. Estimated at one-twelfth the annual rental. When the house is occupied by the owner, the tax is assessed as is done for the werko.
3. Stamp duty. For every petition, document, &c., 23 piastres.
4. Stamp duty on receipts. 2 piastres per 1,000.
5. Tobacco duty. Per feddan (acre), 200 piastres.
6. Succession duty. 5 per cent. on all kinds of property.
7. Transit dues. 4 piastres per camel-load.
8. Market dues on the following, and calculated at 5 per cent. on the price: Camels, donkeys, cows, sheep, skins, palm-leaf, baskets, mats, cotton, tobacco.
9. A graduated scale of charges on all boats, calculated at the rate per annum of 8 piastres the ardeb on all boats whose burden is 4 ardebs, down to 10 paras the ardeb on boats of 3,500 ardebs burden.

N.B.—It is seldom that the carrying capacity of Nile boats exceeds 700 ardebs. The tax on such is 22 paras.

An ardeb equals 98 okes, or about 269·5 lbs.

10. On each ardeb of dates used in the distillation of a spirit called araki-min-balah, 60 piastres.

11. On each bourma (5 gallons) of merissa (beer) and spirits (um-bilbil) distilled from grain, 20 paras.

Taxes 11 and 12 are farmed.

Monopolies, all farmed:—

1. Weighing goods in the market: Ivory, per cantar of 100 lbs., 4 piastres; copper, ditto, 4 piastres; ostrich feathers, ditto, 10 piastres; Cairo goods, ditto, 2 piastres; Soudan goods, ditto, 2 piastres; per demijohn of wine, 2 piastres; gum, per cantar of 100 lbs., 1 piastre.

2. Measuring, per ardeb, 20 paras.

3. The remaining monopolies are (1) ferries, (2) portorage on quays, (3) portorage of goods to the market scales, (4) loading and unloading boats, (5) public auctioneer, (6) right of hiring out donkeys, &c.

The period of the year during which taxes are collected is from January to June. Harvesting is generally over in October.

Finances.

The following is the Budget for 1882. The financial year is from January to December. Previous to 1875 it was from September to September.

In the present state of the country it is impossible to know how far, in many cases, the anticipations of this Budget have been realized, but there can be no doubt that the deficits of many provinces are very far in excess of those stated. Probably no revenue whatever has been collected in the Province of Kordofan. Much the same can also be said of Dara and Fashoda. Senaar, with, perhaps, Darfour, must also be in pretty much the same plight.

In the official Budget the Pension Fund was included. This I have removed.

EAST SOUDAN.

Province of Taka (capital, Kassala).

Revenue—						£ E.	prs.	p.
Tribute from Arabs (£ E. 62,090 65 prs. 30 p.)	..	Received	..	..	..	46,727	15	30
Various taxes, such as works, customs, petitions, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	2,432	18	10
Tobacco duty, weighing tax, measuring tax, sale of hides, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	1,097	16	0
Assistance to Government, i.e., 10 per cent. of salaries for five months	..	..	..	..	..	2,920	50	34
Telegraph receipts	..	..	..	..	..	327	5	0
10 per cent. salaries of employés	..	..	..	..	..	91	95	0
						53,621	0	34
Deficit						67,795	69	8
						121,416	70	2

Expenditure—

Salaries	..	..	..	..	..	69,612	20	16
Rations	..	..	..	..	..	40,948	95	35
Various items	..	..	..	..	..	8,269	8	15
Salaries of Telegraph employés	..	..	..	..	..	2,586	45	16
						121,416	70	2

Province of Souakin (capital, Souakin).

Revenue—						£ E.	prs.	p.
Tribute, Arab (£ E. 8,991 7 prs. 37 p.)	..	..	Received	..	..	7,029	89	32
Customs	..	..	..	..	..	9,082	67	25
Works, octroi on butter, weighing, &c., causeway dues, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	1,525	0	0
Taxes from Sukat, O'Kik, Ruwayia, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	8,225	21	1
10 per cent. on salaries	..	..	..	..	..	401	94	25
Telegraph receipts	..	..	..	..	..	388	32	21
10 per cent. salaries	..	..	..	..	..	14	85	0
						25,945	40	10

Expenditure—						£ E.	prs.	p.
Salaries	..	..	..	..	..	9,646	71	0
Rations	..	..	..	..	..	1,072	17	39
Clothing	..	..	..	..	..	3,576	11	23
Various items	..	..	..	..	..	5,280	1	0
Telegraph	..	..	..	..	..	917	10	19
						20,492	2	1
Surplus						5,453	38	9
						25,945	40	10

Province of Massowah (capital, Massowah).

Revenue—						£ E.	prs.	p.
Tribute from tribes	..	..	..	..	..	2,357	20	0
Dues on causeway, water rate, revenue from salt, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	3,477	15	0
Customs	..	..	..	..	..	15,647	61	3
Various taxes	..	..	..	..	..	722	57	28
10 per cent. salaries	..	..	..	..	..	934	58	20
Telegraph	..	..	..	..	..	2,965	69	12
10 per cent. salaries	..	..	..	..	..	20	95	0
						26,125	76	23
Deficit						16,531	47	37
						42,660	24	20

Expenditure—						£ E.	prs.	p.
Salaries, including that of Governor-General of East Soudan	..	..	..	..	..	24,430	4	0
Rations	..	..	..	..	..	14,766	31	36
Clothing	..	..	..	..	..	1,328	63	27
Various items	..	..	..	..	..	3,632	44	37
Telegraph	..	..	..	..	..	502	80	0
						42,660	24	20

CENTRAL SOUDAN.

Province of Senaar (capital, Senaar).

Revenue—						£ E.	prs.	p.
Tribute from Arabs and taxes of districts (£ E. 50,916 94 prs. 28 p.)	..	Received	..	..	..	37,187	94	36
Works tax at Senaar and other places	..	..	..	..	..	222	64	14
Ferries at Senaar and Fazoglou, excise on beer, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	1,395	60	0
House tax at Senaar and Karkotsch	..	..	..	..	..	76	13	0
Various items	..	..	..	..	..	325	38	33
10 per cent. of salaries	..	..	..	..	..	1,416	23	0
Telegraph	..	..	..	..	..	223	55	36
10 per cent. salaries	..	..	..	..	..	29	20	0
						40,876	69	39
Deficit						1,832	7	21
						42,708	77	20

Expenditure—						£ E.	prs.	p.
Salaries	..	..	..	..	..	33,989	52	0
Rations	..	..	..	..	..	6,160	3	25
Clothing	..	..	..	..	..	1,319	3	37
Various items	..	..	..	..	..	500	0	0
Telegraph	..	..	..	..	..	740	17	38
						42,708	77	20

Province of Berber (capital, Berber).

Revenue—						£ E.	prs.	p.
Sakiyès	..	..	..	..	..	9,987	82	23
Island lands	..	..	..	..	..	16,316	33	35
Gerouffs	..	..	..	..	..	4,507	96	36
Lands cultivated in the rains	..	..	..	..	..	32	52	22
Date palm	..	..	..	..	..	2,265	39	6
Nomad tribes	..	..	..	..	..	5,809	17	38
Trade and profession tax	..	..	..	..	..	800	90	9
House tax, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	1,979	79	21
10 per cent. on salaries	..	..	..	..	..	453	20	0
Telegraph	..	..	..	..	..	329	25	17
10 per cent. salaries	..	..	..	..	..	48	37	20
						42,529	85	18

Expenditure—							£ E. prs. p.
Salaries	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,876 80 0
Rations..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,469 23 13
Clothing	..	..	..	..	..	..	722 54 22
Current expenses, transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,356 58 37
Telegraph	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,188 88 39
							18,614 5 31
Surplus	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,915 79 27
							42,529 85 18

Province of Khartoum (capital, Khartoum).

Revenue—							£ E. prs. p.
Taxes from districts and Arab tribute (£ E. 71,647 38 prs. 25 p.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	71,647 38 25
Received	..	..	..	..	..	..	53,739 16 24
Works, tobacco duty, house taxes, &c., of the towns of Khartoum, Wed Medami, Messelema, Ghedariff, Refaa, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,237 15 33
By sale of ferries	..	..	..	..	..	..	185 0 0
Excise on beer	..	..	..	..	..	..	620 0 0
Postal receipts	..	..	..	..	..	..	237 16 22
Printing	..	..	..	..	..	..	50 43 36
10 per cent. on salaries	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,975 89 29
Arsenal	..	..	..	..	..	..	922 99 8
10 per cent. salaries (Arsenal)	..	..	..	..	..	..	330 55 0
Telegraph	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,720 69 12
10 per cent. Telegraph salaries	..	..	..	..	..	..	120 65 0
							75,630 98 4
Deficit	..	..	..	..	..	..	47,560 53 53
							123,391 52 17

Expenditure—							£ E. prs. p.
Salaries, including the Department of the Minister of the Soudan.	..	..	..	..	..	..	76,312 73 16
Rations	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,862 49 28
Clothing	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,118 1 32
Various items	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,263 53 13
Travelling expenses for Minister	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,836 0 0
Arsenal	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,723 52 5
Telegraph	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,275 22 3
							123,391 52 17

Province of Fashoda (capital, Fashoda).

Revenue—							£ E. prs. p.
Arabs and districts (£ E. 18,724 86 prs. 10 p.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,724 86 10
Taxes from town of Fashoda	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,023 55 14
Telegraph	..	..	..	..	..	..	96 10 18
							7,596 73 16
Deficit	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,101 84 6
							25,698 57 22

Expenditure—							£ E. prs. p.
Salaries	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,423 92 0
Rations	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,404 70 9
Clothing	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,798 3 12
Various items	..	..	..	..	..	..	821 5 9
Telegraph	..	..	..	..	..	..	240 86 32
							25,698 57 22

Equatorial Province (capital, Lado).

Revenue—							£ E. prs. p.
By sale of ivory, caoutchouc, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,385 0 9
Deficit	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,064 55 6
							35,449 55 15
Expenditure—							£ E. prs. p.
Salaries	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,170 12 0
Rations	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,310 78 15
Clothing	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,983 66 0
Various items	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,984 99 0
							35,419 55 15

WEST SOUDAN.

Province of Dongola (capital, Dongola).

Revenue—							£ E. prs. p.
Sakiyès	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,381 4 13
Amtars	..	..	..	..	..	..	269 89 28
Shadoofs	..	..	..	..	..	..	41 31 39
Island lands	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,349 47 27
Gerouff	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,304 96 19
Island and Gerouff lands only paying half tax	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,529 58 32
Date palm	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,949 90 31
Nomad tribes (tribute, £ E. 523 27 prs. 5 p.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	440 76 16
Werko tax at Dongola	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,003 48 25
Tax on boats	..	..	..	..	..	..	145 9 30
House tax, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,543 61 28
Quay duty	..	..	..	..	..	..	387 3 18
10 per cent. on salaries	..	..	..	..	..	..	118 55 30
Telegraph	..	..	..	..	..	..	186 31 1
10 per cent. salaries	..	..	..	..	..	..	30 70 0
							54,578 24 2

Expenditure—							£ E. prs. p.
Salaries	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,473 76 0
Rations	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,629 89 38
Clothing	..	..	..	..	..	..	390 41 32
Various items	..	..	..	..	..	..	328 72 1
Telegraph	..	..	..	..	..	..	782 31 22
							10,605 11 13
Surplus	..	..	..	..	..	..	43,973 12 29
							54,578 24 2

Province of Kordofan (capital, Kordofan).

Revenue—							£ E. prs. p.
Tribes and districts (tribute, £ E. 75,471 1 pr.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	75,471 1 0
From Kordofan town, various taxes	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,325 4 4
Taxes, various places	..	..	..	..	..	..	752 50 21
Telegraph	..	..	..	..	..	..	248 29 39
10 per cent. telegraph employés	..	..	..	..	..	..	21 45 0
							71,459 42 16

Expenditure—							£ E. prs. p.
Salaries	..	..	..	..	..	..	46,614 30 0
Rations	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,579 75 31
Clothing	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,038 73 3
Various items	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,431 81 6
Telegraph	..	..	..	..	..	..	739 33 19
							70,103 93 19
Surplus	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,055 48 37
							71,459 42 16

*Province of Darfour.**Memuriat of Dara (capital, Dara).*

Revenue—							£ E. prs. p.
Districts and nomads	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,444 57 35
Werko	..	..	..	..	..	..	280 0 0
Various taxes	..	..	..	..	..	..	454 9 0
							23,178 66 35
Expenditure—							£ E. prs. p.
Salaries	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,324 36 0
Rations	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,929 58 11
Clothing	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,884 58 25
Various items	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,026 93 33
							19,165 46 29
Surplus	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,013 20 6
							23,178 66 35

<i>Memuriat of Kebkebiya (capital, Kebkebiyeh).</i>						£ E. prs. p.
Revenue—						10,857 56 35
Taxes on nomads and districts	..	..	..	..	..	25 80 0
Werko	..	..	..	..	..	118 14 0
Various taxes	..	..	..	..	..	
						10,998 50 35
				Deficit	..	7,482 80 33
						18,481 31 28
Expenditure—						9,788 88 0
Salaries	..	..	..	..	..	5,991 83 28
Rations	..	..	..	..	..	1,563 60 0
Clothing	..	..	..	..	..	1,134 0 0
Various items	..	..	..	..	..	
						18,481 31 28

<i>Mudiric of Fasher (capital, Fasher).</i>						£ E. prs. p.
Revenue—						20,311 19 0
Districts and nomads	..	..	..	..	..	1,566 7 15
Taxes, towns of Fasher-Kobbé, Omchanga, Rerio, Argod, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	
						21,877 26 15
				Deficit	..	10,954 6 6
						32,831 32 21
Expenditure—						18,613 68 0
Salaries	..	..	..	..	..	9,729 94 21
Rations	..	..	..	..	..	2,447 70 0
Clothing	..	..	..	..	..	2,010 0 0
Various items	..	..	..	..	..	
						32,831 32 21

Total revenue, Darfour	..	..	..	..	..	56,054 44 5
				Deficit	..	14,423 66 33
						70,478 16 38
Expenditure, Darfour	..	..	..	..	..	70,478 16 38

<i>Province of Bahr-el-Ghazelle (capital, Dem Idris).</i>						£ E. prs. p.
Revenue—						14,669 29 37
By sale of ivory, caoutchouc, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	3,856 37 10
				Deficit	..	
						18,525 67 7
Expenditure—						10,815 60 0
Salaries	..	..	..	..	..	1,415 35 38
Rations	..	..	..	..	..	1,151 96 9
Clothing	..	..	..	..	..	4,812 75 0
Various items	..	..	..	..	..	
						18,525 67 7

TOTAL REVENUE.						£ E. prs. p.
Revenue for the year 1882	..	..	..	..	..	503,672 85 13
				Deficit	..	96,771 42 32
						600,444 28 5
Expenditure, 1882	..	..	..	..	..	600,444 28 5

<i>Section of the Nile Valley Railway charged against the Soudan Provinces.</i>						£ E. prs. p.
Receipt for 1882						2,994 45 7
				Deficit	..	6,756 21 35
						9,750 67 2
Expenditure—						2,990 40 0
Salaries	..	..	..	..	..	6,750 27 2
Working expenses	..	..	..	..	..	
						9,750 67 2
TOTAL DEFICIT.						£ E. prs. p.
Total deficit on 1882 Budget	..	..	..	..	..	103,527 64 27

Details.—In the above Budget the following sums were spent in salaries, rations, and clothing :—

Salaries—						£ E. prs. p.
Civilians	..	..	..	..	..	105,958 66 32
Supply Department, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	10,904 64 0
Irregulars	..	..	..	..	..	129,515 40 0
Regulars	..	..	..	..	..	131,760 72 0
Rations	..	..	..	..	..	229,760 53 14
Total	..	..	..	..	..	610,161 95 6

I find that at the beginning of 1882 the salaries of irregulars was £ E. 64,590. It is roughly estimated that at least £ E. 20,000 is the extra charge thrown on the finances of the Soudan by the new organization of a Minister at Cairo and three Governors-General.

For the sake of comparison I append the Budget of 1881 :—

	Expenditure.		Revenue.	
	£ E.		£ E.	
Central Government at Khartoum, Courts, &c.	22,877	91 3	1,152	47 31
Province of Khartoum	55,193	41 6	69,509	62 29
Arsenal, Khartoum	15,706	21 25	2,709	30 23
Printing Office	1,265	80 0	8,149	35 0
Telegraph, Soudan	10,082	35 23	3,865	65 30
Province of Senaar	26,808	0 6	39,771	90 2
Dongola	10,303	88 19	55,118	26 14
Berber	14,110	98 29	40,683	55 33
Taka	151,433	99 37	51,805	81 14
Kordofan	46,304	82 1	74,405	10 0
Railway	9,616	52 18	7,563	60 34
Province of Fashoda	18,451	90 7	7,816	49 14
Fasher	33,975	42 16	16,394	57 38
Dara	19,787	59 27	20,331	53 26
Kolkol	18,679	97 3	10,825	80 27
Bahr-el-Ghazelle	14,301	65 32	12,198	0 0
Equator	42,150	0 0	52,239	0 0
Total	511,684	9 12	471,813	38 35
Deficit			36,840	70 7

For further information, at the end of the Report I append Tables of the Revenues of the Provinces of Dongola, Berber, Khartoum, Senaar, and Fazoglou and Taka for the years 1870 to 1879, and of which the following is a summary :—

	Estimated Revenue.		Realized.	
	£ E.		£ E.	
September 1869 to September 1870..	378,581	62 27	315,491	94 2
" 1870 " 1871..	359,661	86 4	257,373	32 33
" 1871 " 1872..	356,994	57 34	240,339	83 33
" 1872 " 1873..	363,003	34 37	301,227	29 22
" 1873 " 1874..	369,336	96 15	319,292	21 10
" 1874 " 1875..	370,865	51 30	321,767	18 37
" 1875 to December 1876..	482,985	55 22	363,818	99 30
1877 ..	363,744	95 26	271,873	7 12
1878 ..	392,493	14 34	283,822	55 25
1879 ..	402,505	42 22	287,705	40 31
Total	3,840,175	98 11	2,962,711	83 35

Railway.

Some years ago the Egyptian Government decided, for both political and commercial reasons, to connect Egypt with the Soudan by a line of railway. Of the several projects they selected the one following the Nile Valley. The scheme was actively taken up, but beyond wasting a great deal of money in contracts, salaries, &c., but little was done.

About the time Colonel Gordon became Governor-General a line had been made 8 kilom. in length from Assouan to the village of Shellal, south of the First Cataract,

and another of 52 kilom. along the east bank of the Nile from Angash, 2 miles north of Wady Halfa, to the village of Seres. Colonel Gordon decided to stop the works, and it is only to be regretted that the decision was not taken earlier, as anything more preposterous than the scheme it would be hard to imagine.

Besides this scheme, there are two others designed to connect Khartoum with the Red Sea coast.

First scheme: From Souakin to Berber, a distance of some 245 miles.

From Souakin, for some 70 or 80 miles, as far as Wadi Haratri (alt. boiling point, 2,869 feet) there is a gradual and almost uniform rise.

The road lies through bare hills and shallow, somewhat wooded ravines. From this point till a few miles beyond Ariab (distant 120 to 130 miles from the sea) the general aspect of the country is that of barren level plains alternating with low ranges of bare hills and shallow defiles. Thence the road into Berber is over an open, level, and barren plain. The boiling point alt. of Berber is from 1,000 to 1,100 feet.

The main difficulty on this line would be the water supply. Judging, however, from the general character of the country, I should expect that the wells need hardly ever exceed 200 feet in depth. There are no rivers and torrents to bridge, and the only rain that falls are a few heavy showers in the winter season.

In the districts bordering the coast a considerable amount of small timber is found, which might prove useful.

According to a rough estimate, I should think the line could be made for from 1½ to 2 millions. It would be well worth considering whether the narrow gauge might not answer.

Between Berber and Khartoum the river would be used, and a channel would have to be made at the Sixth Cataract or that of El Halfar between the Saballoka Mountains. This offers no serious difficulty, as it would be only necessary to blast a few rocks. At present, during the months of February, March, April, and May steamers are unable to pass.

I would, however, beg to point out that even now, with the little traffic there, it is difficult to supply the steamers with sufficient wood, so that if the traffic were to increase the wood supply would have to be brought from elsewhere, or the steamers would have to burn coal.

The second scheme is that of a line direct from Khartoum, or rather from a point on the Blue Nile opposite that town, to the coast. This line would cross from Khartoum a perfectly level plain as far as Göz Redjeb, and thence to the coast at Souakin or Alik-es-Saghir, some 30 or 40 miles south of Souakin, and where there is said to be a very fair natural harbour far better than that of Souakin. About halfway between Göz Redjeb and the coast hills begin similar to those on the Berber-Souakin road.

Of the two lines, the last is of course much the longest, but it would be a question whether the advantage it would afford of bringing such a central place as Khartoum in direct communication with the sea would not more than compensate for its extra length and the necessity of throwing a bridge over the Athara. By running a branch to the south from Göz Redjeb to Senaar and Gallabat some of the richest districts of the Soudan would be tapped, as also a good deal of the Abyssinian trade.

Trade, Commerce, and Manufacture.

Although at present, owing to the rebellion, the trade of the Soudan is almost at a standstill, in ordinary times it is considerable, and shows rather a tendency to increase.

For trade purposes the country may be divided into three districts, each connected by roads with Egypt or the Red Sea.

The first district includes the basins of the White and Blue Niles with their tributaries, and also the eastern portion of the Province of Kordofan. This district is connected with Egypt by the Nile Valley, and with the Red Sea by the Berber-Souakin road. The great grain-growing districts of Karkotseh are also connected with Souakin by a road passing through Ghedariff and Kassala. Khartoum, situated at the junction of the Niles, is the centre of this district.

The trade consists chiefly of gum, ivory, ostrich feathers, tamarind, senna, hides, hi popotami hides, gutta-percha, honey, wax (fallen off), doora (kind of millet), salt (sai), rhinoceros horns, indigo (small quantity), musk, palm-oil, and a vegetable fat used in scents.

The second district includes the Darfour and western districts of Kordofan. This

district is connected with Egypt by the long and toilsome road from Kobbé to Siout, known as the "Road of the forty days' march."

In former years the track along this road, as it formed an outlet not alone for the Darfour, but also for the trade of the Wadai, Bagirmi, Bornu, and other districts further west, amounting, I am told, to over 100,000 cantars. Large quantities of salt and nitre were also exported to Egypt from the plains over which the road passes. Of late years the trade along it has, however, greatly fallen off, partly because the road was closed for some time to prevent the export of slaves, and partly because the Sultans of the Wadai, Bagirmi, &c., frightened by the never-ending conquests of the Egyptian Government, had forbidden all communication with Darfour, so that the trade of those districts was diverted on to the northern road leading from Lake Tchad to Murzoukh and Tripoli. The salt trade was also stopped by order of the Government in Egypt, as it interfered with the salt monopoly.

At present only some two or more very large caravans leave Kobbé annually in September and January for Siout. On arrival at Siout they have to pay transit dues.

The trade consists mainly of gum, ostrich feathers, ivory, ebony, and hides.

The third district is that of Abyssinia, with its export centre at Massowah. Coffee, wax, and honey are the chief articles.

By an order given some years ago, the White Nile was completely closed to traders. This was done to put a stop to the Slave Trade along that river. Although, of course, the order greatly hampers trade, still, for the above reason, it should be maintained.

The natural result of the order is that the Equatorial trade has become a Government monopoly.

Of other products, cotton sufficient for local consumption is grown in the districts of Berber, Senaar, Kassala, and Ghedariff.

Tobacco culture has of late sprung up about Senaar, and is, I hear, succeeding admirably.

The tax is at present 200 piastres the feddan (acre), or about 4 piastres per oke (3 lbs.). Probably, were this tax reduced, the revenue would greatly benefit.

All the districts south of Khartoum, between the Niles, and also about Karkotseh and Ghedariff, are celebrated for their corn-growing capacity, and may be said to be the granary of the Soudan. Were easy communications opened with the sea, there can be little doubt that a considerable export trade in grain would spring up. At present grain is allowed to rot in the ground in those districts, while it is perhaps at a famine price at Souakin and Jeddah.

Manufactures.—None, except a kind of light cotton cloth made at Dongola, and called "tamur."

The import trade is mostly manufactured cotton goods, cutlery, &c.

Transit dues are levied at Berber, at the rate of 4 piastres per camel-load on all articles passing through to Egypt, either via Korosko or Souakin.

Dues on all imports up the Nile Valley, at the same rate, are levied at Siout.

I append Tables of the import and export trade of the Soudan, as far as I have been able to procure them.

Slavery.

This is a very much more difficult question to deal with than is generally supposed. Slavery is so woven into the habits and customs of the country, that to eradicate it will be both difficult and tedious. Not alone do many officials, Notables, nomad tribes, and others, view the institution with favour, and in many cases make a livelihood out of it, but also the country, owing to its vast size, is exceedingly difficult to watch.

Chief Slave-supplying Tribes.—Besides the Equatorial, those tribes who have up to now furnished the greater number of slaves are (1) the Shillook, at Fashoda; (2) the Dinka, opposite Fashoda, on the east bank; (3) the No-er, on the Bakir-Giraffe; (4) the Gyanghé and the Bongo, on the Bahr-Ghazelle; (5) the Jebel Nuba mountaineers; and (6) the Berta, on the Beni Shanghul Mountains, near Fazoglou.

Of these tribes, the slaves from the Jebel Nuba Mountains and the Dinka are the most highly prized, as they are more cleanly and intelligent.

Besides the black, there are a certain number of white slaves called Abyssinians. These slaves all belong to the Gallas tribes to the south of Shoa. They are captured and sold by Abyssinians, hence the name.

The main slave-routes are (1) Obeid-Dongola, (2) Omehanga-Dongola, (3) Kobbé-Assiout, (4) Khartoum-Debba, (5) Obeid-Debba, (6) Kassala-Souakin-Massowah, (7) Wadai (west of Darfour), Warra-Murzouk-Tripoli, (8) Berber-Souakin, (9) Berber-Korosko.

As regards these roads, it must not be supposed that the slave-caravans follow closely the regular road. They usually keep a short distance on each side, and either come to the wells at night or else send to fetch water. Similarly, when they arrive on the coast, they will encamp near some small creek, while their agent in the neighbouring town sends them a boat.

General Measures that have been taken to suppress the Trade.—Besides issuing numberless orders, which are obeyed or not, as the case may be, and closing some of the principal roads, it has of late been decided to appoint an Inspector-General for the suppression of the Slave Trade, who is to reside at Khartoum, and Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and other minor officials, in the province. It is intended that the Inspector-General and the Inspectors should be Europeans. The Inspector-General, and some of the Inspectors, have already been appointed.

Although there can be no doubt that these gentlemen, if they do their duty and are supported by the authorities, can do a great deal, still I think that the Mudirs, Nazars, and other officials should be told that they are not to consider that their responsibility ceases because some special officials have been appointed, and that whenever it is known that a caravan has passed through a district, the employés of that district will be held responsible and punished.

Up to now, although many of the smaller slave-dealers have been caught and punished, none of the really big firms engaged in the Trade have been molested. Several of these firms are in Obeid, and doubtless still do a good deal of business in an underhand way. An official told me that he had several times tried to get some of them punished, but that, through want of support, he had always failed. Apparently there are too many interested in the business, or else the Notables are too powerful and influential.

With a view to effectually control some of the roads, it would be advisable to occupy the wells. If possible, those wells should be selected for occupation which are so situated that the caravans must necessarily use them. For instance, in the Robbè-Siout road, if the second well, which is two days from Kobbé, and the third well, which is two days further on, are occupied, it will be impossible for any caravan to travel on to the next well, ten days distant, without stopping to take water. By following this or some similar plan, I have no doubt many roads could be effectually watched. I believe, at one time, the Egyptian Government established a guard at Siout, to close the Kobbé road, but the measure was, of course, ineffective, as the caravan could easily avoid Siout by going north through the oasis.

Of late I am told that the Trade has greatly declined, if not altogether ceased, but, whether or no that should be the case, I am convinced the appointment of a Consul at Souakin to watch the coast between there and Massowah, and keep a watch on the officials, will do a great deal of good. I think a few native boats, employed along the coast, would also prove useful, as men-of-war boats are so very conspicuous.

Of the two Trades, the export and the home, the former might, if active measures were taken, the officials kept up to the mark, and the coasts and trade roads well watched, be almost entirely put a stop to. The latter is more difficult to deal with, and will, I am afraid, take a long time to suppress. It is easy enough to make Treaties on the subject, but a great social question such as this will not be solved by Treaties. To expect that after 1889 slavery will cease is to expect almost an impossibility. The utmost that can be hoped for is that every kind of difficulty will be thrown in the way of the Trade, that all slaves who are at all ill-used will be released, and that slave-traders, great or small, will be punished. In this respect, both with a view to keep a watch on the Slave Trade, and also to exert a wholesome pressure on the Government, I think the appointment of a travelling Consul at Khartoum would be advantageous.

When all, however, is done that can be done, I look with more hope on the opening up of the country, and in the extension of legitimate trade, to bring slavery to an end than on the most stringent Treaties that can be devised, and I am convinced no instrument will be more effective in bringing about this result than a railway bringing Khartoum within an easy distance of the sea.

General Remarks.—Suggestions of Reform, Army, &c.—Cession of Territory.

It is generally acknowledged that the Soudan is, and has for many years been, a source of loss to the Egyptian Government. Some assert that the tide was latterly on the turn, and that, had the present rebellion not occurred, the country would have begun to pay its way. Putting, however, the financial view of the question aside, I am firmly convinced that the Egyptians are quite unfit in every way to undertake such a trust as the government of so vast a country with a view to its welfare, and that both for their own sake and that of the people they try to rule, it would be advisable to abandon large portions of it. The fact of their general incompetence to rule is so generally acknowledged that it is unnecessary to discuss the question.

I would therefore propose that the following territories should be given up, or that at any rate the Administrative Staff should be withdrawn, and the people left to be governed by their Sheikhs and former rulers.

1. I am not altogether sure if it would not in the end be better for all parties if the Mahdi or some other leader were successful, and the Egyptians compelled to restrict their territory to the east bank of the White Nile. The provinces beyond are Kordofan, Darfour, and Fashoda, and of which Kordofan alone gives a small surplus. This province has for many years been an Egyptian possession, and probably they would be very unwilling to part with, at any rate, the northern part of it, but Darfour and Fashoda were only conquered in the time of the Khedive Ismail, who fondly imagined they would enable him to pay off his creditors.

Darfour is now governed by a European, and it is owing to him that it has remained quiet, but with the Egyptians a Governor's tenure of office is very uncertain, and should the present Governor be succeeded, as he probably will, by some native who will promise great things in the matter of revenue, a rebellion similar to the one now in Kordofan will probably break out. Some of the Royal Family of Darfour are now at Cairo, and perhaps some arrangement might be made to replace them on the throne and the country left to look after itself. I am inclined to think the Egyptians might be brought to agree to some arrangement of this kind.

2. Fashoda and the southern part of Kordofan are districts which bring in next to no revenue. At no time was the Province of Fashoda wealthy, but it was completely ruined by an Egyptian Governor called Selim-Bey-el-Kurdi, who extorted large sums from the peasantry and sold many of them into slavery. This province and the southern districts of Kordofan might be handed over to their tribes and Sheikhs. A small garrison should, however, be kept at Sobat, on the right bank of the Nile, for trade purposes, and to guard the White Nile against the Slave Traffic. The present station at Fashoda is unsuitable, as it is surrounded with swamps and feverish.

I have been asked to select a strategical frontier to the west, but it is quite impossible to do so, as the country is a barren open plain, almost devoid of features. There is said to be a tract of country east of Omehanga somewhat more barren and waterless than the rest which might perhaps fairly well answer the purpose.

3. Instead of keeping up an Administrative Staff in the Bahr-el-Ghazelle and Equatorial Provinces, the Government establishments might be restricted to mere commercial agencies. To each province a European Agent might be appointed, and his duties strictly limited to trade and to the prevention of slave-dealing.

He should have a small negro force. This was the system followed by the old Arab merchants.

In my Report I have stated that, for some years yet, the White Nile should be closed to private trading. To reopen it would probably encourage and facilitate the Slave Trade.

Administrative Reforms.—Under this head I would propose the following:—

1. To do away with the present cumbrous and expensive system of a Minister at Cairo, with three Governor-Generals in the Soudan, and revert to the old system of a Governor-General of the Soudan residing at Khartoum, and Provincial Governors.

2. A Department for the Soudan finances to be attached to the Ministry of Finance at Cairo. This Department should be more of an Auditing Office, and should not interfere with the executive Finance Office at Khartoum.

3. The Governor-General to be appointed for a fixed term, say five years, and only subject to removal for misconduct. In such cases the accusations must be tried before a public Tribunal.

4. A qualified official to be sent to the Soudan to reorganize the system of public offices and introduce a rational mode of book-keeping. At present it is impossible for any outsider to understand the system of accounts, and the number of checks and

counter-checks so seriously increase business that, notwithstanding the present enormous staff, extra clerks have frequently to be called in. The Cairo Government is also every now and then seized with a desire to get some of the old accounts wound up, but the sooner they make up their minds that such a task is only a waste of time and money, the better.

5. The Presidents of the Court of Appeal at Khartoum and the Courts of First Instance in the provinces to be qualified lawyers, and always strangers of the place. The present system of appointing a local Notable frequently leads to great scandal. The Court to consist of four paid members besides the President.

6. The powers of the Court of Appeal to be greatly increased, and its decisions made final.

7. The Sheikhs of villages and tribes to be salaried, and to be alone employed in the collection of taxes.

8. Where a tribe refuses to pay, to at once enforce payment by sending regular troops against it. Perhaps at first the system of leaving the Sheikhs to themselves to collect the tax would not work very smoothly, but it is more than probable that, after a short time, the tribe would see the advantage to themselves of no longer being harried by irregulars and tax-gatherers.

9. Bashi-Bazouks to be on no account whatever employed in the collection of taxes. These irregulars are one of the principal causes why the Government is so generally disliked, and it will be a happy day for the Government and the people when they are finally got rid of. As soldiers they are also of little use, besides being expensive as compared to Egyptian and negro regulars. I would propose that they should be given the option of either settling down as cultivators or else of leaving the country.

10. The taxes on sakiyés and other irrigation implements to be largely reduced.

11. No limit to be placed to the amount of ground watered by a sakiyé.

12. The question of the tributes paid by nomads to be carefully gone into, and a balance struck on the amounts actually paid during ten or more years.

13. The cost of the collection of taxes to be charged against the Treasury, and not, as now, by an addition to the tax.

14. A Table of the scale of taxes to be put up in conspicuous places, and also to be frequently read in the mosques.

15. Many tax-collectors, particularly in the Provinces of Dongola and Berber, might be dismissed, even under the present system.

16. Fakirs and other spiritual Chiefs, with their followers, to pay taxes like ordinary individuals.

17. The Government to lay to heart the axiom, "The more officials, the worse for the people." Probably for every £ paid into the Treasury another has been paid to the tax-collector.

Army required.—On this subject it is difficult to arrive at an opinion without being very well acquainted with the country. Before, however, venturing on an opinion on the garrison required, I would submit the following suggestions:—

1. All the most important points to be fortified by enclosures, &c., with deep ditches, steep scarps, and flanking fire.

2. As far as possible, all small detachments of troops to be avoided.

3. The single battalion system to be substituted for the regimental of three battalions, the latter being both expensive and unwieldy.

4. Each battalion to be supplied with 200 camels, 150 for transport and 50 for a mounted corps of riflemen. In this way a battalion would be ready to move at a moment's notice, and the mounted infantry would form a corps of scouts. Two mountain guns and rockets to be attached to each battalion.

5. Efforts to be made to supply the deficiency in cavalry by inducing some of the nomad tribes, either by a direct money payment or by remitting some of their tribute, to furnish a contingent of irregular cavalry whenever required. I have been told that the efforts heretofore made with that view have failed but I am unable to see why they should not succeed if the contingent be not bullied, and not drilled or uniformed, and allowed to be led by its own Sheikh. Should the attempt fail, other measures will have to be taken to supply cavalry, that arm of the service being absolutely necessary in these plains, both to supply scouts and to follow up a beaten enemy.

6. The infantry to consist, as far as possible, of negroes.

7. Measures to be taken to improve the officers, to give them some self-respect, and prevent their mixing with their men. Perhaps some system of practical and theoretical examinations might be introduced.

Were these suggestions carried out, and matters settled with Abyssinia, I venture to think 18 battalions of 872 rank and file would be sufficient.

They might be distributed as follows:—

							Battalion.
Between Berber and Dongola	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
At Massowah	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
" Senaar	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
" Kassala	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
" Khartoum	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Province of the Equator	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
" Bahr-el-Ghazelle	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
" Obeid	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
" Darfour	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

Of course, if Darfour be given up, and only commercial agencies maintained in the Bahr-el-Ghazelle and Equatorial Provinces, considerably fewer troops would suffice.

As a negro battalion, including pay, rations, and clothing, costs per annum, with grain at 40 piastres the ardeb, £ E. 8,636, the cost of these 18 battalions would be about £ E. 155,500. Against this sum must be placed the saving of at least £ E. 64,500, which will arise from the dismissal of the Bashi-Bazouks (irregulars).

Police.—A police force will, of course, be required in many of the chief towns and districts, such as Khartoum, Souakin, Massowah, Kordofan, Fasher, &c. A police force already exists in some of these places.

(Signed)
Khartoum, February 9, 1883.

D. H. STEWART, Lieutenant-Colonel,
11th Hussars.

Inclosure 3 in No. 102.
ARAB Tribes in the Soudan.
PROVINCE OF KHARTOUM.

Index Number on Map.	Tribes.	Sheikh.	Sub-Tribes.	Tribute before 1881.	Present Tribute.	Remarks.
1	Shukrieh	Awd-el-Kerim Bey Abu Sin	None	£ E. prs. p. 16,327 83 25	£ E. prs. p. 12,285 53 0	Between Blue Nile and Atbara.
2	Ahamda	Ali Abu Zeman	"	1,111 46 0	833 59 20	
3	Batabin	Weld-el-Shenhib	"	529 28 17	396 96 13	
4	Hassanieh	Mahmood	"	1,210 45 2	907 83 32	} White Nile.
5	Hassanat	Governor Abu-el-Hassan Agha	"	8,201 32 29	6,150 99 32	
6	Batabinel-Tekab	Abu Bekr and Abd-'allah-el-Sadik	"	546 13 0	409 59 30	} Halfaya, on Nile.
7	Batabin-el-Ashama	Beshir-Weld-el-Nail and Talha Abd-el-Baki	"	410 3 31	307 52 33	
8	Hassanieh	Suleiman Kasr	"	686 97 0	515 22 30	
9	Keriyat	Mugheder-Weld-el-Djahourg	"	491 38 24	638 53 38	

PROVINCE OF BERBER.

1	Ababdeh	Hadji Mohamed-el-Habir	Ghehimab Elterbeterab Adlouyab Kemilab Ababde Menassir Hawawir El Hamef El Reishab El Ashibab El Amarar Hassanieh Fadnia Sherk Abd-el-Sellamab El Nedjada Ellabayezid Fadnia Gharb Aliab Ababda Bilkhosh El Adifab El Adreka El Merghemab Ababda Beskhadir El Kelmilab	288 9 35 112 33 15 41 51 26 118 16 27 263 48 16 236 26 18 150 68 38 369 82 27 123 96 0 138 69 22 101 44 13 531 67 31 452 98 11 37 35 22 16 16 32 126 56 14 165 38 32 227 77 1 103 98 14 58 61 33 80 20 7 281 29 37 155 19 8 40 67 16	211 92 26 87 69 0 34 8 20 90 16 27 201 74 11 170 7 24 115 37 36 305 71 9 94 91 12 106 19 22 77 67 10 407 9 6 346 83 27 28 60 7 12 37 35 96 90 23 126 63 13 174 39 30 79 61 29 44 88 9 61 40 33 215 38 11 118 85 5 31 14 11	} Berber district.
2	Jaalim	Ahmed Suleiman	Ababda Beskhadir El Kelmilab	155 19 8 40 67 16	118 85 5 31 14 11	

Index Number on Map.	Tribes.	Sheikh.	Sub-Tribes.	Tribute before 1881.	Present Tribute.	Remarks.
3	Atbari	El Taher Killai	El Aryab El Messourab El Nafaab El Hez Alyab El Amerab El Hemdourab El Shentirab Kasrab Hamidab Abd-el-Kerimab El Sererab El Selthan El Dounab El Waita'aliab Mushbelab Beshashin El Awaideb Betren El Anbehrab Henouab El Nilbab El Kebben El Kemalab El Kerb El Nefidab El Hemedab El Merghemab El Madakir El Askityab El Kerimab	224 96 3 97 75 22 171 69 26 355 64 28 69 41 19 94 77 1 43 38 17 43 38 19 13 2 22 31 47 3 42 92 4 38 79 10 16 53 30 33 90 19 88 3 39 368 24 37 33 96 38 35 68 19 234 44 26 105 19 35 18 38 11 65 41 36 56 44 10 681 55 9 213 61 36 168 97 1 148 27 32 19 99 30 119 20 17 84 58 8 18 85 8	£ E. prs. p. 172 27 26 74 84 35 131 46 14 272 30 38 53 14 37 72 57 3 33 21 32 33 21 35 10 52 33 25 10 26 35 73 5 31 35 22 14 9 29 27 40 19 71 63 23 297 45 34 27 45 28 28 84 14 189 49 39 85 3 44 14 85 37 52 87 29 45 62 7 551 32 11 172 66 21 136 74 26 119 85 32 16 16 15 96 35 4 69 38 6 15 23 32	} Athay district.
4	Besharin	Bashi Moussa	Hamidab Abd-el-Kerimab El Sererab El Selthan El Dounab El Waita'aliab Mushbelab Beshashin El Awaideb Betren El Anbehrab Henouab El Nilbab El Kebben El Kemalab El Kerb El Nefidab El Hemedab El Merghemab El Madakir El Askityab El Kerimab	31 47 3 42 92 4 38 79 10 16 53 30 33 90 19 88 3 39 368 24 37 33 96 38 35 68 19 234 44 26 105 19 35 18 38 11 65 41 36 56 44 10 681 55 9 213 61 36 168 97 1 148 27 32 19 99 30 119 20 17 84 58 8 18 85 8	£ E. prs. p. 25 10 26 35 73 5 31 35 22 14 9 29 27 40 19 71 63 23 297 45 34 27 45 28 28 84 14 189 49 39 85 3 44 14 85 37 52 87 29 45 62 7 551 32 11 172 66 21 136 74 26 119 85 32 16 16 15 96 35 4 69 38 6 15 23 32	
5	Arab Awina Arab El Soudab El Menassir Robatat	Ghebara Aghra-el-Faki Keli Saleh Ali Weld Nefaa	None " " "	74 59 21 112 94 35 113 37 12	57 11 23 86 80 6 86 81 2	

PROVINCE OF DONGOLA.

4	Kebabish	Salem Ayawé and Schil Hassan	None	186 84 12	145 87 5	Between 19th and 20th parallels. Between the Nile and the Red Sea.
1	Keremsi	Abdulla Mahmud and Mohamed Ali	"	189 24 36	147 71 14	
2	Hawawis	Khali'e Tayallah	"	65 16 21	65 16 21	
3	Sawarub	Ali Bakhit and Mohamed-el-Heir	"	82 1 16	82 1 16	

PROVINCE OF TAKA.

Index Number on Map.	Tribe.	Sheikh.	Sub-Tribes.	Tribute before 1881.	Present Tribute.	Remarks.
				£ E. prs. p.	£ E. prs. p.	
1	Beri Amr	Ali-el-Heuyk	Dourirka El Kenb El Menaa El Sekulab	6,438 84 35 3,126 73 23 1,393 33 24 1,222 17 9	4,441 19 32 2,156 66 29 961 5 21 965 0 17	
2	Halanka	Fekak Rujal	El Amrar and Keli El Kelouyi	316 94 21 837 15 0	250 24 10 525 49 30	
3	Hadendoa	Mohamed Moussa Bey	El Rouss El Rui El Awujiab Awdia Sheburnab-el-Bahr Sheburnab-Abiayi Hadendoa Hakoulab Berdiyat Asuak Senkat Nebshairab-el-Sherk El Afr El Mclikab El Kelanib None	869 26 25 163 55 23 134 2 18 2,478 0 12 1,318 16 33 682 13 19 4,864 29 6 2,929 81 5 4,003 85 27 594 89 2 695 19 10 172 43 33 19 78 19 876 21 12 11,023 73 33	545 65 25 102 67 3 84 12 38 1,555 49 12 827 44 13 428 19 19 3,053 40 6 1,839 10 5 2,513 29 27 373 44 2 436 27 10 108 24 13 12 41 39 556 2 2 9,523 73 33	
4	El Dabayna	Mahomed Bey Zaid	None	1,865 29 35	1,365 29 35	
5	El Homian	Achmet Akhad	"	"	"	} No tribute. Partially subdued. Idolaters.
6	Saterat	Not known	"	"	"	
7	Barka (Nubians)	"	"	"	"	
8	Basé (Nubians)	"	"	"	"	
9	Barca (Nubians)	"	"	"	"	

PROVINCE OF SENAAR AND FAZOGLU.

1	Kawakle	Mohamed-weld-Ayss	Kawakle-weld-Ayss	1,442 38 2	634 5 39	On Rahat and Dinder.
		Mohamed Azirk	Kawakle-weld-Saad	1,316 71 11	666 25 8	
2	El Obeikh	Hamed Adlaa	None	1,838 71 7	1,735 26 31	Between Senaar and Khartoum.
3	Rafaa-el-Hoy	Mohamed Malek Alu Rof	"	9,033 17 11	8,185 86 11	South of Senaar.
4	Kawazma	Mohamed-el-Hassan	"	2,529 49 2	2,396 3 2	South of Wed Medarin.
5	Alatin	Merdez Mohamed Bakhit	"	1,914 95 33	1,546 41 0	Between Roserez and Karkotsch.
6	Baggara-dar-Mohareb	Saoud-el-Hadr Bejouk	"	1,570 40 10	824 56 27	
7	Rafaa-el-Sherk	Beshir Ali	"	1,570 40 10	8,147 23 26	Dinder and Fazoglou.
8	Akelin	Mohamed Ahmed Saboun	"	8,296 26 27	2,349 83 24	South of Roserez.
				2,450 13 15		

PROVINCE OF SOUAKIN.

Index Number on Map.	Tribe.	Sheikh.	Sub-Tribes.	Tribute before 1881.	Present Tribute.	Remarks.
				£ E. prs. p.	£ E. prs. p.	
1	Habab	Hadad Hassan	None	2,000 3 9	2,000 3 9	
2	El Amadar	Hamed Mohamed	"	663 69 35	556 94 35	
3	Arkhit	Mohamed-el-Ameen	"	1,843 26 34	1,510 44 14	
4	El Hamidab	Ibrahim Hamed-el-Dou	"	657 54 32	505 65 32	
5	El Shaayiab	Mussa Adam	"	356 92 29	279 92 29	
6	Adebshefa'h	Moussa-el-Faki	"	1,705 94 25	846 89 0	
7	El Kemilab	Mohamed Taher	"	798 48 18	768 8 18	
8	Ashref Kher Baraka	Muhammed Abu Fatma	"	843 89 3	464 61 3	
9	El Toolinab	Abdulla Ali	"	84 56 37	57 56 37	
10	Awdeleli	Achmed Mohamed Awdeleli	"	39 73 15	39 73 15	

PROVINCE OF MASSOWAH.

1	Camps of nomad Arabs, each named after the Sheikh	Ali Amr El Emeen Hamid Weld Mahomed Hassan Weld Ali Hassanein and Hussein Abd-el-Kader Weld Soleiman Mohamed Osman Weld Mohamed Hamed Weld Suleiman Mohamed Weld Mohamed Osman .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	336 56 35 68 63 16 88 9 30 6 76 5 6 76 4 13 52 9 13 52 9 28 68 12 37 45 0	
2	Samhar	Ahmet Mohamed Amer Hamed Shoum Hamed Shoum Idris Mohamed Muslim Sheikh Ali Saleh Ali Mohamed Achmet Ali Moussa .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	Zela Adshouma El Ghenama Taoura Maskhalib Adaha Ad Asker Kedesca Zeka	120 0 0 101 20 0 60 0 0 40 0 0 128 0 0 72 0 0 80 0 0 20 0 0 16 0 0	} These Arabs are along coast north of Massowah. Only one camp. One camp.
3	.. ..	Shihos .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
4	Different Arab camps, each named after the Sheikh	Danakil Mohamed Sukar Mohamed Nashikh Tskhak-weld-Idris Tzaz-weld-Kerit Hebia-weld-Azaz .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	108 15 0 45 89 15 32 85 25 24 67 20 51 10 0	

Index Number on Map.	Tribe.	Sheikh.	Sub-Tribes.	Tribute before 1881.	Present Tribute.	Remarks.
				£ E. prs. p.	£ E. prs. p.	
5	Arabs. Belad - el - Nemr Bara. Head Sheikh, Mohamed Sukar	Mohamed-weld-Kartot Fekak-weld-Tadros Nur-weld-Fekak Ali-weld-Harrisa Hamed-weld-Sukar Fekak-weld-Harissa Fekak-weld-Anbet .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	29 94 25 41 91 10 38 28 5 23 88 30 40 83 30 45 27 30 114 18 10	
6	Arabs. Tekliss ..	Klaidos ..	..	..	400 0 0	
7	Arabs. Islands of Dahlak.	Mohamed Faraj ..	..	..	120 0 0	

PROVINCE OF KORDOFAN.

5	Kababish ..	..	..	..	8,482 30 13	8,482 30 13
	Beni Gherar ..	..	..	..	1,134 30 21	1,134 30 31
6	Habanih ..	..	..	..	748 48 18	215 48 18
7	Ahamdah ..	..	..	..	675 8 19	295 8 19
8	El Assera ..	..	..	..	318 56 16	178 56 16
9	El Ghemaá ..	..	..	..	6,700 40 20	2,780 40 20
10	Hawazma ..	..	..	..	3,494 11 8	2,454 11 8
11	Wast-el-Helal ..	..	..	..	321 17 32	321 17 32
12	Felata ..	..	..	..	537 26 31	527 26 31
13	Awlad Hamid ..	..	..	..	329 71 24	179 71 24
14	El Maalia ..	..	..	..	149 90 30	149 90 30
15	Kenana ..	..	..	..	293 44 0	93 44 0
16	Zeyadich ..	..	..	..	55 28 20	55 28 20
17	Messaiyid ..	..	..	..	214 68 26	214 68 26
18	Messeriych ..	..	..	..	755 12 22	755 12 22
	El Honir ..	..	..	..	6,350 73 25	6,350 73 25
	El Hamr ..	..	..	..	3,300 0 0	3,300 0 0
4	Derihamat ..	..	..	..	Not known	..
19	Ghodaat ..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Maganin ..	..	..	..	..	..

PROVINCE OF DARFOUR.—MUDIRIEH OF FASHER.

6	Zeyiadich ..	..	..	..	..	2,500 0 0
5	Meherich ..	..	..	..	..	1,560 0 0
11	Beshir ..	..	..	..	..	108 75 0
2	Horegat ..	..	..	..	..	400 0 0
1	El Mahameed ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Zagawa-Dor ..	..	..	..	..	..

Index Number on Map.	Tribe.	Sheikh.	Sub-Tribes.	Tribute before 1881.	Present Tribute.	Remarks.
					£ E. prs. p.	
4	Zagawa-Kobbé ..	Nur Agha ..	..	..	..	
7	Bertawi ..	Hassan Bey Sharaff ..	..	..	..	
8	Guelledat ..	Mohamid Bey ..	..	..	..	
9	Kadja ..	Nahim Agha ..	..	..	..	
10	Beni Fadl ..	..	..	..	..	
MEMURIAT OF DARA.						
3	Khawabir ..	Esheghir Walid Mahel ..	..	..	821 15 25	
1	Felatas ..	Abbas Bey ..	..	..	300 0 0	
4	Beni Helba ..	Besharri Bey ..	..	..	3,400 0 0	
8	Maalia ..	Mohamed Bey Abu Salamé ..	..	..	1,450 0 0	
6	Terghem ..	Abdulla Bey Ghadumsheen ..	..	..	25 0 0	
10	Habbanich ..	Guah Mahamed ..	..	..	2,620 0 0	
5	Taasha ..	Otman-el-Haj ..	..	..	1,001 59 0	
9	Rezegat ..	Madebbo Bey ..	..	..	3,920 0 0	
2	Beni Mansur ..	Mekké Mohamet ..	..	..	..	
	Messeriych ..	Osman Gabasé ..	..	..	..	
MEMURIAT OF KELKEBIYÉ.						
4	Fellata ..	..	..	..	600 0 0	
1	El Maraiih ..	Abdulla Deghis ..	..	..	Unknown	
3	Beni Hussein ..	Hakmet Turghok ..	..	..	..	
2	El Messalit ..	Haggham ..	..	..	..	

Inclosure 4 in No. 102.

EXPORTS from Souakin.

Description of Goods.		1879.	1880.	1881.	From Whence.
Gum	Cantar ..	144,706	116,596	138,423	Kordofan, Ghedariff, Doka.
Ivory	Oke ..	30,449	64,655	80,421	Bahr-el-Ghazelle.
Coffee	Cantar ..	8,642	6,400	6,420	Abyssinia.
Sesame	Ardeb ..	1,839	5,046	7,177	Ghedariff, Doka.
Musk	Rottle ..	718	646	386	Abyssinia.
Skins	Oke ..	186,147	28,346	52,790	Taka.
Shells (mother-of-pearl) ..	Piece ..	118,873	167,210	357,171	Sea-coast
Mats	Bundle ..	5,841	12,179	15,949	Taka.
Dry fish	Piece ..	9,244	7,900	4,450	Souakin.
Tallow	Cantar ..	47	..	2,900	Taka.
Ropes	Piece ..	1,500	..	8,614	Souakin.
Hair	Cantar ..	8	63	246	Ghedariff, Taka.
Wild animals	Number ..	1,289	1,223	84	Kordofan.
Ostrich feathers	Rottle ..	300	507	18,701	Abyssinia.
Beeswax	Oke ..	16,170	22,155	1,726	Souakin.
Butter	" ..	50,029	10,739	485	
Cattle	Number ..	331	175	1,236	
Sheep	" ..	918	469	430	Abyssinia.
Hides	" ..	685	575	..	Kordofan.
Beans	Cantar ..	67	..	..	Taka.
Uncleaned cotton	" ..	19,612	14,626	..	Souakin.
Camels	Number ..	12	14	..	
Senna	Cantar ..	1,599	2,770	1,426	Coast.
Sponges	" ..	3,209	4,025	..	Taka.
Cleaned cotton	" ..	3,780	3,283	665	Taka.
Durra	Ardeb ..	706	..	..	Abyssinia.
Capsou (drug)	Cantar ..	124	98	34	
Name unknown (perhaps lamb-skins)	Number ..	92,260	182,000	490,750	Abyssinia.
Antiquities	Package ..	25	445	138	Khartoum, Taka.
Various skins	Number ..	508	..	503	Souakin.
Shells	Rottle ..	675	592	463	Coast.
Rags	" ..	925	1,930	4,412	Souakin.
Grain	Ardeb ..	172	..	12	Darfour.
Mules	Number ..	5	9	..	Abyssinia.
Cotton-seed	Ardeb ..	172	..	12	Taka.
Goat-skins	Number ..	..	10,373	20,382	Souakin.
Various animals	" ..	..	211	..	Souakin.
Tamarind	Cantar ..	..	317	257	Bariah.
Empty gunny-bags	" ..	..	..	1,718	Souakin.
Bones	Cantar ..	..	..	14,613	
Dried vegetables	" ..	..	..	14	Taka.
Sundries	" ..	..	..	3,017	

IMPORTS to Souakin.

Description of Goods.		1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	From—
Cotton goods	Rottle ..	2,978,392	2,501,363	2,667,721	..	
Linen	" ..	18,400	28,488	186	..	
Woollen	" ..	2,804	7,693	38,029	..	
Silk	" ..	1,502	4,042	1,477	..	
Liquors	Dozen ..	3,250	14,755	5,112	..	
"	Oke ..	105,484	52,203	27,187	..	
Amber beads and strings ..	" ..	333	2,295	5,764	8,292	
Turpentine	Oke ..	..	..	3,454	3,454½	
Butter	" ..	290,422	48,708	29,732	368,862	
Beer	Dozen ..	..	1,579	1,321	2,900	
Red coral beads	Oke ..	52½	77½	44½	..	
Provisions	" ..	166,500	99,692	135,716	401,908	
Sandal wood	" ..	471,613	92,873	22,261	586,747	
Building wood	Piece ..	516	11,661	7,145	19,322	
Candles	Oke ..	62,994	19,418	6,379	..	
Coffee	Cantar ..	725	3,567	2,341	..	
Boots	Pair ..	15,315	8,236	2,991	..	
Cloves	Oke ..	6,568	45,007	7,125	..	
Clothing	Piece ..	24,781	26,687	21,792	..	
Drinking glasses	" ..	600	14,561	1,554	..	
Hemp ropes	Oke ..	..	10,343	..	..	
Umbrellas	Dozen ..	2,686	11,197	766	..	
Scent	Oke ..	21,166	56,050	31,038	..	

Description of Goods.		1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	From—
Fish scent	Rottle ..	77,215	68,923	43,719	..	Arabian coast.
Flour	Oke ..	29,878	108,171	74,132	..	
Iron	" ..	13,887	31,152	86,253	..	
Sewing cotton	Rottle ..	23,363	88,829	52,311	..	
Tarbash	Dozen ..	..	50	3,311	..	
Spelter	Oke ..	..	..	5,031	..	
Cigarette paper	Box ..	..	..	1,134	..	
Soda	Oke ..	44	203	28,227	..	
Tallow	" ..	203	693	23	..	
Musk	Cunce ..	..	..	356½	..	
Oil	Oke ..	16,739	13,299	16,285	..	
Copper	" ..	2,863	4,702	14	..	
Zinc	" ..	1,837	..	108	..	
Firearms	" ..	..	..	54	..	
Coal	Ton ..	..	106	125	..	
Small beads	Oke ..	..	..	13,026	..	
Matches	Box ..	1,541	3,000	4,100	..	
Paint	Kilog. ..	261	366	160	..	
Lime	" ..	12,257	16,755	20,870	..	
Stockings	Dozen ..	5,218	4,119	..	14	
Furniture	" ..	..	..	..	..	
Durra	Ardeb ..	..	11,036	13,834	..	
Cochineal	Oke ..	..	65	1,447½	..	
Guol-guol	" ..	..	..	9,068	..	Massowah.
Libad	" ..	146,874	59,235	41,374	..	Arabia.
Watches, clocks	Number ..	..	5	51	..	
Musk	Oke ..	60	60½	4½	..	
Shells (mother-of-pearl) ..	" ..	..	..	1,016	..	
Writing paper	" ..	27,332	26,261	861	..	
European scent	" ..	5,374	12,518	4,482½	..	
Hides	" ..	24,147	15,307	5,763	..	
Refuse cotton*	Cantar ..	..	..	29	..	
Petroleum	Oke ..	212,105	40,299	8,684	..	
Bedsteads	Number ..	3,311	4,582	1,326	..	
Books	" ..	..	..	351	..	
Beads	Rottle ..	430	..	13,831	..	
Earthenware	Package ..	2,121	4,476	217	..	
Indica rice	Oke ..	292,633	642,046	731,214	..	
Soups	" ..	164,212	164,207	107,977	..	
Mahleb grain	" ..	13,175	35,574	9,774	..	India.
Simble (dried grass)	" ..	86,783	72,398	23,964	..	
Silk thread	" ..	597	999	293½	..	
Loaf sugar	" ..	192,315	89,429	110,213	..	
Tobacco	" ..	3,691	1,842	2,359½	..	
Tamarind	" ..	19,332	3,312	153	..	
Carpets	Number ..	3,800	4,526	1,273	..	
Indian tobacco	Oke ..	19,340	41,005	11,893	..	Tembaki.
Preserved vegetables	" ..	13,371	8,636	7,093	..	
Cigarettes	Box ..	31,050	..	270	..	
Sundries	" ..	46,984	282,785	249,767	..	

* Including toka crop.

EXPORT Trade through Korosko.

1880.

	Camel Loads.	Cantars.	Rottles.
Gum	4,236	18,940	50
Senna	135	556	80
Hides	9	35	20
Wax	14	60	..
Shan (from Abyssinia) ..	24	112	95
Coffee	6	24	90
Tamarind	5	23	90
1881.			
Gum	3,163	12,438	20
Senna	195	833	30
Hides	3	16	65
Shan (medicine)	7	34	55
Coffee	24	97	45
Tamarind	2	7	70
Tobacco	43	183	70
Ostrich feathers	15	57	5

N.B.—The cantar is about 98 lbs. Cantar 100 rottles.

EXPORTS from the Bahr-el-Ghazelle Province.

	1880.			1881.		
	Cantars.	Rottles.	£ E. prs. p.	Cantars.	Rottles.	£ E. prs. p.
Ivory ..	941	98½	16,735 14 26	427	9½	11,373 86 27
Gutta-percha ..	12	90	87 99 30	86	97	593 57 2
Tamarind ..	2	..	2 2 20	131	47	49 50 5
Rhinoceros horns ..	2	85½	21 41 10	7	..	0 54 10
Planks ..	..	933	293 89 24	..	13	0 61 30
Hippopotami teeth ..	..	..	..	..	36½	175 32 30
Ostrich feathers ..	..	..	..	3	96	4 69 20
Honey ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

EXPORTS from the Equatorial Province.

	1880.			1881.		
	Cantars.	Rottles.	£ E. prs. p.	Cantars.	Rottles.	£ E. prs. p.
Ivory ..	429	91½	10,425 50 17	1,447	53½	52,111 17 0
Rhinoceros horns ..	4	41½	34 13 0	1	60	12 10 0
Hippopotami hides ..	396 hides	..	7 92 0	..	..	..
Hippopotami teeth ..	1 cantar	85	4 20 35	1	39	3 16 10
Ostrich feathers ..	..	12½	58 84 17	..	23½	111 86 0
Tamarind ..	..	..	..	..	68	0 80 20

Inclosure 5 in No. 102.

ESTIMATED and Actual Revenue of various Provinces of the Soudan from September 1869 to January 1879.

Province of Dongola.

	Revenue Estimated.		Revenue Realized.	
	£ E. prs. p.		£ E. prs. p.	
September 1869 to September 1870 ..	61,073 23 7	..	61,048 23 7	..
" 1870 .. 1871 ..	61,125 69 7	..	61,097 64 7	..
" 1871 .. 1872 ..	62,903 27 39	..	62,246 59 2	..
" 1872 .. 1873 ..	61,785 49 15	..	61,191 72 17	..
" 1873 .. 1874 ..	60,874 14 25	..	60,793 92 28	..
" 1874 .. 1875 ..	62,337 40 29	..	61,872 23 34	..
" 1875 to end of 1876 ..	80,293 12 24	..	78,396 61 30	..
1877 ..	61,593 48 17	..	54,864 88 1	..
1878 ..	61,628 61 28	..	52,028 48 22	..
1879 ..	62,343 96 14	..	52,120 75 36	..

Province of Berber.

September 1869 to September 1870 ..	55,179 79 32	55,039 79 28
" 1870 .. 1871 ..	45,125 75 32	41,036 38 22
" 1871 .. 1872 ..	16,208 39 7	39,433 94 37
" 1872 .. 1873 ..	44,891 4 1	37,350 13 13
" 1873 .. 1874 ..	44,173 54 5	38,112 3 24
" 1874 .. 1875 ..	47,150 94 30	41,943 74 14
" 1875 to end of 1876 ..	59,634 97 36	49,283 12 18
1877 ..	47,712 26 19	41,161 10 35
1878 ..	51,008 95 29	46,558 59 30
1879 ..	56,921 12 3	42,354 64 7

Province of Khartoum.

September 1869 to September 1870 ..	82,424 99 20	63,589 92 13
" 1870 .. 1871 ..	81,251 70 31	59,474 33 6
" 1871 .. 1872 ..	85,401 39 8	50,351 53 7
" 1872 .. 1873 ..	83,878 31 17	81,274 67 24
" 1873 .. 1874 ..	87,555 48 23	87,505 81 20
" 1874 .. 1875 ..	79,537 74 29	78,628 89 28
" 1875 to end of 1876 ..	103,195 77 17	83,347 18 36
1877 ..	76,746 36 32	43,602 6 23
1878 ..	75,124 81 11	45,500 53 11
1879 ..	74,316 0 33	57,275 46 30

Province of Senaar.

	Revenue Estimated.		Revenue Realized.	
	£ E. prs. p.		£ E. prs. p.	
September 1869 to September 1870 ..	49,490 94 21	..	42,261 68 27	..
" 1870 .. 1871 ..	49,516 65 12	..	31,517 26 21	..
" 1871 .. 1872 ..	40,505 77 14	..	23,329 59 18	..
" 1872 .. 1873 ..	49,833 74 9	..	13,181 31 39	..
" 1873 .. 1874 ..	57,892 7 8	..	51,853 22 9	..
" 1874 .. 1875 ..	55,180 97 30	..	47,926 14 29	..
" 1875 to end of 1876 ..	72,013 2 11	..	52,150 75 21	..
1877 ..	54,771 89 16	..	41,009 4 34	..
1878 ..	46,327 51 26	..	33,829 83 12	..
1879 ..	46,396 10 15	..	32,727 18 32	..

Province of Fazoglou under Senaar.

September 1869 to September 1870 ..	14,144 14 8	5,430 77 38
" 1870 .. 1871 ..	14,174 12 30	3,717 63 35
" 1871 .. 1872 ..	14,181 91 34	4,075 77 28
" 1872 .. 1873 ..	15,166 35 37	9,607 3 5
" 1873 .. 1874 ..	15,210 39 24	6,687 23 28
" 1874 .. 1875 ..	15,240 39 24	9,821 99 21
" 1875 to end of 1876 ..	19,897 18 1	11,232 78 0
1877 ..	15,214 69 29	6,521 39 25
1878 ..	11,091 8 4	6,831 44 34
1879 ..	14,096 48 38	5,522 39 28

Province of Kordofan.

September 1869 to September 1870 ..	65,066 36 24	56,264 23 1
" 1870 .. 1871 ..	65,121 97 24	57,358 41 30
" 1871 .. 1872 ..	65,153 99 34	57,555 69 33
" 1872 .. 1873 ..	65,199 53 28	55,651 55 35
" 1873 .. 1874 ..	65,571 68 33	53,289 24 9
" 1874 .. 1875 ..	66,051 11 33	55,238 69 24
" 1875 to end of 1876 ..	86,743 7 11	63,857 30 1
1877 ..	72,178 55 28	53,926 84 30
1878 ..	82,911 97 39	65,595 82 3
1879 ..	87,503 32 19	77,791 84 32

Province of Taka.

September 1869 to September 1870 ..	51,205 14 35	31,857 29 7
" 1870 .. 1871 ..	43,345 94 25	9,141 61 32
" 1871 .. 1872 ..	42,636 82 18	2,946 69 28
" 1872 .. 1873 ..	42,248 86 10	12,970 85 9
" 1873 .. 1874 ..	38,029 63 17	21,050 73 12
" 1874 .. 1875 ..	45,366 92 15	26,281 47 7
" 1875 to end of 1876 ..	61,208 10 5	25,251 23 4
1877 ..	35,197 69 5	27,787 72 24
1878 ..	61,367 18 17	33,677 83 33
1879 ..	60,898 41 20	19,913 10 26

BUDGET for the Suppression of the Slave Trade for the Year 1883.

	Monthly Salary.	
	Piastres.	
Inspector-General at Khartoum ..	10,000	..
2 Clerks ..	1,700	..
2 Cavalries ..	900	..
1 Sergeant and 10 soldiers attached to office.	..	..
Central Soudan—	..	..
1 officer at Berber ..	500	..
1 " Fazoglou ..	800	..
1 " Fashoda ..	800	..
1 Corporal and 4 soldiers to each office.	..	..
East Soudan—	..	..
1 Inspector at Kassala ..	2,000	..
1 Clerk ..	300	..
1 Sergeant and 10 soldiers.	..	..
Massowah—	..	..
1 Officer ..	1,000	..
1 Clerk ..	300	..
1 Corporal and 4 soldiers.	..	..
Souakin—	..	..
1 Officer ..	1,000	..
1 Clerk ..	300	..
1 Corporal and 4 soldiers.	..	..

							Mathl Salary.
							Piastres.
Gallabat—							
1 Officer ..	..	..	..	..	..		750
1 Clerk ..	..	..	..	..	..		300
1 Corporal and 4 soldiers.							
West Soudan—							
Obeid—							
1 Inspector ..	..	..	..	..	..		3,000
1 Clerk ..	..	..	..	..	..		450
1 Sergeant and 10 soldiers.							
Fasher—							
1 Officer ..	..	..	..	..	..		800
1 Corporal and 4 soldiers.							
Shaka and Dara—							
1 Officer ..	..	..	..	..	..		800
1 Corporal and 4 soldiers.							
Bahr-el-Ghazelle —							
1 Officer ..	..	..	..	..	..		800
1 Corporal and 4 soldiers.							
Djebel Nuba—							
1 Officer ..	..	..	..	..	..		2,000
1 Writer ..	..	..	..	..	..		350
1 Corporal and 4 soldiers.							
Dongola—							
1 Officer ..	..	..	..	..	..		450
1 Corporal and 4 soldiers.							
Province of Harrar—							
1 Inspector ..	..	..	..	..	..		3,000
1 Clerk ..	..	..	..	..	..		500
1 Sergeant and 10 soldiers.							
1 Officer at Tadjurra	..	..	..	..	..		500
„ Zeila ..	..	..	..	..	..		500
„ Berbera ..	..	..	..	..	..		500
Total, Suppression of Slave Trade Budget ..							34,100

Annual Budget, £ E. 4,092.

SOUDAN Telegraph Lines.

			Miles.				Miles.
Khartoum to Shindi ..	..	..	90	Khartoum to Messelemia ..	..	..	80
Shindi to Berber ..	..	..	95	Messelemia to Senaar ..	..	..	75
Berber to Dahaid ..	..	..	120	Khartoum to Abu Gurad ..	..	..	
Dahaid to Debbé ..	..	..	95	Abu Gurad to Kurzi ..	..	..	135
Debbé to Dongola ..	..	..	100	Kurzi to Bara ..	..	..	10
Dongola to Halfa ..	..	..	225	Kurzi to Obeid ..	..	..	25
Berber to Göz Redjeb ..	..	..	180	Obeid to Foggia ..	..	..	175
Göz Redjeb to Kassala ..	..	..	70	Abu Harez to Gedarif ..	..	..	120
Kassala to Fillik ..	..	..	40	Gedarif to Kassala ..	..	..	132
Fillik to Souakin ..	..	..	230	Khartoum to Abu Haraz ..	..	..	85
Kassala to Relloh ..	..	..	52	Senaar to Pazoglou ..	..	..	180
Relloh to Amadeb ..	..	..	44	Messelemia to Kana ..	..	..	
Amadeb to Keren ..	..	..	74	Ghedariff to Gallabat ..	..	..	130
Keren to Massowah ..	..	..	110	Ghedariff to Ghiré ..	..	..	

Inclosures 6 and 7 in No. 102.

Two Maps.

Inclosure 8 in No. 102.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart to Sir E. Malet.

Sir,

Khartoum, February 9, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 6th instant Abdul Kader returned from Kana on a steamer, bringing 500 negro recruits from the Bahr-el-Ghazelle Province.

The following is an account of his proceedings since the 11th January, when he was at About:—

On that date his intention was to await the arrival of the 3rd battalion 1st Regiment sent to him from Khartoum, and then march on Senaar, reports having come in

that (1) Senaar was hard pressed by the rebels under Wad-el-Makashfi; (2) that Karkotsch had been taken; (3) that the tribe of Rufaa-il-Sherk, under Sheikh Sherrif-el-Hindi, had rebelled and attacked Ali Keshef and his 200 irregulars at Rahab; (4) that Sherrif-el-Hindi had also written to invite Awd-el-Kerin Bey, Sheikh of the important Teherkeriyé tribe, to join him; (5) and that, in short, the rebellion was extending further east.

On the 12th, however, news reached About that Wad-el-Kerif (the same rebel leader who had already been defeated at About), who was some distance south of About with a party of rebels, had invited Faki Moosa-el-Khamfari (Enraged Lion), who was with some rebels near Kana, to join him and attack Abdul Kader. Also that the latter had accepted the invitation, and that both leaders were now advancing through the district of Maatuk on About and forcing all the men to join them.

This news compelled the Pasha to reconsider his decision, and instead of advancing on Senaar he decided to await the approach of Wad-el-Kerif. With a view, however, of seeing whether he could not induce some of the rebels to submit quietly, he invited Sheikh Hamid-el-Nil, a spiritual chief residing at Wad-Medani, on the Blue Nile, and who is held in great esteem by the people, to proceed to Maatuk and try to tranquillize the district. The Sheikh did as he was asked, but the rebels turned back, saying that if he attempted to advance they would kill him. He was, however, so far successful as to induce Wad-el-Neteffé, a Notable of the Maatuk district, to return with him to the camp. This man reported that Wad-el-Kerif, Faki Moosa, and Sheikh El Manzar were the three principal leaders of the rebels, and that their numbers consisted of 10,000 to 12,000 men, with some 300 or 400 horsemen.

About the 21st a party of the rebels reached the village of Mangalla, and pillaged the inhabitants. This village, with others situated to the south and south-west of About, had submitted to the Government.

As the Pasha could not allow this sort of pillaging to go on, and as the other battalion had now come up, he determined to advance against the main body of the rebels, only some eight hours off.

Early on the 27th he moved on Maatuk village. When about three hours from the village the rebels were observed in a plain on the further side of a small wood. The troops were at once halted in the open, some 500 yards from the wood, and formed in square.

The rebels, after a short halt to say some prayers, advanced through the wood with flags flying and loud cries of "Allah Dayim!" "Allah Blaghi!" ("Eternal God!").

Contrary to expectation, they, however, halted at the near edge of the wood, and Wad Eyoub, a revolted Benluk Bashi of irregulars, with some negroes, opened fire on the troops. By this fire one man was killed and five wounded. The square then opened fire, and after some minutes the rebels were compelled to retire. The Pasha then sent his irregular cavalry in pursuit. In this affair Faki Moosa was wounded. The rebels are said to have lost between killed and wounded about 600 men.

After this defeat the insurgents broke up into two divisions; one, under Wad-el-Kerif, retired south-west to Göz Abu Djuma, south of Kana, and the other, under Faki Moosa and Faki Mahomed Abu Schneb, retired to the village of Baatuk, some hours on the road to Kana.

Against this last party the Pasha directed the whole of his available cavalry and camel corps, altogether some 300 men. This force came up with the rebels at 3 A.M. on the 28th and totally defeated them, killing Abu Schneb. The remnant of the rebels then retired on Göz Abu Göz, and rejoined the first party.

On the 1st February the Pasha with his two battalions reached Kana.

Here he was told of the various skirmishes at Kurasah, and about which I have already written.

On the 3rd, the two Kurasah battalions having marched along the river bank, and according to their account having performed prodigies of valour along the road, the Kaïmakam commanding stated that he had previous to leaving the neighbourhood of Kurasah again attacked the rebels and completely defeated them.

Including these two battalions there were then collected at Kana five Egyptian battalions, exclusive of the garrison.

On the 3rd, Abdul Kader left by steamer for Khartoum, leaving the following orders: (1) that the three battalions (1st Regiment) who had been with him were to leave at once and to march to Wad Medani, on the Blue Nile; (2) that the two battalions who had come from Kurasah with the Kaïmakam were to march out and attack Abu Djuma.

It was Abdul Kader's intention to steam round by Khartoum to Wad Medani, where

he would again meet the battalion on the 15th, and then advance to the relief of Senaar. This plan he has been unable to carry out as far as he is personally concerned, the Khedive having directed him not to leave Khartoum. Hence the operations for the relief of Senaar and the defeat of the Makashfi will have to be intrusted to the Mir Alai in command of the regiment. Whether this officer is competent to carry out this duty is perhaps an open question. I shall be agreeably surprised if he succeeds.

It is almost unnecessary for me to point out how important it is that the Senaar district should be quieted, and how utterly untenable Abdul Kader's position is when his slightest movement is hampered from Cairo. To attempt to direct the Governor-General's movements from Cairo is absurd and will only lead to disaster, as will also the system of telegraphing to subordinates over the heads of their superiors.

It is but fair to state that Abdul Kader has returned with a rather more favourable opinion of the Egyptian troops. Their recent success serves to show that even Egyptians can escape defeat if they are properly led.

Favourable reports continue to arrive from Kordofan and Bara. At Bara an agreement between the combatants appears to have been come to whereby the besieged are to be allowed to supply themselves with food on the condition that they will intercede for the besiegers should the Government in the end be successful.

The breach between the Mahdi and the followers of Faki Manna is apparently increasing, and probably before long they will be at open feud, when the Government will have the chance of taking up one side or the other.

Many of the Mahdi's followers are also said to be losing faith in his mission. It appears that he predicted the utter defeat of the Turks (Egyptians), before the end of the winter, and his people now turn on him and say that the Turks, instead of being defeated, are day by day becoming more numerous.

Allaeddin Pasha, the Governor-General of the Red Sea Coast, is being sent here by Cairo on a secret mission. It is generally supposed that he is coming to replace Abdul Kader Pasha. From what I hear the change will not tend to the public advantage, as Allaeddin Pasha is not credited with any very great capacity. I think it will also be a great mistake to change Governors when affairs are still so critical.

I have, &c.

(Signed) D. II. STEWART, Lieutenant-Colonel,
11th Hussars.

No. 103.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received March 15, 8 P.M.)

(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, March 15, 1883, 6 P.M.

TWO very rich men, accused of being the chief instigators of the massacre of eighty Christians at Tantah, have been put on their trial. The Commission of Inquiry has sent up their cases for judgment to the Alexandria court-martial; but this court-martial has disqualified itself in a way it would be difficult to explain by telegraph. The Egyptian Government is now anxious to have these cases settled by a Commission composed of Judges taken from the International Courts. The Judges have declared their willingness to serve. Do you see any objection to this course? None is thought to exist here.

No. 104.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received March 15, 8.20 P.M.)

(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, March 15, 1883, 6.5 P.M.

PLEASE let me have an early reply to my telegram of to-day.

No. 105.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received March 17, 2 P.M.)

(No. 41.)

(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, March 17, 1883, 1.30 P.M.

MY telegram No. 40 of 15th.

On further consideration, the International Court Judges have withdrawn their consent to act on the proposed Commission.

No. 106.

Lord Amthill to Earl Granville.—(Received March 19.)

(No. 96.)

My Lord,

Berlin, March 13, 1883.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 80 of the 14th ultimo, and to my reply No. 86 of the 6th instant and previous correspondence, respecting the payment of taxes and dues levied by the Suez Canal Company on vessels of war and transport employed during the recent operations in Egypt, I have the honour to state that the Minister for Foreign Affairs this day read me the Memorandum he had received from the proper Department, in reply to the queries your Lordship had instructed me in the first-named despatch to address to his Excellency.

According to this Memorandum, the German Government adhere to the opinion expressed to and reported by Sir John Walsham in his despatch No. 336, Very Confidential, of the 26th August last, that, as far as German vessels are concerned, they will not admit the pretension of the Company to exact tolls from ships engaged on patrol service in the Canal, the Powers having been unanimously of opinion at the time that their ships could no longer safely enter the Canal without the protection of vessels of war.

Count Hatzfeldt added that the tolls levied on the German ship of war "Möve," while on duty in the Canal, amounted to between 12,000 and 13,000 marks, the repayment of which the German Government expected from the Suez Canal Company.

I have, &c.

(Signed) AMPHILL.

No. 107.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received March 20.)

(No. 83.)

My Lord,

Cairo, March 13, 1883.

ABOUT a month ago brigandage began to show itself on a somewhat extensive scale in the Province of Charkieh and in the neighbourhood of Zagazig, and excited considerable alarm both among the European and native community. I am happy to be able to state that the efforts of the new constabulary, under the supervision of an English inspector, have succeeded in completely suppressing the disorders. Fifty-four of the brigands have been arrested, and the band entirely broken up. Order has been satisfactorily re-established.

I have, &c.

(Signed) DUFFERIN.

No. 108.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received March 20.)

(No. 83.)

My Lord,

Cairo, March 13, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copies of further Reports from Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, at Khartoum; also some despatches, in original, which have only just reached me, and which include a narrative of the siege and surrender of Obeid.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure 1 in No. 108.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart to Sir E. Malet.

Sir,

Khartoum, February 13, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to report that on the evening of the 9th Abdul Kader Pasha read to me two telegrams he had forwarded to His Highness in reply to questions whether the expedition to Kordofan could not be put off till the rains, and also as to the condition of Senaar.

In his reply he stated that there were two grave objections against delaying the Kordofan expedition:—

1. That Bara and Obeid would probably not be able to hold out till then.
2. That although water would be abundant, fevers would also be abundant, and that probably three-fourths of the expeditionary force would be in hospital.

The rainy season is also the time for the "Fertit" (a kind of small worm that burrows into the skin, causing agonizing pain) to put in an appearance. The Pasha appears firmly convinced that now or never is the time to send off the expedition, and that every day's delay will increase the difficulties ten-fold. He told me yesterday that if he got leave he would start at once with the four battalions and the 1,000 camels he has got. His idea is to march forward as far as Gebra, fortify himself there, and gradually bring up the remainder of his force.

With regard to Senaar, he stated in his telegram that the garrison was 1,000 strong; that the Makashfi was encamped in a neighbouring wood on the banks of the Nile; that it was impossible to estimate his numbers, as they varied from day to day; but that the only real fighting men he had with him were the followers of the Dervishes and Arabs belonging to distant villages and to the tribes, the other Arabs merely joining him because he happened to be stronger than the Government. Also that the supply of food in Senaar was insufficient, and that the Makashfi, unless he were driven off, would induce the other tribes further to the east to rise.

In reply, the Khedive, on the 11th, sent a telegram permitting Abdul Kader to leave for Senaar and take command of the three battalions that were to dislodge the Makashfi. On the same date Abdul Kader sent a telegram to Cairo, suggesting that if the troops were not to advance on Obeid that they might be permitted to follow up the western bank of the White Nile as far as Duem and Tura Hadra, and drive off the insurgents that are now infesting its banks. To this no reply has yet been sent, nor is it probable anything will be decided on till Colonel Hicks arrives.

His Excellency Abdul Kader intends leaving to-day for Welid Medani. His departure has been delayed by the absence of the only available steamer. She had been sent to Welid Medani when it was thought that Abdul Kader could not go, and hence had to be recalled. All these delays, orders, and counter-orders are most perplexing and unfortunate, adding immensely to the difficulties of the situation. It would be greatly to the general advantage if His Highness would abstain from interfering and trying to direct matters from Cairo. It is utterly impossible for him to be as well acquainted with the state of affairs as people are here. If he wants matters to go smoothly he must intrust his Agent here with full powers and leave him alone. That a Governor-General engaged in trying to suppress a formidable rebellion should have to ask leave from Cairo to take command of his troops in the field is sufficiently absurd.

Only yesterday I was present at an incident showing how prejudicial to discipline and general efficiency was the Khedive's habit of telegraphing to inferiors over the heads of their superiors. Abdul Kader sent an order to Hussein Pasha Serri at Om Durnarr to send him at once a mountain gun, to assist in the attack on the Makashfi. Instead of complying, Hussein Pasha Serri replied pointing out that His Highness had directed that no guns and troops should be moved pending the arrival of Colonel Hicks. On my expressing astonishment that a subordinate should permit himself to send such a message, I was assured that the incident was far from uncommon, and that sometimes His Highness sent orders to the Governors of provinces without acquainting the Governor-General.

On the 11th a messenger arrived from the West, and confirmed the report that Bara had fallen on the 5th January. He said the garrison had been fairly well treated by the Arabs, and that only the officers were kept in confinement. We cross-questioned and confronted him with the other messengers, and it was unanimously decided that his story was correct. By this surrender some 2,000 troops have been captured, besides a considerable number of arms and ammunition. The messenger

also stated that desertions were of daily occurrence from Obeid, and evidently inferred that its surrender could not be very distant.

About the same date a report came in that the three battalions, when on their march to Welid Medani, had captured large herds of cattle belonging to the rebels. Half of these herds are divided among the soldiers and half belong to the Government.

A telegram has arrived from Dongola stating that, owing to the defection of the Kababysh, the people about Debbé, on the Nile, had become rather restless and timid. It has been decided to send there some of the Bashi-Bazouks who are encamped here. I can only hope the remedy may not be worse than the disease. I pointed this out to Abdul Kader, but he appears to think the Bashi-Bazouks will conduct themselves fairly well. Perhaps he thinks, if an Egyptian battalion were sent there, that the desertions would be numerous.

Yesterday, in reply to your telegram, I forwarded you a telegram that a messenger had arrived lately, and confirmed the report that Bara had fallen. I must apologize for the delay in sending this, but it is so very difficult to get at the truth when such contradictory messages are received.

There are now here four Egyptian battalions, or some 3,200 men, besides 420 Bashi-Bazouks, 1,100 negro recruits, 90 cavalry dismounted, and a few artillerymen.

On the 8th instant the sick list was: fever, 22; ophthalmia, 2; skin diseases, 17; wounds, 21.

I have, &c.
(Signed) D. H. STEWART.

Inclosure 2 in No. 108.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart to Sir E. Malet.

Sir,

Khartoum, February 13, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to forward you by this mail a map of the Soudan, showing its divisions into provinces, and also the districts inhabited by the different Arab tribes. Also a map of Khartoum and the vicinity, showing the parapet and ditch constructed by his Excellency Abdul Kader Pasha with a view to its defence. I also forward a Memorandum on Khartoum, its population, &c.

Trusting these may meet with your approval, I have, &c.

(Signed) D. H. STEWART.

Inclosure 3 in No. 108.

Some Notes by Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart on the Town of Khartoum, its Population, Position, &c.; also an Explanation of its Scheme of Defence as designed by his Excellency Abdul Kader Pasha.

General Description.

THE town of Khartoum, the capital of the Soudan, and chief trade emporium for the whole country, is built on a barren, stoneless, and wide plain, on the western bank of the Blue Nile, and about a mile above its junction with the White Nile. Its river frontage is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its depth inwards from the river about a mile. As its site is somewhat lower than the point reached by both rivers when in flood a dyke 15 feet to 20 feet in height has been made along the banks of the Blue Nile, and another somewhat lower, immediately at the back of the town, to protect it against the overflow of the White Nile. When at their lowest point both streams are from 600 to 800 yards in width, and have several islands which are cultivated. The White Nile is unfordable, except in one or two places far up the river, but the Blue can be forded in many places above the town. When in flood the White Nile increases its width to a very great extent, but not so the Blue Nile, as its banks are much steeper. Around Khartoum are the following small villages—(1) Toote, north of Khartoum, on an island of the same name, facing the town, and formed by a branch of the Blue Nile, which dries up during the summer; (2) Hodgale, also on the right bank of the Blue Nile, and north of the town; (3) Boori, on the left bank, east of the town and about 1 mile from it; (4) Geuz and Sheik Salem villages, 1 mile from and south of the town on the right bank of the White Nile; (5) Om Durnarr on the left bank of the White Nile, and opposite its junction with the Blue Nile. In this village are some lime-kilns, which supply lime for the whole of the Soudan.

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Both above and below the town are small plantations of date palms and plantains, also a number of vegetable gardens. According to an old custom or privilege none of these gardens pay any taxes: with the exception of the river banks the country is bare and treeless.

Climate.

During the hot season, which lasts from the beginning of April till the middle of November, the heat is severe, and averaging in the shade from 90° to 95° Fahrenheit. The rains generally begin about the middle of July and last till the middle of September. They are, however, said to be very irregular, and sometimes there is little or no rainfall. In the rainy season the barren ground stretching between the two rivers is covered with grass, affording very good pasture. The rivers begin to rise on the 1st June, and reach their highest point about the beginning of September. They remain stationary at that point till about the 15th, and then begin to fall.

The cold weather begins about the middle of December, and lasts till the middle of February.

From November to March high north winds prevail, and during the remainder of the year south. In winter the thermometer sometimes goes down as low as 16° Fahrenheit;—except in the regular rainy season there is no rain. The unhealthy season is during the months of June, July, October, November, when typhoid fevers and dysentery are prevalent.

The winter is the healthy season.

Population.—Houses.—Trades, &c.

The resident population is generally estimated at from 50,000 to 55,000 souls, of which two-thirds are slaves. There is also a floating population estimated from 1,500 to 2,000 souls, and consisting of Europeans, Syrians, Copts, Turks, Albanians, and a few Jews.

The free resident population are mostly Makhass or Aborigines, Dongolawees from Dongola, Shaghiyès from a district along the Nile north of Khartoum, and Rubatat, a district north of Berber.

The slaves belong mostly to the Nuba, Dinka, Shulook, Berta, and other negro tribes.

Both the free population and the slaves are all Mahommedans of the Maliki School of Divinity, and are also followers of either the Rufai, Kadri, Hamdi, or Saadi sect of Dervishes. They are very superstitious. Their political creed is to side with whichever side is the strongest. The free inhabitants are mostly engaged in trades or commerce, and the slaves in agriculture, or else hired out as daily labourers by their masters. But few are employed as domestic servants. It is said that a master always makes a point of marrying his slave as soon as possible, partly to attach him to the place, and partly for the profits he will derive from the children. It is also reported that slaves born in the country improve greatly in appearance as compared with the parent stock.

Of the floating population, the Copts are mostly employed in Government service or trade. The Turks, Albanians, &c., are generally irregular soldiers or loafers. The European element is represented by about 100 individuals, mostly Greeks. There are also some Italians, French, Austrians, and Germans.

The chief export and import trade is in the hands of the Europeans, Copts, and Syrians.

Manufactures.—Trades, Commerce.—Bazaar.

Except the manufacture of mats, cotton cloths, a rope made from palm leaves and some filagree silver work, there is no manufacture worth speaking of. The Bazaar is of considerable size and tolerably well supplied with Manchester goods, cheap cutlery, &c.

The export and import trade is considerable, and, besides numerous caravans, is said to employ over 300 boats of various size. A considerable trade in grain is also carried on with Senaar and Karkotsch. These districts are practically the granaries of the Soudan.

Consuls.

There is a fair supply of Consuls, or rather Consular Agents. The following is the list:—

1. Austria.—M. Hanzel, a Viennese, and very old resident in the country. This gentleman also officiates for England.

2. Italy.—Signor Calisto Legnani, an Italian.
3. Greece.—Mr. N. Leontides, a Greek.
4. America.—Azher Effendi, a Copt.
5. Persia.—Petros Paolus Effendi, a Copt.
6. The French have a paid Vice-Consulate, but the post is now vacant. Except M. Hanzel, all the above are traders.

Description of the Town.

In shape the town is very irregular. Its appearance is also poor and miserable. Except the Government-house and one or two other buildings, there is hardly a house worthy of the name. The houses are mostly built of sun-dried brick, generally without an upper storey, and nearly all surrounded by court-yards with mud walls. To prevent these houses crumbling away during the rains they are every year plastered over with dung before the rainy season commences. This plastering process is doubtless the cause of a good deal of the illness. As the town is so low there is no drainage, and the consequence is, that during the rains the whole place is deep in water, and it is almost impossible to move about. As there is no stone throughout the whole district, the streets are full of dust during the summer and mud during the rains.

Education.

There is a Government school frequented by 300 pupils, where, besides the Koran, some writing and arithmetic are taught. There are also a number of private night schools kept by Fakis, or holy men, where the Koran is taught.

Buildings.

The chief buildings are: (1) Government House and offices, large brick buildings on the banks of the Blue Nile; (2) arsenal, with smithy, carpenter's shop, smelting furnaces, stoves, &c.: attached to this arsenal are some fourteen steamers for the navigation of the rivers, and also boats of various kinds; (3) a large commodious hospital built by Colonel Gordon; (4) a mosque or jami built by Khurshid Pasha; (5) a sibil or small mosque, provided with a well, and some rooms for the convenience of travellers and poor people; (6) a large barrack of mud without an upper storey and large barrack square; (7) powder magazine and workshop for the refilling of cartridges; (8) a large Roman Catholic missionary building, established in 1818: stone building with garden, church, &c.; (9) a small Coptic church.

Attitude of Khartoum.

According to a boiling point observation taken on the 12th February, I make the altitude 1,304 feet. Colonel Gordon, I see, makes it 1,402 feet, and Sir Samuel Baker gives two altitudes, one 1,162 feet and another 1,189 feet.

In a pamphlet written by Dr. Abbas Bey, he states the average temperature to be 81° Fahrenheit in winter, and summer temperature 111° Fahrenheit. These numbers are probably exaggerated.

The compass variation is 5° west.

Defences of Khartoum.

Abdul Kader on his arrival as Governor-General, both with a view of defending the town and to give confidence to the inhabitants, gave orders that a ditch and parapet uniting the two rivers should be constructed, and some 800 to 1,000 yards in front of the town. This was done.

The dimensions of the work are: Length, when the rivers are in flood, 5,900 yards; when at low water, 6,700 yards. Depth of ditch, 8 feet; width at top, 17 feet; at bottom, 10 feet; slopes steep. Width, bottom of parapet, 20 feet; superior crest, 14 feet; height, 7 feet.

From the crest there is a command of view over the country.

Beginning at the Blue Nile, the crest line for the first 3,000 yards incloses two very large salient angles. From that point it follows in a straight line direct to the White Nile.

Some 300 or 400 yards in front of the lines and on the banks of the Blue Nile is the village of Boori. At the opposite end of the line, but further away, are the villages of Sheik Salem and Geriz. A few small villages are scattered beyond. All the houses of these villages are of mud.

With the exception of some cultivated ground about these villages and along the banks of the rivers, the country to the front is a barren open plain, with some very low swellings. The ground is mostly hard clay, with a surface coating of sand.

The banks of the Blue Nile are steep and 18 feet in height. From their crest the ground rises very gradually till opposite the first salient angle, which may be 25 to 30 feet above the river at low water. Thence, as far as the third salient, it remains level, and then declines very gradually to the level of the White Nile, whose banks are quite low.

The defects of this line are:—

1. Its length.
2. Its liability to enfilade from the opposite banks of the White Nile.
3. No flanking defence.

The second objection is of no importance against an enemy unprovided with artillery.

To obviate the third defect, I would suggest the construction of redans, as shown in the plan. These redans should be made at intervals of about 1,000 yards, and with 60 yards side. A boat with one or more guns might also be moored in the White Nile to flank the extremity of the line.

Judging by a European standard, such a line would require a garrison of at least 5,000 men, but probably a much smaller number would be required to hold it against Arabs, more especially if the redans were well manned.

Considering, however, that the line may be forced, or that the garrison may not be numerous enough, it would be advisable, in the event of a serious attack, to construct some interior defences. The buildings most suitable for that purpose would be the Government House and gardens, and the public offices which are close by. These buildings are all of burnt brick, and the gardens are large. As the latter are unprotected by a wall, a parapet and ditch would have to be built round them. Some of the neighbouring houses might also be taken in, in accordance with the strength of the garrison. The Government House and public offices are situated along the river bank.

As it would be necessary to level and destroy all the surrounding houses, it is evident that a defensive position of this kind could not be taken up except at the last extremity.

(Signed) D. H. STEWART, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
11th Hussars.

Khartoum, February 13, 1883.

Inclosure 4 in No. 108.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart to Sir E. Malet.

Khartoum, February 16, 1883.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 14th I forwarded the following telegram:—

"I suggest that the Government be warned to look out for Dongola. If Obeid falls it is possible that the Mahdi may march there or send emissaries. Khartoum and Cairo telegraph passes Dongola. As the Kababysh tribe have rebelled, the people of Debbé on the Nile, south of Dongola, are rather anxious. Abdul Kader is sending some Bashi-Bazouks there. I think should Obeid fall, a strong garrison should be kept at Dongola."

For some time past I have been getting more and more anxious about Dongola; the Kababysh tribe quite in its vicinity and the garrison only consists of some 500 men, mostly engaged in the collection of taxes. Were an emissary of the Mahdi's to go there I am convinced there is nothing to stop his advance, and that he could easily get on to Wady Halfa and destroy the line of railway. I need also hardly point out what a loss the telegraph line with Cairo would be. From Dongola also the rebellion might easily spread to the other bank of the Nile.

On the 15th a Chaouch (Sergeant-Major) of the Bara garrison arrived and reported that on his way here he had heard on three different occasions from soldiers of the Obeid garrison that Obeid had fallen on the 17th January. His story is, that on that morning the Arabs advanced against the entrenchments, and that just as they were going to assault the garrison held up the stocks of their rifles in token of surrender. The Arabs immediately reported this to the Mahdi, and that on the following day the latter made a triumphal entry into the town, went straight to the

mosque, where he remained lost in prayer for eight days. During this interval the large war stores and ammunition were being handed over to the rebels. The Governor-General of the West Soudan was at first well received by the Mahdi and presented with the coloured coat of a Dervish, but he was subsequently seized and imprisoned with a chain round his neck. The Chaouch then went on to add that the rebels intended breaking up into three bodies; one, partly under Faki Manna, was to march on Dongola; Sheikh Rahma, the conqueror of Bara, was to march on Darfour, and the Mahdi himself on Khartoum. The Chaouch also said the Arabs destroyed nothing at Obeid beyond the seats of the divan, which they said had been defiled by the Turks. The soldiers of the garrison were also allowed to go free, and only the officers kept in captivity.

To test the truth of this news I have advised Giegler Pasha to send an express to Duem and Tura Hadra, and should the news be confirmed I will of course telegraph it to you.

Personally, I am rather inclined to believe in its being true, as it is impossible to expect that Obeid is to hold out for ever.

It is evident that this success, besides vastly increasing the strength of the Arabs in guns and ammunition, will enormously increase the Mahdi's prestige, and confirm many in their belief of his divine mission. They will reason somewhat as follows:—

"Here is a Government well supplied with arms, ammunition, money and soldiers, utterly defeated and paralyzed by a poor simple Fakir. How can such a result happen except by the direct interposition of God?"

The question now arises, "What should be done in this crisis?" I think the first thing the Government will have to decide on will be whether the Kordofan expedition should leave or not. My own opinion, from what I am told and know of the Egyptian soldiers, is, that to send it would be to run a very great risk, and if the expedition were defeated the probability is that the Soudan would be lost. Should it be decided to give up the expedition, I would then suggest that strong garrisons be sent to Berber and Dongola. I would also suggest that orders should be at once sent to Slaten Bey, the Governor of Darfour, to destroy all his stores and retreat as best he can on the Bahr-el-Gazal Province. There is, of course, a chance that Khartoum may be beleaguered, but I can hardly fancy that even 10,000 Egyptian soldiers, if they remain faithful, and are commanded by some energetic officers, will allow themselves to be shut up.

The question, however, is, whether they will remain faithful, or whether their cowardice may not induce them to desert, knowing as they will that the Mahdi will not harm them. It has been noticed of late, on several occasions, that they eagerly asked their prisoners whether the Mahdi would kill them if they were taken. Also at one or two of the late skirmishes they were heard exclaiming, "Oh, Effendina Arabi, if you only knew the position Tewfik has placed us in." Many, also, of both officers and men, are still convinced that they have merely been sent here to be slaughtered.

Altogether the state of affairs is far from being a bright one, and it is really impossible to foretell what may not happen.

There can also be no doubt that the feeling of the country is quite against the Government, and nothing proves it more than the difficulty we have in getting news, while the rebels are informed of every movement that occurs in Khartoum or other places.

His Excellency Abdul Kader left on the 13th for Welid Medain, and thence march with three battalions to the relief of Senaar. He will probably have to fight the Makashfy. The battle will be a critical one.

Nothing has as yet been heard of the Kaimakam and the two battalions who were to have attacked the rebels at Abu Juma. I shall be agreeably surprised if the attack has come off and been successful.

Allaeddin Pasha left Berber yesterday, and is expected here in three or four days. What his mission is is not known.

At Om Durmarr there are now three and a-half battalions and 400 Bashi-Bazouks. In Khartoum there are one Egyptian battalion, 11,000 negro recruits, some 80 or 90 dismounted cuirassiers and a few artillerymen.

To mount the cuirassiers and Bashi-Bazouks 163 horses arrived from Gallabat quite lately. They are small, underbred, and out of condition.

The sick in hospital are: fever 20, wounds 22, skin diseases 10, gall 1.

I have, &c.

(Signed) D. H. STEWART.

Inclosure 5 in No. 108.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart to Sir E. Malet.**Khartoum, February 20, 1883.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 18th ultimo Achmet Effendi Fahmi, an apothecary, and a very intelligent man, who had been sent on special service to Kordofan the end of last June, returned here and reported that that town had surrendered on the 17th January. He reports as follows:—

That he reached Obeid about the middle of July and found the garrison, consisting of 1,000 regulars and irregulars, engaged in digging a trench with parapet round the town, which would when completed have a perimeter of 8 kilom. After the work had been begun it was discovered that such an enceinte would be far too large for the garrison, so a smaller work some 2 kilom. in length was decided on and executed. The Mahdi arrived before the place on the 6th or 7th, and summoned it to surrender. On the 9th a desperate assault occurred, in which the rebels distinguished themselves greatly by their total indifference to the hail of bullets showered on them. On the northern side two rebels got in and wounded four soldiers and an officer before they were cut down. On the southern side near the magazine 600 Arabs effected an entrance, and shot the doctor and twenty-two soldiers. After some very hard fighting they were repulsed, and took refuge in some houses near the magazine. Here they were surrounded and all killed. The assault lasted many hours, but was finally repulsed. The Arabs are said to have lost over 10,000 men.

On the day following Ali Bey Sheriff, the Mudir of Kordofan, begged the Hukumdar of West Soudan, Mahmoud Saïd Pasha, to allow him to attack the rebels with 2,000 men, pointing out that now was the time to do so when they were demoralized by their great defeat. Mahmoud Saïd refused, and the golden opportunity was lost. Achmet Effendi says, had the attack been carried out it would have undoubtedly succeeded, as many of the Arabs had deserted the Mahdi.

After this repulse both sides remained inactive, but the Arabs gradually returned to the camp of the Mahdi, and the town was closely invested. Food soon began to fail, and in October the garrison were put on quarter rations. October being also the sickly season, the majority of the troops were ill with fever.

Seeing that the supplies were getting very low Mahmoud Saïd decided on attempting a sortie, although there were only 1,600 soldiers fit for the duty. Ali Bey Sheriff, however, who was to have taken the command, called a Council of War, where it was decided that the force was insufficient, and that the attack could not be carried out.

The project therefore fell through, and the garrison relapsed into its inactive state, which continued, as far as any operations of importance were concerned, until the end of the siege. Small sorties of 200 or 300 men were, however, of frequent occurrence. These sorties were generally successful in bringing back cattle or corn.

The besiegers on their side established themselves comfortably round the town, some availing themselves of the ruined houses, and others building straw huts and patiently awaited the inevitable surrender. Those who established themselves in the houses greatly annoyed the garrison by keeping up a dropping rifle fire.

Such was the attitude taken up by both sides until the 13th January, on which date the price of grain in the town had risen to 2,880 dollars the ardeb, and meat was at 24 dollars the oke.

On the 11th the Mahdi, doubtless well aware of the state of affairs in the town, sent letters to Mahmoud Saïd, Ali Bey Sheriff, Iskinder Bey, commanding the troops, and to the two Bimbashis, pointing out that they had held out sufficiently long, and that if they would surrender he would guarantee them all their lives. Instead of complying they imprisoned the messenger, an officer of irregulars. On the afternoon of the 16th the Arabs advanced in force against the town, firing off guns in the air and showing signs of rejoicing. The garrison followed suit, and also let off their guns harmlessly. During the confusion one of the rebels succeeded in handing a letter to a Lieutenant, informing him of the communications that had been sent his Chiefs. The Lieutenant made this known to the troops, and the result was that during the night the vast majority of the garrison deserted. On the 17th Mahmoud Saïd and the other Chiefs, finding themselves almost alone, surrendered.

The Mahdi immediately entered the town and went straight to the mosque. In the square he called all his people together, and recited publicly two rekas of the Koran. He then went into the mosque and finished his prayers. From the mosque

he went to the Government House, where he had an interview with Mahmoud Saïd and the other officers. He directed them to give up all their valuables, money, &c., but otherwise treated them leniently, and even went so far as to present them with the robes of a Dervish. On Mahmoud Saïd, however, refusing to surrender his money, he was seized and imprisoned, and the Mahdi at once proceeded to his house, where, seeing that some of the flooring of the harem had been lately disturbed, he ordered that the ground should be dug up. The order was carried out, and £ E. 8,000 in gold found; £ E. 7,000 were also taken from Ali Sheriff, and more or less from all the other officers and Notables. Altogether, although little or no money was found in the public treasury, the Mahdi is said to have taken over a million dollars from the Notables and officials. None of this money was distributed amongst the Mahdi's followers.

The garrison when it surrendered numbered 3,500 regulars and irregulars, nearly all negroes. The arms consisted of 5,000 rifles (including those with the troops), 5 guns, 1 rocket, and large stores of ammunition. Two of the guns are believed to be of large calibre. The troops when disarmed were told off by companies among the different banners. All are fairly well treated, including the Roman Catholic missionaries. I, however, hear that missionaries of Deleny, both male and female, have suffered a great deal indeed,—my informant says their sufferings would bring tears of blood to my eyes.

The Mahdi frequently calls up some of the Government officials, when he presents them with a few dollars for current expenses. He shows great antipathy to Mahmoud Saïd, and on one occasion presented him with a ring, saying it had belonged to a thief, and was, therefore, extremely suitable for him. All the books and Government property have been destroyed, and the town completely looted. The Mahdi has taken up his residence in the Government House, where he issues orders, but does not see that they are carried out. No attempt has been made at establishing a Government, and anarchy reigns supreme, every one doing exactly as it suits him.

My informant states that Mahmoud Saïd Pasha is undoubtedly mainly responsible for all that has lately occurred. Through his shameless venality, love of gain, and harshness, he incensed the tribes against the Government. Through his fanaticism, superstition, and, perhaps, cowardice, he failed to arrest the Mahdi when he had the power. Through his incapacity and want of energy, he neglected to provision the town when he had the means, and, finally, through his stupidity and want of decision, he lost the favourable opportunity for making a sortie. He also adds that this is not alone his opinion, but is also that of all those who have any knowledge of what has been lately going on in Obeid. I would, however, beg to point out that Mahmoud Saïd is but an example, although perhaps an exaggerated one, of the official class in the Soudan. Most of the officials come here hating the country, looking upon themselves as exiles, and determined by fair means or foul to make as much money as they can, quite regardless of the ruin and misery they cause.

Mahmoud Saïd Pasha is a Roumelian Turk. In 1865 he came to the Soudan as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 8th Regiment, quartered at Kordofan, and to act as the Vakeel of the Mudir during the absence of the latter. In 1869 he returned to Cairo. In 1873 Ismail Eyoub Pasha applied for him, and he returned to the Soudan. He was at once promoted to the rank of Colonel, and made Mudir of Kordofan. In 1877 Gordon Pasha made him Mudir of Berber. At the end of 1879 Gordon Pasha made him Mudir of Kordofan. In 1882 he asked Abdul Kader Pasha to allow him to return to Cairo, as his health was failing. Leave was granted, and he was dismissed from his post, to the great relief of all the people. A week after he was made Hukumdar of West Soudan.

Ali Bey Sheriff is an Egyptian. In 1863 he came to the Soudan as a Major of the 5th Regiment and was sent to Kordofan. In 1868 he was appointed Vakeel of the Kordofan Moudirieh. In 1873 Ismail Pasha Eyoub made him Lieutenant-Colonel, and sent him as Mudir to Berber. In 1874 Ismail Eyoub sent him to Darfur as Military and Civil Inspector. In 1877 Gordon Pasha gave him his Colonelcy, and sent him as Mudir to Foggia. In 1878 he was appointed Mudir at Kordofan. He remained there but a short time, and was then sent as Mudir to Shakke. He remained there but a short time, and then returned as Mudir to Kordofan. In 1879, when Mahmoud Saïd Pasha was made Mudir of Kordofan and Superintendent of Darfur, Ali Sheriff was left as Vakeel at Kordofan. In 1880 Réouf Pasha made him Mudir Umoom of Darfur. In 1881 Réouf Pasha dismissed him for bad conduct, and he was sent to Kordofan for trial. Owing to the rebellion the trial fell through. In 1882 Abdul Kader made him Mudir of Kordofan.

The Arabs say he robs in a gentlemanly way.

On receiving the news of the fall of Obeid, I forwarded you the following telegram:—

"Messenger just arrived. He reports that Obeid surrendered on the 17th January. That there are great dissensions among the rebels. That if the troops advance some of the rebels will join them. This news about Obeid is true. I think there is no danger for Khartoum. I propose that Abdul Kader be authorized to send orders to Darfur to destroy stores and retreat on Bahr-el-Ghazelle if hard pressed. Have you spoken about Dongola?"

As to the future movements or intentions of the Mahdi not much is known; but it appears to me very improbable that he should venture here. Not alone is our position a strong one, but also the troops, if not very formidable in quality, still impose through their number. It is also extremely doubtful whether the tribes of Kordofan could be induced to come here. It is far more probable that he will remain where he is, and that the rebellion will extend westward into Darfur, and northward, by means of the Kababish tribe to Dongola. It is asserted that the Mahdi intends marching at first west to punish the large Hamar tribe, who have fallen away from him, and then south against the Ghema and Gyawama tribes, who, under the leadership of Sheikh Manna, deny to recognize him as a Mahdi.

Should such be his intentions, it is more than probable that the whole movement may eventually resolve itself into a number of inter-tribal fights.

The disintegration will be still further hastened if it is true that the Mahdi refuses to divide the booty. Indeed, I already hear that many of the tribes are displeased with him on that account, and would join the troops if they advanced. It is improbable also that the country can continue for an indefinite time in a state of anarchy, and if he cannot substitute some sort of Government he will fall. For these and other obvious reasons, I am strongly of opinion that to advance now on Kordofan would be exceedingly injudicious, and that the alternative policy of remaining on the defensive, vigorously putting down any attempted rising on this bank of the Nile, and waiting to see what will happen, is the true one.

To advance now with our miserable troops against an enemy flushed with recent success, well supplied with arms, and worked up to a high pitch of fanaticism, would be but to risk a disaster with no corresponding advantage now that Obeid has fallen. A serious disaster, or indeed a check, would also very probably involve the loss of the whole of the Soudan.

As the carrying out of such a policy may involve the loss of Darfur, I have therefore suggested in my telegram that the Governor should be authorized to destroy his stores and retreat on the Bahr-el-Ghazelle if hard pressed. To get rid of Darfur would, I think, be an unmixed benefit. Dongola and Berber should also be strongly held, and finally the troops here should be constantly kept on the move, some attempts made to weed out the inefficient officers, and to instil some discipline and military spirit into the remainder.

Of the other military operations which should have occurred since my last despatch, I have but little to relate. No news has yet arrived from Abdul Kader, but he is known to be marching on Senaar, and it is hoped he may succeed in defeating El Makashfi, who may attempt to bar his way.

Of the two battalions under Hussein Bey Mazhar (visible) who are at Rana on the White Nile, and were ordered by Abdul Kader to march against the rebels at Abu Juma, some hours south of Rana, on the east bank of the river, news arrived yesterday. The Colonel reports that he has reconnoitred the road from Rana to Abu Juma, that the natives tell him the rebels are so numerous that God alone could count them, and that sixteen tribes are arrayed against him—a statement palpably absurd. He ends his report by asking for two more battalions along with guns, camels, rockets, and cavalry. The real meaning of his Report obviously is that both he and his troops are afraid to advance, and will not do so on any account whatever. This is but another proof, if more were wanting, of the utter worthlessness of Egyptian infantry, officered and trained as they are at present. It is almost impossible for me to convey an idea of the contempt with which all classes of people here regard them. Their common nickname is "Wader Reef," a corruption of "Oolad-el-Reef" (Sons of the Country), a name used in a contemptuous sense. The negro troops will not associate with them, nor will, curiously enough, the Egyptian officers in command of those troops.

We have a considerable number of Egyptian troops encamped at the Durman opposite Khartoum, and I am persuaded, were the rebels to make a sudden attack, that the whole of these troops, with Hussein Serri Pasha at their head, would instantly be driven into the Nile.

I regret to say that His Highness the Khedive continues his fatal policy of telegraphing to Hussein Serri Pasha over the heads of his superiors.

He is doing his best to loosen still further the bands of discipline, and to make confusion worse confounded.

I have, &c.
(Signed) D. H. STEWART.

No. 109.

Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.

(No. 75.)

My Lord,

Foreign Office, March 20, 1883.

MR. W. H. WYLDE, formerly of this Office, and another gentleman, called upon me to-day to request the support of Her Majesty's Government for the project of a railway from Souakin to Berber, or to some point on the Nile in the vicinity of Khartoum. They urged the importance of this undertaking as calculated to open a large portion of Central Africa to European commerce and civilization, and added that the proposed railway would be not more than 300 miles in length, and that there were no engineering difficulties in the way of its construction.

I told these gentlemen that, as a general rule, Her Majesty's Government had determined to refrain from pressing upon the Egyptian Government any one industrial or commercial scheme in preference to others; that, in any case, they could not undertake to express an opinion on, or to recommend the consideration of, projects which were merely given in their general outline, without full elaboration in detail. But I added that if the complete particulars necessary for forming a judgment upon the proposal were supplied to me I should be ready to forward them to your Excellency, and that as you had already expressed yourself in favour of such a line of railway, I did not think you were likely to oppose any well-considered scheme for its construction.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 110.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received March 22.)

(No. 42.)

(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, March 21, 1883, 7.10 P.M.

TELEGRAM from Soudan reports that rebel forces have dispersed for the present, but can be collected quickly. An important tribe has quarrelled with the Mahdi. Efforts being made to win it over to the Government cause.

No. 111.

Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.

(No. 36.)

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, March 22, 1883, 4.30 P.M.

MY telegram No. 30 of the 24th ultimo.

Have the Ottoman Bank received orders to make the payment on account of expenses of occupation on the 28th?

Treasury must make arrangements with Bank of England to receive it.

No. 112.

Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.

(No. 76.)

My Lord,

Foreign Office, March 22, 1883.

I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch No. 67 of the 26th ultimo, transmitting a despatch from Colonel Sir Charles Wilson on the subject of the Commissions sitting at Alexandria and Tanta for the trial of persons concerned in the late rebellion.

I have to state that Her Majesty's Government note with satisfaction the increased expedition with which the proceedings of these Commissions have been conducted since the appointment of British officers to watch them.

Her Majesty's Government observe with regret, from the statement contained in Major Brereton's Report, inclosed in Sir C. Wilson's despatch, that no improvement has taken place in the state of the prisons.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 113.

Earl Granville to the British Suez Canal Directors.

(No. 13. Confidential.)

Gentlemen,

Foreign Office, March 22, 1883.

I HAVE been in communication with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty on the subject of your despatch No. 13 of the 12th ultimo, forwarding claims put forward by the Suez Canal Company for extraordinary expenditure incurred on account of the British expedition to Egypt.

I have to state, for your confidential information, that Her Majesty's Government do not intend to pay these claims; they consider, however, that it will not be necessary that you should make any written communication to that effect to the Company, but confine yourselves to stating, should the question again be raised, that Her Majesty's Government cannot admit the validity of such claims.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 114.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received March 24, 5 P.M.)

(No. 12.)

(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, March 24, 1883, 4 P.M.

YOUR Lordship's telegram No. 36 of the 22nd instant to Lord Dufferin.

The Ottoman Bank has been instructed to pay 288,000*l.* to the Bank of England to the credit of Her Majesty's Government on the 28th of this month.

No. 115.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received by telegraph, March 24.)

(No. 93. Ext. 12.)

My Lord,

Cairo, March 24, 1883.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram of the 22nd instant to Lord Dufferin, I have the honour to report that instructions have been sent to the Imperial Ottoman Bank to pay on the 28th of the present month the sum of 288,000*l.* to the Bank of England to the credit of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 116.

Mr. Wyndham to Earl Granville.—(Received March 26.)

(No. 168.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, March 20, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Beyrout, reporting that since the commencement of the year several Egyptians sentenced to banishment for complicity in the recent revolt have arrived in Syria.

Mr. Eldridge states that a month ago they were ordered to leave the country

without delay, but that since that time fresh instructions have been received from the Sublime Porte allowing them to remain.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HUGH WYNDHAM.

Inclosure in No. 116.

Consul-General Eldridge to Mr. Wyndham.

Sir,

Beyrout, March 12, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your information, that since the commencement of the year several Egyptians, who were sentenced to banishment for their complicity in the recent revolt, have arrived in Syria.

In consequence of instructions from Constantinople they were ordered, about a month ago, to quit the country without delay, but they requested the Vali to be permitted to remain, alleging that they do not possess sufficient means to live in Europe, where they would be ignorant of the language, manners, and customs. His Highness transmitted their appeal to Constantinople, and has, I am told, received fresh instructions, authorizing him to allow them to remain in Syria and to reside in such places as they may select.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. JACKSON ELDRIDGE.

No. 117.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received March 27.)

(No. 87.)

My Lord,

Cairo, March 20, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copy of a letter from Major MacDonald announcing the execution of Haj Bekir for participation in the Tintah massacres.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

Inclosure in No. 117.

Major MacDonald to Sir E. Malet.

Sir,

Cairo, March 17, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to report that a man called Haj Bekir (by trade a butcher) was executed this morning at Tintah for participation in the massacres of the 13th July, 1882.

This makes the eighth execution which has taken place at Tintah on account of these massacres.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. M. MACDONALD.

No. 118.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received March 27.)

(No. 87.)

My Lord,

Cairo, March 20, 1883.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 51 of the 9th instant, I have the honour to inclose a Memorandum which I have received from the Egyptian Ministry of Finance, showing the progress which has been made towards refunding the sums paid for Moukabalah previous to the repeal of that tax.

It appears, from the inclosed statement, that the delay in commencing these payments has arisen from the necessity of establishing the exact amount of the claims: this work was only concluded at the beginning of the present year, and the total has been fixed at 9,370,000*l.* Now, however, the arrears due from the date of the Law of

Liquidation will be paid; and the sum of 150,000*l.* per annum, set apart for this purpose, has been accumulating, so that instead of 1.60 per cent. about 4 per cent. is now available for the liquidation of the claims. The money is not paid directly, but will be accounted for and deducted in the collection of the taxes.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure 1 in No. 118.

Memorandum respecting the Moukabalah.

(Translation.)

IN consequence of a Report presented to His Highness the Khedive on the 25th December, 1879, by his Excellency Riaz Pasha, at that time Minister of Finance, and on the proposal of the Council of Ministers, His Highness issued, on the 6th January, 1880, a Decree abrogating the law respecting the Moukabalah.

This Decree stipulated that when the rate of the land tax had been fixed in accordance with the result of the survey operations which were being carried out, reductions proportionate to the sums actually paid should be granted to the proprietors of lands who had paid the Moukabalah.

The Commission of Liquidation which met in the year 1880 decided that the law respecting the Moukabalah revoked by the above Decree should continue finally repealed under the reservations contained in Article 5 of this same Decree relative to the acquisition of landed property. It also decided that the provisions of Article 3 of the Decree of the 6th January, 1880, concerning the proportionate reductions to be granted, should be likewise repealed.

The provisions of the Law of Liquidation (17th July, 1880) relating to the Moukabalah are contained in Articles 87 to 93, inclusive, of this Law.

In these Articles it is stipulated:—

(a.) That the payments of the Moukabalah found correct shall give claim to an indemnity to the profit of the persons who from the time of the regulation, of which mention is made below, shall be proprietors of lands which have been subject to these payments.

(b.) That a yearly sum of £ E. 150,000 shall be raised from the 1st July, 1880, for the service of the Moukabalah indemnity on the revenues of the Budget assigned to the General Debt.

(c.) That the above-mentioned proprietors should substantiate their rights by a written or verbal application addressed before the 1st January, 1881, to the Mudirs or to the Agents appointed for this purpose by the Ministry of Finance, for which a receipt will be given to them.

By virtue of this Law, and in conformity with the tenour of its 88th Article, individual deductions ought to be established.

Again, the number of tax-payers, amongst whom these deductions had to be made, amounted, according to the annexed statement (Annex A), to 119,722*l.*

It is easy to understand that the assessment of individual deductions has been very complicated, and that, notwithstanding the number of employés who have been sent into the provinces, this work could not be finished before the commencement of the present year.

The deductions which have been made show that the net total of the Moukabalah paid is about 9,370,000*l.* It is therefore on this sum that it will be necessary to distribute the annuity of £ E. 150,000 fixed by the Law of Liquidation. The distribution would correspond to an annual payment of 1.21 Turkish piastres (1.60 per cent.) for every 100 Turkish piastres net of the Moukabalah paid, and that during fifty years.

On the completion of these accounts, the Ministry submitted to the Council of Ministers the scheme of administration, as provided by the 93rd Article of the Law of Liquidation. This scheme having been approved by the Council of Ministers on the 15th February, 1883, necessary instructions for the application of this regulation were given to the Moudirieh by Circular dated the 21st and 25th February, 1883. (Annex B.)

It having been stipulated by the Law of Liquidation (Article 89) that, in the event of the liquidation not being completed in time to allow of the half-yearly payment of 1880 being applied to the contributions of that year this fact would not be

lost sight of with regard to the tax-payers on the lists of 1881, the Ministry of Finance must now take into account—

	£
(a.) The half of the annual payment of 1880, viz.	75,000
(b.) The annual payment of 1881, viz.	150,000
(c.) The annual payment of 1882, viz.	150,000
Total	375,000

Or about 4 per cent. of the net total of the Moukabalah tax paid.

These sums are not paid down, but they will be counterbalanced with the arrears of taxes due up to date by the tax-payers, together with those they will have to pay from now to the end of the year.

This set-off, however, is only carried out in virtue of the 2nd paragraph of Article 89 of the Law of Liquidation, which says:—

“The sum of £ E. 150,000 shall be divided among the proprietors in the form of annuities, recoverable on payment of the land tax. The distribution shall be made in the ratio of the net debts resulting from individual reductions.”

According to information furnished by the Moudirieh, the set-off is being carried out. It will, moreover, be made under the superintendence of the Ministry, and there is every reason to believe that it will soon be completed.

I append to this note a copy of that which was submitted to the Council of Ministers on the 10th February last, and a copy of the decision of the Council of Ministers approving the proposal which had been submitted to them.

Appendix (A).

NUMBER of Tax-payers who have asked for the Moukabalah.

UPPER EGYPT.				LOWER EGYPT.			
Moudirieh.		Number of Tax-payers.		Moudirieh.		Number of Tax-payers.	
Guizeh	24,122	Brought forward	223,770	Galioubieh	23,218		
Fayoum	14,916	Galioubieh	29,548	Bakahlich	16,941		
Beni-Souef	19,232	Behera	72,816	Menoufieh	53,913		
Minia	21,110	Garbieh	29,383	Charkieh	163		
Siout	51,613	Government of Rosetta					
Giurgueh	44,223						
Kenah	31,129						
Esneh	17,125						
Carry forward	223,770	Total	449,722				

Appendix (B).

Text “in extenso” of the Administrative Regulation.

As, according to the terms of the said Regulation, the amount of the annuities due for the period comprised between the 1st July, 1880, and the 31st December, 1882, must be deducted in January 1883 from the taxes of the Mokabalists, and as the month of January is already over you will have, on receiving the present Circular, to invite the Sarsafs to send you for every village a statement showing the balance of the Mokabalah due to each claimant for the area of land registered under his name, and showing likewise the amount of the half-yearly annuity of 1880, and of the two half-yearly annuities of 1881 and 1882, the indemnity being calculated at the rate of 64 paras a-year for every 100 piastres, viz., at the rate of 4 per cent. for the two annuities and a-half.

As soon as you receive these documents, you will take care to have the statement concerning each village checked in the annuity register, and, if the figures are correct, you will authorize the Sarsaf to inscribe the amount of those two annuities and a-half on his cash-book as well as on the wîrd of the tax-payer, and to deduct the said amount on his books from that of the land tax, considering it as a payment made by the tax-payer on account of his taxes, taking care at the same time to state, as well on

the wîrd as on the register of receipts, the amount both of the indemnity and of the annuity.

You will order the Sarsaf to bring these operations to a close within one month, or, at latest, in the first days of the next one. You will then cause the amount of these two annuities and a-half to be carried in the books of your administration to the debit of the Accountant-General's Department, Finance Ministry.

With regard to the operations connected with entering the amount of the annuities on the registers and delivering certificates to the tax-payers, you will cause them to be carried out only after the inscription of the said annuities on the registers of the Sarsafs, being careful that any changes that may have taken place in the meantime with regard to landed property should be duly noted; and you will order the amount of the annuity to be paid during fifty years from the 1st July, 1880, to be duly mentioned on the annuity register, without its being necessary to detail the different series of annuities.

With regard to the delivery of certificates to the tax-payers, the Finance Ministry has already given the printing office the order to have the necessary counterfoil registers printed, ... copies of which will be sent to you for the requirements of your Moudirich. As soon as you receive these books you must have the certificates filled up and delivered to the claimants.

In order to carry out the work as speedily as possible, you may, if you do not consider your present clerical staff connected with the service of the Mokabalah as sufficiently numerous, engage two or three temporary agents for a few days, at any rate not for more than a month. In that case you must not fail to forward to the Finance Ministry a list showing the number of clerks attached to the said service, as well as that of the newly-engaged ones, together with the date of their appointment.

You must be careful to state in the razas which are to be forwarded to the Finance Ministry the amount of the annuities concerning each village.

Appendix (C).

Memorandum for the Council of Ministers.

The Law of Liquidation having definitively annulled the Law of the Mokabalah, has prescribed that the payments effected on account of that tax will, if regular, entitle to an indemnity such persons as may, on the final adjustment of accounts, be proprietors of the land which these payments concern.

When this Law was promulgated the Finance Ministry ordered the different Departments to enter on special registers all the claims which might be sent in by the Mokabalists.

As soon as this operation was finished the Moudirichs began to settle the accounts of the claimants by carrying to their credit the amount paid by them for the Mokabalah, together with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. a year, and to their debit the amount of the yearly deductions granted them on land tax for payment of the Mokabalah, their arrears of taxes and other debts, as mentioned in Article 88, together with the interest thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. a year.

These accounts once established, the Finance Ministry has deducted from the same the amount of the payments contemplated by the Law of Liquidation.

The balance, which is intended to serve as a basis for the assessment of the indemnity, amounts to £ E. 9,371,719. As all the information required by the Law of Liquidation have been mentioned in the books in which the sums to be paid for annuities to the claimants have to be registered, as these books are now ready, and as, according to Article 93 of the said Law, the Finance Ministry is bound to submit to the Council of Ministers, for approval, a regulation stating what steps it is necessary to take for the adjustment of the Mokabalah accounts, the creation and keeping in proper order of the annuity registers, as well as for the checking of all the operations connected with the said adjustment, this Department is of opinion that the following measures ought to be taken to that effect, viz. :—

Service of the Mokabalah Indemnity.

According to Article 89 of the Law of Liquidation this indemnity, to which a yearly sum of £ E. 150,000 has been devoted, ought to have been paid to the claimants from the 1st July, 1880.

As the drawing up and checking of the accounts have been brought to a close, and as it is now possible to settle the indemnity which, according to assessment, ought to be calculated at the rate of 64 paras a year for every 100 piastres, the Finance Ministry is of opinion that the annuities due for the time which has elapsed between the 1st July, 1880, and the 31st December, 1882, to such of the tax-payers who have not paid their taxes up to that last date, should be deducted in January 1883 from the amount due by them, and that the annuities due for the same period to claimants having paid their taxes should be deducted from those they will have to pay during the year 1883.

The same system will be adopted for every succeeding year, that is to say, that the annuities for one year will have to be deducted from the taxes due for that same year out of the sums to be paid by the tax-payers in the following month of January; the amount of the said annuities being fixed according to the quantum resulting from a proportionate allotment of liabilities, without, as is stated in Article 91, being ever subject to any change, were even the rates themselves to be modified.

Reimbursement of the Annuities of the Assigned Provinces.

That portion of the annuities due to the assigned provinces will have to be refunded by the Finance Ministry in the course of the month in which the assessment of the annuities will be fixed.

Annuity Registers and Checking Operations.

The books in which the amount of the annuities to be paid during a period of fifty years ought to be inscribed, are ready, and all the information required by Article 90 of the Law of Liquidation have been duly registered.

The Finance Ministry thinks that if the keeping of these registers were intrusted to the village Sarsafs, it is to be feared that the service of collection of taxes with which they are specially charged might be impeded, and besides, that they could not keep them in proper order for a period of fifty years.

On the other hand, the Moudirichs require to have these books constantly at their disposal, in order to be able to consult them whenever they are called upon to deliver to claimants the certificates prescribed by the Law of Liquidation.

This Department is therefore of opinion that the keeping of these books should be intrusted to the Moudirichs, each of these Administrations being bound to deliver to the Sarsaf of each village an extract, showing, for each tax-payer, the balance of the Mokabalah, the amount of annuities, and the area of land belonging to him.

After having been checked both by the Moudirich and the Sarsaf, and found correct, this extract will bear an order of the Moudir, according to which the Sarsaf will be bound to enter on the village register the amount of the indemnity as well as that of the annuities to be paid to each claimant.

These annotations will have to be registered in the books at the beginning of the year, and any changes which may have taken place with regard to ownership of property having been duly entered on the Sarsaf's books, this official will be bound, at the end of the year, to draw up and send to the Moudirich a statement showing the area of land of which each tax-payer may be proprietor at the time, as well as the amount of the annuities concerning the said area.

The Moudirich will have to check this statement, and, if found correct, to give the Sarsaf the authorization to note on the register for the ensuing year the financial position of each claimant, to enter the annuities in his cash-book and on the wîrds, and to carry that amount on the land revenue register as a payment on account of taxes.

Certificates to be delivered to Claimants.

Article 92 of the Law of Liquidation states that certificates showing the amount of the annuities inscribed on their behalf in the village register should be delivered to the claimants.

The Finance Ministry deems it indispensable, for regularity's sake, that those certificates should be detached from a counterfoil register.

In case of sale or transfer of property, the Moudirichs will have to point out on the orders issued for the registration of the said sales or transfers the extent of area to be carried from the seller's to the buyer's account, to deduct it from the seller's certificate as well as from the page in foil, and to deliver a certificate to the buyer. If the said buyer owns, in that same village, property for which a certificate has already

been granted to him, the Moudirieh will add on that certificate the amount of annuity corresponding to the extent of area purchased.

The certificates delivered to claimants should be drawn up according to the following form:—

No.

No. of Register.

Certificate delivered by the Moudirieh of _____ to Mr. _____, land-owner in the village of _____, showing the amount of the indemnity due to him for the sums he has paid for the Mokabalah on the under-mentioned property, as well as the amount of the annuity, which, according to the Law of Liquidation promulgated on the 17th July, 1880, must be deducted every year from the amount of his taxes.

Indemnity for the under-mentioned area due on a Mokabalah balance of £ E. _____, and which will have to be paid during fifty years from the 1st July, 1880.

		Indication of the Hods.	Annual Tax.	Total of Taxes.	Amount of the Yearly Indemnity.	Total of the Yearly Indemnity.
	Fcd. k. s.		P. T.	P. T.	P. T.	P. T.
Kharadji land ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ouchoury land .	..	..	..	..	..	..
" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amount of the indem- nity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yearly amount of the indemnity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The

, 188 .

The Mudir of

(L.S.)

Expenses of the Clerical Staff charged with the Keeping of the Annuity Registers.

As the agents of the Moudirichs cannot keep these books, it would be necessary to appoint a certain number of Agents specially charged with the work.

This staff will cause, for the year 1883, an outlay of about £ E. 1,000.

The Finance Ministry is of opinion that for the year 1883 this sum might be paid out of the Liquidation Fund, and that for the ensuing years expenses of this kind should be met by such funds as might ultimately be devoted to that purpose.

Appendix (D).

The President of the Council to the Minister of Finance.

(Translation.)

7 Rabi-Akher 1300 (February 15, 1883).

In a Memorandum addressed to the Council of Ministers, your Excellency states that your Department, according to the terms of Article 93 of the Law of Liquidation, has caused a regulation to be drawn up stating the measures which it is necessary to take for the settlement of the Mokabalah account, the creation and regular keeping of the annuity registers, and the checking of operations.

Your Excellency, therefore, submits this regulation, which is divided into five chapters, as stated in your Memorandum, to the Council of Ministers for approval.

The Council having approved these five chapters in the sitting of Monday the 4th Rabi-Akher, 1300 (the 12th January, 1883), I beg your Excellency to take the necessary steps to have this decision carried out.

No. 119.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received March 27.)

(No. 88.)

My Lord,

Cairo, March 20, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith copies of despatches which I have received from Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart respecting the state of affairs in the Soudan.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure 1 in No. 119.

Letter written to Khartoum by Sefton Bey, Egyptian Moudir of the Bahr-el-Gazelle Province.

(Private and Confidential.)

Mutera-el-Nek, January 28, 1883.

IT is some time since I received news from you. I have written by every opportunity and hope letters arrived. You will learn from official letters all that has taken place here; things looked very bad two months ago, but am now glad to say they are brighter. The bad news which is continually being brought in from Darfour and Kordofan had a bad effect on the troops and Bazingers, but after we were fortunate enough to beat the revolutionists in several hard-fought battles confidence has in a great measure been restored.

The collecting of recruits for Khartoum has been a sad blow to this province. The Bazingers (irregular infantry) would rather die than be made to join the regular army and be sent down to Khartoum. No amount of persuasion can make them enlist of their own accord, and it is only by force and chains that they can be brought from the distant stations to this place. Whether I am justified in using such means I would not like to say, and those in authority in Khartoum are not likely to answer my question. The news from Hat-el-Istwa,* Rohl,* and Izaak* is that there has been some fighting but that on every occasion the troops were victorious. His Excellency the Governor-General asks me to do all in my power to collect 6,000 to 7,000 Bazingers. I only wish he would come here and see how I have had to work to get together those I have sent you. He would then be a little more reasonable in his demands, but I should not be in the least surprised if they were doubled when such men as Abu Amoori† (Khenawi Bey) gives him information. Khenawi would willingly give a good round sum to be allowed to come here and take charge of his Zareeba Dembo and his hundreds of slaves, and I beg you to do your utmost to prevent such a thing, which will, if it takes place, be the cause of a loss every year of some thousands to the Government, besides opening the old Slave Trade again, which has, as some people think, revived in the province since Gessi Pasha. But it certainly will do so if such men as Hassan Bey, Khenawi, and others are sent here. At present I can confidently say that the Trade has ceased to exist. Domestic slavery is as rife as ever, and it will continue so long as Government pay my Danaglé‡ at the rate of 40 piastres per month. Not one of them would serve for that small sum if it were not that they have large numbers of slaves which they would lose if removed from here. It is only by slave labour that these men can live. How is it that this Mudiriye should be so much forgotten at Khartoum when we give such large returns to the Government? Everywhere else a Khatoriye§ has 75 piastres per month, why my men only 40 piastres? Please mention this to his Excellency, and ask him to give them their due. Even the 40 piastres they do not receive, as nearly every one here has due to him from fifteen to twenty months' pay, reckoning from January 1880. We bring you the dollars, but they are sent elsewhere; Bahr-el-Gazelle sees mighty little from Khartoum. The Government has no servants who work so hard as my men, and yet they are only paid half of the little sum which is their due, while those in Khartoum receive their pay monthly. I am tired every day of being bothered by my men for their back pay, and at present it is as well to keep them as far as possible in good humour.

* Districts in the Bahr-Gazelle.

† Khenawi Bey, a rich Khartoum merchant, accompanies Abdul Kader about. Is probably intriguing to be sent to the Bahr-Gazelle as Mudir. Will perhaps bribe either the Pasha or his *entourage*.

‡ "Danaglé" is the plural of "Dongolawi," or natives of Dongola.

§ "Khatoriye" comes from "khatir" (willing), and means a volunteer.

Dr. Junker, according to last news, was with Zinico. I have advised him to come to Denu Lebahir, as it is not safe for him to be alone at such times. He lost part of his goods by fire.

Inclosure 2 in No. 119.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart to Sir E. Malet.

(Extract.)

Khartoum, February 23, 1883.

SINCE my last despatch I have but little to report, except that the Makashfi still continues to rob and plunder the district between Wed Medani and Senaar. No further news has come in either from Abdul Kader on the Blue Nile or Hussein Bey Mazhar on the White. As, however, to-morrow (Saturday) is considered a lucky day in popular estimation, it is anticipated that Abdul Kader will avail himself of the superstition to engage the Makashfi if possible. On the result of that engagement will, in a great measure, depend the tranquillity of this part of the country to the east of the White Nile.

On the 21st Ala-ed-deen Pasha and Sulciman Pasha Niazi arrived from Berber. Ala-ed-deen is a Circassian, and the business on which he has come is not known, but it is popularly supposed he is to supplant Abdul Kader. Sulciman Pasha Niazi comes as one of the Brigadiers. He is a miserable-looking old man of 70 or 75.

I have had some further information from Achmet Effendi Fahmi, the apothecary, recently arrived from Obeid, on the sayings and doings of the Mahdi which may be of interest. He states that one of the main reasons why many of the Baggara tribes rebelled was the love of pillage and robbery, and that they are quite indifferent to the authority and sanctity of the Mahdi. That the Mahdi has committed a very serious, if not fatal, mistake in appropriating to himself all the money taken in Obeid. That this measure will greatly damage his prestige as a holy man and leader, and will probably alienate many from him. That since he has acquired this wealth he lives apart and is inaccessible to the common herd. That many, even of the Arabs, say that before many weeks are over they will all be fighting with each other. That the Mahdi proposes remaining some two or more months in Obeid, and then marching against the powerful tribes of Flamr, Ghemaa, and Ghewamaa; the two latter are under Sheikh Manna, who is very influential, and said to have become an inveterate foe to the Mahdi.

According to Achmet Effendi, the only changes in religious observances that the Mahdi has up to now made are:—

1. That until he receives further orders from the Nebbi (Prophet Mahommed) the different systems of prayers, ablutions, &c., prescribed by the Sheikhs Hanbal, Hanafi, Shafai, and Maleki need no longer be strictly followed, and that a worshipper may wash his hands according to the system of Hanafi and pray according to that of Hanbali.

2. To diminish the time during which a woman must, according to law, remain faithful to her absent husband from four years to four months.

The garrison here has not changed since my last Report. There are now at Om Darman, opposite Khartoum, about 4,000 Egyptians. In the town there are 900 Bazingers, recently arrived from the Bahr-el-Gazelle, and 600 negro recruits. There are also 95 Circassians and some artillerymen.

The sick list for the Egyptians is: wounds, 23; fever, 12; skin diseases, 10. The Bazingers (or slaves who are infantry irregulars) are suffering a great deal from dysentery, caused by change of diet. Their sick list is: males, 92; females, 29.

I hear that the Treasury is getting rather empty. It is probable that before long application will have to be made to Egypt for the necessary funds to carry on the war. With the large force now here the expenses are very great. I believe there is a good deal of ivory to the credit of the Soudan now at Cairo.

Inclosure 3 in No. 119.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart to Sir E. Malet.

Sir,

Khartoum, February 27, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to report that yesterday a telegram arrived from Messelemia stating that Abdul Kader Pasha had defeated the rebels under the Makashfi at Meshra-

el-Dai, near Senaar; that many rebels had been killed; that the Makashfi had fled to the village of Abdel Sani; and that Abdul Kader had gone in pursuit. This success, if true, is very important, and will tend to keep the East Soudan quiet. When officially confirmed I shall telegraph it.

From Kana, on the White Nile, there is little or no news. Saleh Bey Hedjazi, the officer in command, writes to complain that the Egyptian troops, under Hussein Bey Mazhar, refuse to obey him. The latter writes that ammunition, reinforcements, &c., should be sent him. On the 25th, on hearing that Hussein Bey Mazhar's troops, when on the march from Kurash to Kana, had seized twenty-five Arab women not belonging to rebels, and compelled them to come to Kana to grind corn for the regiment, I called on Ala-ed-deen Pasha and expressed my opinion very strongly that such conduct should not be permitted. That although I had no wish to interfere in military affairs, still I could not witness such conduct without expressing my disapprobation, and that I was sure, were the matter reported, the offenders would be punished. He agreed with me, and an express was sent off with orders to Hussein Bey Mazhar to send the unfortunate women to their homes. Giegler Pasha appears to think that the order will not be obeyed.

It is impossible for me to criticize too severely the conduct of the Egyptian troops, both officers and men, towards the natives. Their general conduct and overbearing manner is almost sufficient to cause a rebellion. When to this conduct cowardice is added, it is impossible for me to avoid expressing my contempt and disgust.

Ala-ed-deen Pasha has not yet declared his mission, but there can be little doubt that he is to be Governor-General *vice* Abdul Kader. I cannot but consider the policy of changing the Governor-General at the present crisis an unfortunate one. Abdul Kader has now been here a considerable time, and, whatever faults he may have, he thoroughly knows the people he has to deal with; he has been successful in one or two engagements; he knows his troops and they have confidence in him; the natives also both respect and fear him. He is active, intelligent, and painstaking, with a considerable amount of common sense. On the other hand, Ala-ed-deen is comparatively an unknown man, and whatever good qualities he may possess, it is impossible that he can command the same influence or have the same knowledge of the country and the enemy. Also, to send Ala-ed-deen here without declaring his mission is a very great mistake, and only tends still further to complicate matters. Although nominally he has no official position, his presence is sufficient to neutralize the influence of Abdul Kader, with the result that practically no one is in command. Add to this the constant interference from Cairo, and I think it will be admitted that the situation of the Acting Governor-General, during the absence of Abdul Kader, is far from an enviable one.

I would also beg to bring to your notice the appointment of Reschid Pasha as Governor-General of East Soudan. This officer is a Circassian, and, according to all who know him, from his character and capacity, quite unfit for his present post. He was formerly employed on the Abyssinian frontier in command of the troops, and Ala-ed-deen states that had he not been overruled he would on several occasions have brought on a war with the Abyssinians. All here look upon his appointment as a most unfortunate one, and it is said that probably before many months are over he will have quarrelled with Abyssinia.

As an instance of the unbusinesslike interference of the Cairo Government in Soudan affairs, there is the case of Mahmoud Bey Akhmedani, Mudir of Taka (Kasala). When lately at Cairo, Reschid Pasha, through some back-stair influence, managed to get this man dismissed from his post. The Government here has never yet been officially informed of his dismissal, nor is it known why he has been dismissed. The man is generally considered a very fair official.

Until matters are conducted in a businesslike and straightforward and honest way, it is hopeless to expect any amelioration in the Soudan.

I have, &c.
(Signed) D. H. STEWART.

Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, March 28, 1883, 9 A.M.

CAN you obtain confidentially, through Egyptian Government, opinion of M. Émile Ollivier, their representative on the Suez Canal Board, as to extent of that Company's sole rights as regards navigable canal communication between Mediterranean and Red Sea, whether confined to isthmus or otherwise?

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received March 29, 4 P.M.)

(No. 43.)

(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, March 29, 1883, 3.45 P.M.

YOUR telegram No. 37.

Egyptian Government will consult M. Ollivier on the question, and communicate to me his opinion.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received April 2.)

(No. 88.)

My Lord,

Cairo, March 26, 1883.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 59 of the 2nd instant, I have the honour to transmit herewith a list of the English officers employed in the Egyptian army, with the dates upon which they took up their duties in Egypt.

I have, &c.

(Signed) DUFFERIN.

Inclosure in No. 122.

List of British Officers employed in the Egyptian Army.

Rank.	Name.	Regiment.	Date of taking over Duties.
Major-General	Sir H. E. Wood, v.c., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Staff	Dec 21, 1882
Major and Brevet Lt.-Col. .	T. Fraser, C.M.G.	Royal Engineers	Dec. 21, 1882
Captain and Brevet Major .	C. M. Watson	"	Jan. 26, 1883
Captain	F. Slade	Royal Artillery	Dec. 21, 1882
Lieutenant	E. Stuart Wortley ..	King's Royal Rifles ..	Dec. 21, 1882
Major and Brevet Colonel .	F. Grenfell, A.D.C.	"	Jan. 9, 1883
Lieutenant-Colonel	F. Duncan	Royal Artillery	Jan. 18, 1883
Major and Brevet Lt.-Col. .	A. Taylor	19th Hussars	Jan. 3, 1883
Major	C. H. Smith	King's Royal Rifles ..	Jan. 2, 1883
"	A. S. Wynne	King's Own Light Infantry	Mar. 13, 1883
Captain and Brevet Major .	H. H. Parr, C.M.G.	Somersetshire Light Infantry	Jan. 14, 1883
"	H. Chermide, C.M.G.	Royal Engineers	Jan. 5, 1883
Captain	A. Wodehouse	Royal Artillery	Jan. 18, 1883
"	A. B. Shakespear ..	Royal Marine Artillery ..	Jan. 27, 1883
"	J. O. Quirk	The Welsh Regiment ..	Mar. 2, 1883
"	H. Kitchener	Royal Engineers	Feb. 21, 1883
"	C. B. Pigott	King's Royal Rifles ..	Feb. 1, 1883
"	A. C. Haggard	King's Own Borderers ..	Feb. 1, 1883
Lieutenant	C. S. Parsons	Royal Horse Artillery ..	Jan. 3, 1883
"	H. M. L. Rundle ..	Royal Artillery	Jan. 1, 1883
"	D. Carter	"	Feb. 16, 1883
"	A. Sinclair	Beloochee Regiment ..	Feb. 4, 1883
"	C. C. Turner	Shropshire Light Infantry	Jan. 6, 1883
"	C. F. Davidson	Cameron Highlanders ..	Jan. 7, 1883
"	A. Marriott	Royal Marine Artillery ..	Jan. 11, 1883
"	A. M. Mantell* ..	Royal Engineers	Feb. 11, 1883

(Signed) EVELYN WOOD, *Sirdar.*

* The services of this officer have not yet been sanctioned, but application has been made. He is now on leave, with sanction of G. O. C. Army of Occupation.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received April 2.)

(No. 89.)

My Lord,

Cairo, March 26, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copy of the Khedivial Decree appointing Sir Benson Maxwell Procureur-Général of the Native Tribunals.

I have, &c.

(Signed) DUFFERIN.

Inclosure in No. 123.

Extract from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of March 24, 1883.

Décret.

NOUS, Khédive d'Égypte,
Sur la proposition de notre Ministre de la Justice et l'avis conforme de notre Conseil des Ministres;

Avons décrété et décrétons :

Article 1^{er}. Sir Benson Maxwell est nommé notre Procureur-Général près les Tribunaux Indigènes en remplacement d'Ismail Yousry Pacha, appelé à d'autres fonctions.

Art. 2. Notre Ministre de la Justice est chargé de l'exécution du présent Décret.

Fait au Palais d'Abdin, le 24 Mars, 1883, 15 Djémad-Ewel, 1300.

(Signé) MÉHÉMET TEWFIK.

Par le Khédive :

Le Président du Conseil des Ministres,

(Signé) CHÉRIF.

Le Ministre de la Justice,

(Signé) H. FAKHRY.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received April 2.)

(No. 90.)

My Lord,

Cairo, March 26, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copies of two telegrams which have been received from Colonel Hicks, dated the 18th and 19th instant respectively.

I am informed that the Baggara tribe, mentioned by Colonel Hicks in the first telegram, is one of the most important and most warlike, and that its defection from the rebel cause would be of great consequence.

I have, &c.

(Signed) DUFFERIN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 124.

Colonel Hicks to the Earl of Dufferin.

(Telegraphic.)

Khartoum, March 18, 1883.

THE steamer I sent up the Nile for intelligence has returned. Major Farquhar reports the people along the west bank of the White Nile are hostile. There are 45,000 rebels assembled about Marabia, Gomabi, Goumahand, Gebel Abu. Also 1,800 Baggara Arab cavalry. The rebels, or most of them, are about four hours' march from the bank of the river. The Baggara tribe have quarrelled with the Mahdi regarding the booty taken at Obeid; they have seized some of it, and carried it off. I am trying to open communication with the Chief of the tribe. I hope to get him to meet me at Duem. The troops at the posts are from four to six months in arrears, and are in rags. It is a fact that some of them to procure money sell the rebels' grain, which they collected in the deserted villages of Senaar. The Mahdi's forces, 100,000 strong, have dispersed for the present, but can be reassembled quickly.

The Chiefs meet at Obeid every Friday for orders. The Chiefs of the Baggara do not attend. The above numbers are supposed to be reliable.

Inclosure 2 in No. 124.

Colonel Hicks to the Earl of Dufferin.

(Telegraphic.)

Khartoum, March 19, 1883.

I HAVE caused Alieman Pasha to proclaim himself Governor, as was decided by order before I came.

I now shall make the necessary changes among the military officers.

Things will now progress. The rebels are at Yebel Ain, and they have had succour from Obeid. Those who escaped from Abdel Kader have joined the rebels at Yebel Ain, where I am going.

P.S.—Alieman Pasha has telegraphed to the Khedive for express orders to proclaim himself Governor.

No. 125.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received April 2.)

(No. 90.)

My Lord,

Cairo, March 24, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith, extracted from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of the 23rd instant, two Decrees dated the 21st instant; the first repealing the law by which one-thirtieth part of the pay of non-commissioned officers, sergeant-majors, and soldiers was retained, and the second fixing the pay of the officers and men in the army.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 125.

Extract from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of March 23, 1883.

Décret.

NOUS, Khédive d'Égypte,

Considérant que la retenue du trentième n'est opérée sur les appointements des fonctionnaires de l'État qu'en compensation de la pension de retraite allouée à ces fonctionnaires;

Considérant que les sous-officiers jusques et y compris les sergents-majors et les soldats ne sont admis à jouir d'une pension de retraite qu'exceptionnellement dans le cas où ils seraient devenus infirmes par suite des faits de la guerre ou atteints de maladies qui les rendent incapables de remplir aucunes fonctions et de gagner leur subsistance;

Sur la proposition de notre Conseil des Ministres;

Décrétons:

Article 1^{er}. Les sous-officiers jusques et y compris le grade de sergent-major, et les soldats de l'armée de terre et de mer, de la gendarmerie et de la police toucheront désormais l'intégralité de leurs traitements, sans qu'ils aient à subir la retenue du trentième.

Art. 2. Nos Ministres de l'Intérieur, de la Guerre et de la Marine, sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution du présent Décret.

Fait au Palais d'Ismaïlieh, le 12 Djémad-Ewel 1300 (21 Mars, 1883).
(Signé) MÉHÉMET TEWFIK.

Par le Khédive:

Le Président du Conseil des Ministres,

(Signé) CHÉRIF.

Le Ministre de l'Intérieur,

(Signé) ISMAÏL EYOUB.

Le Ministre de la Guerre et de la Marine,

(Signé) OMAR LOUTFI.

Décret.

Nous, Khédive d'Égypte,

Sur la proposition de notre Ministre de la Guerre et de la Marine et l'avis conforme de notre Conseil des Ministres;

Décrétons:

Article 1^{er}. Notre Décret du 28 Zilcadé, 1299 (11 Octobre, 1882), rétablissant la solde des officiers, sous-officiers, et soldats, telle qu'elle existait avant notre Décret en date du 21 Djémad-Awel, 1298 (20 Avril, 1882), est supprimé.

Art. 2. La solde des officiers, sous-officiers, et soldats Égyptiens sous les armes et de ceux qui sont attachés dans des services militaires relevant de l'armée, sera, à partir du 1^{er} Mars, 1883, ainsi qu'il suit:—

	Traitement Mensuel.
	P. E.
Général de Brigade, avec fourrage pour deux chevaux	6,500
Colonel, avec fourrage pour deux chevaux	4,700
Lieutenant-Colonel, avec fourrage pour un cheval, ou pour deux chevaux s'il est Commandant d'un bataillon d'infanterie ou d'un régiment de cavalerie ou Aide-de-camp	3,000
Commandant, avec fourrage pour un seul cheval, ou pour deux chevaux s'il est Commandant d'une batterie ou Commandant en second dans la cavalerie	2,500
Adjudant-Major, avec fourrage pour un cheval	1,400
Capitaine, avec deux rations de soldats et le prix de l'habillement tant qu'il est sous les armes	750
Lieutenant, avec deux rations de soldats et le prix de l'habillement tant qu'il est sous les armes	450
Sous-Lieutenant, avec deux rations de soldats et le prix de l'habillement tant qu'il est sous les armes	400
Adjudant, avec une seule ration de soldat et le prix de l'habillement tant qu'il est sous les armes	150
Sergent-Major, avec ration et habillement	70
Sergent-Fourrier, avec ration et habillement	60
Sergent, avec ration et habillement	50
Caporal, avec ration et habillement	40
Soldat, avec ration et habillement	30

Art. 3. Notre Ministre de la Guerre et de la Marine est chargé de l'exécution de présent Décret.

Fait au Palais d'Ismaïlieh, le 12 Djémad-Ewel, 1300 (21 Mars, 1883).
(Signé) MÉHÉMET TEWFIK.

Par le Khédive:

Le Président du Conseil des Ministres,

(Signé) CHÉRIF.

Le Ministre de la Guerre et de la Marine,

(Signé) OMAR LOUTFI.

No. 126.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received April 2.)

(No. 92.)

My Lord,

Cairo, March 24, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith, extracted from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of the 23rd instant, a Decree naming Brigadier-General Count della Sala Pasha, formerly Chief of the Bureau for the Suppression of Slavery, as "Adjoint" to the Commander-in-chief of the Egyptian army, and Chief of the Topographical Department at the Ministry of War.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 126.

Extract from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of March 23, 1883.

Décret.

NOUS, Khédive d'Égypte,

Sur la proposition de notre Ministre de la Guerre et de la Marine et l'avis conforme de notre Conseil des Ministres;

Décrétons:

Article 1^{er}. Le Général de Brigade, Della Sala Pasha, est nommé Adjoint au Commandant-en-chef de l'Armée et Chef du Bureau Topographique au Ministère de la Guerre.

Art. 2. Notre Ministre de la Guerre et de la Marine est chargé de l'exécution du présent Décret.

Fait au Palais d'Ismailieh, le 12 Djémad-Ewel, 1300 (21 Mars, 1883).
(Signé) MÉHÉMET TEWFIK.

Par le Khédive :
Le Président du Conseil des Ministres,
(Signé) CHÉRIF.
Le Ministre de la Guerre et de la Marine,
(Signé) OMAR LOUTFI.

No. 127.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received April 2.)

(No. 91.)
My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 87 of the 20th instant, relative to the Moukabala claims, I have the honour to inclose copies of a statement showing the original sums paid, and the amounts to which the claims have been reduced.

The word "privileges" in the fourth column includes the reductions made, in the collection of the taxes, for those persons who had paid the Moukabala.

The principle of the Mouhabala was, as your Lordship is aware, that each taxpayer who paid a sum of money equivalent to six years' taxation should be permanently relieved of half the land tax; for instance, a taxpayer who paid 100l. a-year was only to pay 50l. a-year in the future, if he at once advanced 600l. for Moukabala.

These reductions have therefore been taken into account in estimating the amount of the Moukabala claims as they now stand.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 127.

ÉTAT de la Moukabalah due aux contribuables, établi conformément à l'Article 88 de la Loi de Liquidation.

Moudirichs.	Moukabalah	Intérêts.	Total.	Privileges et Intérêts.	Arriérés et Intérêts.	Total des Colonnes 4 et 5.	Solde. Différence entre les Colonnes 3 et 1.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
£ E. p. p.	£ E. p. p.	£ E. p. p.	£ E. p. p.	£ E. p. p.	£ E. p. p.	£ E. p. p.	£ E. p. p.
Basse-Egypte—							
Garbich	2,991,027 06 04	702,403 67 35	3,693,430 73 39	1,007,398 61 17	180,528 65 02	1,588,126 66 19	2,105,304 07 17
Menouieh	2,051,874 08 03	474,580 17 19	2,526,454 25 22	939,810 39 28	115,636 14 02	1,055,446 53 30	1,471,007 71 94
Gallouieh	911,967 16 08	220,297 88 36	1,132,265 04 44	111,110 01 24	58,346 69 28	169,456 71 52	962,808 32 92
Charieh	1,391,103 11 29	330,200 72 18	1,721,303 83 47	665,811 23 06	75,208 94 10	741,019 17 16	980,284 66 31
Béhra	991,625 13 16	230,008 30 38	1,221,633 43 54	155,344 75 34	154,598 40 27	309,943 15 61	911,689 28 93
Dakshieh	1,829,967 21 34	441,273 92 35	2,271,241 14 29	892,586 33 11	170,952 33 23	1,063,538 66 34	1,207,702 47 95
	10,222,504 97 11	2,399,264 70 21	12,621,769 67 32	4,803,290 74 00	759,281 87 12	5,562,572 61 12	7,059,197 06 20
Haute-Egypte—							
Assiout	1,133,633 59 02	212,175 52 15	1,345,809 11 17	366,197 39 35	216,976 83 22	583,174 23 07	752,634 88 10
Kénch	600,306 35 27	128,551 03 21	728,857 38 48	221,536 51 31	219,625 79 09	441,162 31 00	287,694 98 04
Fayoum	170,811 34 24	28,157 35 26	198,968 30 10	16,678 34 00	62,100 14 09	78,778 48 09	120,189 82 01
Eneh	189,013 70 31	11,338 31 00	200,352 13 31	64,551 92 16	61,386 57 29	125,938 50 05	74,413 63 26
Guirgheh	937,328 34 31	198,607 77 02	1,135,936 11 33	334,341 57 37	293,310 83 16	627,653 41 53	508,283 70 20
Rem-Souef	365,915 52 11	64,723 20 29	430,639 03 03	110,704 12 19	127,676 76 28	238,381 19 07	192,257 83 96
Guizeli	121,811 17 21	82,908 55 20	204,719 73 01	157,286 67 02	103,474 28 10	260,760 95 12	143,958 77 29
Minch	114,409 89 27	81,155 09 18	195,564 98 45	150,804 55 13	124,279 65 29	275,084 21 02	119,480 77 43
	4,223,260 21 17	837,916 88 11	5,061,176 69 28	1,472,161 10 38	1,297,831 18 32	2,769,992 59 15	2,311,184 50 13
Gouvernorat de Rosette	8,057 82 20	684 39 18	8,742 21 38	1,093 37 10	1,343 00 38	2,436 38 14	1,335 83 24
Totaux	14,445,833 01 08	3,237,180 58 10	17,683,013 59 18	6,256,515 51 39	2,058,150 07 02	8,314,665 58 41	9,371,717 40 17

No. 128.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received April 2.)

(No. 96.)
My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Treasury for the month of January 1883.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 128.
ÉTAT des Recettes et des Dépenses.—Faîtes du 1^{er} Janvier, 1882, à fin Janvier 1883.

Recettes. Désignation des Produits.	Exercice 1882.		Exercice 1881.	
	Recettes réalisées—		Recettes réalisées du	
	Pendant le Mois de Janvier 1883.	Total.	1 ^{er} Janvier, 1881, à fin Janvier 1882.	Total.
Prévisions budgétaires de 1882.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.
Budget Ordinaire de 1882.				
1. Contributions Directes—				
Impôts fonciers	5,236,667	4,882,612	4,941,977	678,743
Autres contributions	301,952	281,317	302,347	3,513,549
2. Impôts et revenus indirects—				
Justice	252,290	200,750	285,398	296,610
Douanes	711,600	622,178	738,744	40,897
Poste	87,625	71,950	90,472	6,429
Octrois	271,960	253,216	257,825	4,250
Sel	166,370	194,207	194,276	11,427
3. Autres impôts et revenus indirects	347,458	305,216	367,545	53,947
Autres de Fer, Télégraphe, et Port d'Alex.—				
Chemins de Fer et Télégraphe	1,121,700	1,166,943	1,323,423	429,140
Port d'Alexandrie	65,015	66,367	71,753	47,993
Chemins de Fer de Héliouan	6,839	7,983	8,350	50,526
4. Paquebots-poste Khédivich	85,000	75,139	83,932	61,366
5. Revenus des autres Administrations de l'Etat	88,980	84,914	87,578	69,876
6. Revenus divers	74,075	69,076	71,373	3,539
7. Produits divers	43,404	100,855	103,673	479,714
8. Remboursement des avances faits aux villageois.	26,070	25,569	32,136	233,190
9. Rétention sur les traitements du personnel	56,560	59,988	60,896	233,190
A déduire :				
Non valeurs sur Contributions Directes	8,946,556	8,468,280	9,099,962	426,075
Recettes à régulariser	200,000	5,238	5,238	
Total des Recettes	8,746,556	8,468,280	9,099,962	7,853,136
Dépenses. Ministères et Services.				
Budget Ordinaire de 1882.				
1. Tribut de l'Égypte				
2. Dette publique				
3. Liste civile et allocations				
4. Cabinet de Son Altesse le Khédive (Marieh Samieh)				
5. Conseil des Ministres				
6. Ministère des Affaires Étrangères				
7. " des Finances				
8. " de la Guerre et Marine—				
Guerre*				
Marine				
9. " de l'Instruction Publique				
10. " de l'Intérieur				
11. " de la Justice				
12. " des Travaux Publics				
13. Chemins de Fer, Télégraphe, et Port d'Alex.—				
Chemins de Fer et Télégraphe				
Port d'Alexandrie				
Chemins de Fer de Héliouan				
14. Douanes				
15. Poste				
16. Paquebots-poste Khédivich				
17. Sel				
18. Approvisionnements des chauxs et magasins				
19. Fonds de réserve pour dépenses imprévues				
20. Pensions de l'Etat				
Total				
Echéances du Tribut, de la Dette Non-Consolidée et de la Liste Civile, payées et non régularisées, et à payer dans le courant de l'exercice (voir Annexe 1).				
Dépenses à régulariser (voir Annexe 2)				
Total des Dépenses	7,798,757	7,798,757	8,463,968	7,853,136

N. B.—La clôture de l'Exercice 1882 n'ayant lieu qu'à la fin du mois d'Avril 1883, les recouvrements à effectuer sur les revenus directs de l'Exercice 1882 pendant les quatre premiers mois de l'Exercice 1883 sont rattachés au Budget de 1882; le déficit constaté sur les prévisions des recettes du Budget de 1882 sera en conséquence réduit du montant des recouvrements qui s'opéreront pendant les trois mois restant de l'Exercice 1882.

* Le Budget du Ministère de la Guerre comprend en outre une somme de £ E. 80,000 prévue au Budget Extraordinaire de l'année 1882, ce qui porte ses prévisions à £ E. 502,951. Le Budget Extraordinaire sanctionné par Décret en date du 22 Décembre, 1881, prévoit une somme de £ E. 100,000 à titre de complément du Budget du Ministère de la Guerre; cette provision a été réduite à £ E. 80,000 par la décision du Conseil des Ministres en date du 9 Novembre, 1882, qui a réparti les excédents de l'année 1881.

Le Directeur-Général de la Comptabilité de l'État,
(Signé) G. FITZGERALD.

Le Caire, le 3 Mars, 1883.

ÉTAT des Recettes et des Dépenses.—Faites du 1^{er} Janvier, 1882, à fin Janvier 1883.

Provinces et Administrations affectées au Service de la Dette Publique.

Recettes. Désignation des Produits.	Exercice 1882.				Exercice 1881.	Dépenses. Ministères et Services.	Exercice 1882.				Exercice 1881.
	Prévisions budgétaires de 1882.	Recettes réalisées—			Recettes réalisées du 1 ^{er} Janvier, 1881, à fin Janvier 1882.		Prévisions budgétaires de 1882.	Dépenses effectuées—			Dépenses effectuées du 1 ^{er} Janvier, 1881, à fin Janvier 1882.
		A fin Décembre 1882.	Pendant le Mois de Janvier 1883.	Total.				A fin Décembre 1882.	Pendant le Mois de Janvier 1883.	Total.	
	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.		£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.
Contributions et revenus perçus dans les Moudiriehs de Béhéra, Garbieh, Menoufieh, et Siout—						Service de la dette—					
Impôts fonciers	2,317,835	2,249,359	25,730	2,275,089	2,292,921	Dette Privilegiée	1,159,212	1,158,997	..	1,158,997	1,157,363
Autres contributions directes	96,415	97,554	1,157	98,711	101,005	Dette Unifiée	2,223,927	2,223,623	..	2,223,623	2,253,266
Justice	39,820	31,288	1,313	32,601	49,521	Dépenses administratives des provinces et Administrations affectées—					
Octrois	20,600	17,848	299	18,147	23,240	Services dépendant du Ministère des Finances ..	83,188	80,474	8,535	89,009	90,916
Autres impôts et revenus indirects	49,400	42,524	1,998	44,522	51,649	de l'Intérieur	59,245	55,257	3,044	58,301	57,631
Revenus divers	29,498	27,663	644	28,307	38,281	Chemins de Fer et Télégraphe	471,912	369,754	22,716	392,470	422,621
Produits divers	2,510	3,800	133	3,933	5,625	Port d'Alexandrie	35,737	17,398	1,067	18,465	12,461
Remboursement des avances faites aux villageois ..	3,905	3,869	29	3,898	3,883	Douanes	63,579	62,388	405	62,793	60,728
Retenue sur traitements	12,035	3,841	128	3,969	3,809	Total	4,097,100	3,967,891	35,767	4,003,658	4,054,986
Chemins de Fer, Télégraphe, et Port d'Alexandrie—						Dépenses à régulariser (voir Annexe 2)	..	..	75,809	75,809	..
Chemins de Fer et Télégraphe	1,121,700	1,173,592	17,122	1,190,714	1,330,152						
Port d'Alexandrie	65,015	66,493	2,672	69,165	71,905						
Douanes—											
Revenus des Douanes	711,600	624,114	224	624,338	760,783						
Total	4,470,333	4,341,945	51,449	4,393,394	4,732,774						
Non-valeurs à déduire	60,000	..	..	..	..						
Recettes à régulariser	..	..	1,720	1,720	..						
Total des revenus affectés	4,410,333	4,341,945	53,169	4,395,114	4,732,774	Total	4,097,100	3,967,891	111,576	4,079,467	4,054,986

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ÉTAT des Recettes et des Dépenses.—Faites du 1^{er} Janvier, 1882, à fin Janvier 1883.

Provinces et Administrations non-affectées au Service de la Dette Publique.

Recettes. Désignation des Produits.	Exercice 1882.				Exercice 1881.	Dépenses. Ministères et Services.	Exercice 1882.				Exercice 1881.
	Prévisions budgétaires de 1882.	Recettes réalisées—			Recettes réalisées du 1 ^{er} Janvier, 1881, à fin Janvier 1882.		Prévisions budgétaires de 1882.	Dépenses effectuées—			Dépenses effectuées du 1 ^{er} Janvier, 1881, à fin Janvier 1882.
		A fin Décembre 1882.	Pendant le Mois de Janvier 1883.	Total.				A fin Décembre 1882.	Pendant le Mois de Janvier 1883.	Total.	
	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.		£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.
1. Contributions directes—						1. Tribut de l'Egypte	678,486	636,939	215	637,154	678,743
Impôts fonciers	2,918,832	2,633,253	18,541	2,651,794	2,649,056	2. Dettes diverses—					
Autres contributions directes	208,537	183,763	6,581	190,344	201,342	Indemnité de la Moukabalah (Article 9 de la Loi de Liquidation)	150,000	..	..	..	..
2. Impôts et revenus indirects—						Indemnité de la Daira Sanieh pour le service de la Daira Khassa (Article 61 de la Loi de Liquidation)	34,000	34,000	..	34,000	34,000
Justice	212,470	169,462	1,717	171,179	235,877	Intérêts des actions de Suez	193,858	96,929	..	96,929	193,858
Douanes	87,625	71,950	10,788	82,738	90,472	3. Liste civile et allocations	315,000	296,545	65	296,610	281,667
Poste	251,360	235,368	492	235,860	264,585	4. Cabinet de Son Altesse le Khédive et entretien des Palais	59,725	65,820	527	66,347	40,897
Octrois	166,370	194,207	4,998	199,205	194,276	5. Conseil des Ministres	9,252	6,355	74	6,429	4,250
Sel	298,058	262,385	6,294	268,679	315,646	6. Ministère des Affaires Etrangères	13,162	10,577	4	10,581	11,427
Autres impôts et revenus indirects						7. des Finances	568,070	427,013	19,738	446,751	477,723
3. Chemins de Fer, Télégraphe, et Port d'Alexandrie—						8. de la Guerre et de la Marine—					
Chemins de Fer et Télégraphe	..	..	..	..	..	Guerre*	422,961	660,493	35,260	695,753	429,140
Port d'Alexandrie	..	..	..	..	..	Marine	70,000	43,767	4,226	47,993	50,526
Chemin de Fer de Hérouan	6,830	7,983	..	7,983	8,359	9. de l'Instruction Publique	89,464	66,317	3,559	69,876	61,366
4. Paquebots-poste Khédivieh	85,000	75,139	8,813	83,952	99,786	10. de l'Intérieur	514,951	392,859	28,554	421,413	391,315
5. Revenus des autres Administrations de l'Etat ..	91,014	84,914	782	85,696	87,578	11. de la Justice	281,754	238,137	2,617	240,754	233,190
6. Revenus divers	44,577	41,413	1,653	43,066	45,493	12. des Travaux Publics	439,270	340,692	37,263	377,955	426,075
7. Produits divers	38,860	97,048	1,778	98,826	98,030	13. Chemins de Fer, Télégraphe, et Port d'Alexandrie—					
8. Remboursement des avances faites aux villageois ..	22,165	21,760	76	21,776	28,253	Chemins de Fer et Télégraphe	..	..	..	..	..
9. Retenue sur les traitements du personnel	44,525	47,750	1,497	49,247	48,435	Port d'Alexandrie	..	..	..	..	..
						Chemin de Fer de Hérouan	5,616	3,995	259	4,254	6,779
Total	4,476,223					14. Douanes	80,000	80,655	2,243	82,898	76,836
A déduire :						15. Poste	120,000	113,246	9,956	123,202	134,104
Non-valeurs sur contributions directes	140,000					16. Paquebots-poste Khédivieh	15,295	8,527	104	8,631	13,588
	4,336,223	4,126,335	64,010	4,190,345	4,367,188	17. Approvisionnements des chounahs et magasins ..	50,000	14,225	28,673	42,898	17,981
Recettes à régulariser.. .. .	..	..	3,518	3,518	..	18. Fonds de réserve pour dépenses imprévues ..	255,964	293,775	23,936	317,711	234,685
						19. Pensions de l'Etat					
						Total	4,366,868	3,830,866	197,273	4,028,139	3,798,150
						Echéances du tribut (voir Annexe 1)	..	..	303,387	303,387	..
						Dépenses à régulariser (voir Annexe 2)	..	..	152,045	152,045	..
Total des Recettes	4,336,223	4,126,335	67,528	67,528	4,367,188	Total des Dépenses	4,366,868	3,830,866	652,705	4,483,571	3,798,150

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ÉTAT des Recettes et des Dépenses faites du 1^{er} Janvier, 1882, à fin Janvier 1883.

Recettes. Désignation des Produits.	Exercice 1882.				Exercice 1881.	Dépenses. Ministères et Services.	Exercice 1882.				Exercice 1881.
	Prévisions budgétaires de 1882.	Recettes réalisées—			Recettes réalisées du 1 ^{er} Janvier, 1881, à fin Janvier 1882.		Prévisions budgétaires de 1882.	Dépenses effectuées—			Dépenses effectuées du 1 ^{er} Janvier, 1881, à fin Janvier 1882.
		A fin Décembre 1882.	Pendant le Mois de Janvier 1883.	Total.				A fin Décembre 1882.	Pendant le Mois de Janvier 1883.	Total.	
	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.		£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.
<i>Budget Ordinaire de 1882.</i>											
1. Contributions directes—						Budget Ordinaire de 1882.					
Impôts fonciers—						1. Tribut de l'Egypte	678,486	636,939	215	637,154	678,743
Kharadgi	4,405,647	4,114,971	28,104	4,173,075	4,191,173	2. Dette Publique—					
Ouchoury	693,637	587,044	13,766	600,810	609,898	Dette Consolidée	3,383,139	3,382,620	..	3,382,620	3,410,629
Dimes sur les dattiers	83,993	81,111	1,662	82,773	88,250	Dette Non-Consolidée	377,858	130,929	..	130,929	227,858
Dimes sur les dattiers des oasis	4,430	4,430	..	4,430	..	3. Liste Civile et allocations	315,000	296,545	65	296,610	281,667
Impôts extraordinaires sur les terres arrosées par le Canal Ibrahimich	22,710	14,037	174	14,211	16,238	4. Cabinet de Son Altesse le Khédive (Maleh Sanieh)	59,725	65,820	527	66,347	40,897
Impôts sur les terres cultivées de tabac et de tombac	21,260	47,969	558	48,527	31,624	5. Conseil des Ministres	9,292	6,355	74	6,429	4,250
Impôts sur les sources d'eau	2,940	3,050	7	3,057	4,644	6. Ministère des Affaires Etrangères	13,162	10,577	4	10,581	11,427
Impôts de Siva	2,030	..	..	..	150	7. Ministère des Finances—					
Autres contributions directes—						Administration Centrale	90,013	76,991	709	77,700	78,269
Impôts professionnels	195,515	178,637	4,340	182,977	195,713	Contrôle Général	19,500	16,552	141	16,693	17,283
Droits sur les propriétés urbaines	66,617	55,669	2,429	58,098	61,868	Caisse de la Dette Publique	36,827	23,298	1,228	24,526	20,524
Droits sur les moutons et les chèvres	32,620	37,079	610	37,689	34,063	Cadastre	70,000	47,639	4,543	52,182	54,593
Droits sur les voitures et les bêtes de somme	6,340	6,054	298	6,352	6,747	Services financiers des provinces, Gouvernorats et Municipalités	209,574	175,436	16,999	192,435	194,559
Droits sur les pressoirs d'huile	3,860	3,878	61	3,939	3,956	Octrois	48,862	45,347	1,123	46,470	46,906
2. Impôts et revenus indirects—						Crédit disponible pour les services financiers, octrois, &c.	3,956	..	..	..	..
Justice—						Service des pêcheries	15,746	12,477	196	12,673	12,552
Tribunaux de la Réforme	140,000	111,466	..	111,466	155,298	Perception des droits de navigation	4,645	3,881	127	4,008	4,155
Mehkémés	96,425	75,681	1,864	77,545	112,449	Phares	26,765	24,277	269	24,546	22,780
Autres droits	15,865	13,003	1,166	14,769	17,651	Hôtel des Monnaies	6,681	4,894	14	4,908	5,553
Douanes—						Services divers	69,907	25,906	160	26,066	56,773
Droits de Douane	620,100	530,535	209	530,744	661,576	8. Ministère de la Guerre et de la Marine—					
Droits sur le tabac et le tombac	91,500	91,643	..	91,643	97,168	Guerre—					
Postes	87,625	71,950	10,788	82,738	90,472	Administration Centrale	24,176	35,189	2,650	37,839	41,652
Octrois	271,960	253,216	791	254,007	287,825	Etat-Major	5,778	5,212	7	5,219	5,644
Sel	166,370	194,207	4,998	199,205	194,276	Génie	3,877	2,858	219	3,077	4,221
						Solde de l'armée	240,048	157,943	2,540	160,483	133,630
						Matériel de guerre	7,088	18,401	54	18,455	9,470
						Magasins militaires	6,965	10,293	203	10,496	7,754
						Casernes militaires	1,490	1,219	47	1,266	1,217
						Provisions et fourrages	147,091	227,663	15,965	243,628	102,626
						Habillements	46,558	86,746	1,388	88,134	32,201
						Services divers	20,551	100,009	11,877	111,886	17,870
						Ecoles Militaires	8,600	6,824	..	6,824	7,825
						Solde de non activité	10,000	8,136	310	8,446	65,030
						Crédit disponible	739	..	..	..	..

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Recettes. Désignation des Produits.	Exercice 1882.				Exercice 1881.	Dépenses. Ministères et Services.	Exercice 1882.				Exercice 1881.		
	Prévisions budgétaires de 1882.	Recettes réalisées—					Recettes réalisées du 1 ^{er} Janvier, 1881, à fin Janvier 1882.	Prévisions budgétaires de 1882.	Dépenses effectuées—			Dépenses effectuées du 1 ^{er} Janvier, 1881, à fin Janvier 1882.	
		A fin Décembre 1882.	Pendant le Mois de Janvier 1883.	Total.					A fin Décembre 1882.	Pendant le Mois de Janvier, 1883.			Total.
	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.		£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.		
2. Impôts et revenus indirects (suite)—						9. Ministère de la Guerre, &c. (suite)—							
Timbre et enregistrement	83,468	71,490	1,494	72,984	91,220	Marine—	4,390	4,070	..	4,070	4,238		
Pêcheries	92,730	88,491	3,483	91,974	96,106	Administration Centrale	24,311	17,501	1,107	18,608	18,038		
Droits de navigation	94,985	73,506	1,786	75,292	97,446	Solde des marins	2,020	1,399	3	1,402	1,912		
Droits divers	76,275	71,729	1,529	73,258	82,773	Arsenal	151	12	..	12	137		
						Torpilles	6,581	4,173	744	4,917	4,879		
						Vivres	2,701	2,476	38	2,514	2,477		
						Habilllements	587	262	21	283	352		
						Station de Suez	19,261	9,013	2,154	11,167	9,775		
						Dépenses générales	3,859	2,034	59	2,093	3,683		
						Solde de non activité	1,038	609	20	629	850		
						Ecole Navale	5,101	2,218	80	2,298	4,185		
						Galériens							
3. Chemins de Fer, Télégraphe, et Port d'Alexandria—						9. Ministère de l'Instruction Publique—							
Chemins de Fer et Télégraphe	1,121,700	1,166,943	16,699	1,183,642	1,323,423	Administration Centrale	10,006	8,461	77	8,538	7,481		
Port d'Alexandrie	65,015	66,367	2,663	69,030	71,753	Ecoles	53,962	47,308	3,430	50,738	43,820		
Chemin de Fer de Hélouan	6,830	7,983	..	7,583	8,359	Services divers	14,127	8,748	52	8,800	10,065		
						Crédit disponible	11,369	1,800	..	1,800	..		
4. Paquebots-Poste Khédivich—						10. Ministère de l'Intérieur—							
Revenus des Paquebots-Poste	85,000	75,139	8,813	83,952	99,786	Administration Centrale	49,749	54,250	1,795	56,045	33,196		
						Chambre des Notables	5,768	12,831	10	12,841	1,116		
						Administration Civile des Provinces et Gouvernorats	135,886	123,326	4,147	127,473	125,225		
						Police	173,732	131,495	15,752	147,247	147,373		
						Pompiers	13,933	9,854	318	10,172	8,955		
						Crédit disponible pour l'Administration Civile, police, et pompiers	16,861	..	..	..	..		
						Service de l'abolition de l'esclavage	17,627	10,189	61	10,250	13,688		
						Services sanitaires et hôpitaux	68,343	62,188	2,677	64,865	58,044		
						Rouznameh	89,683	41,582	6,837	48,419	58,928		
						Archives Egyptiennes	2,614	2,401	1	2,402	2,421		
5. Revenus des autres Administrations de l'Etat—						11. Ministère de la Justice—							
Phares	66,560	76,206	708	76,914	70,089	Administration Centrale	22,454	19,115	256	19,371	20,267		
Hôtel des Monnaies	18,510	5,112	74	5,186	13,775	Tribunaux de la Réforme	135,300	132,379	..	132,379	127,494		
Ports (autres que celui d'Alexandrie)	3,910	3,596	..	3,596	3,714	Mehkémés	39,000	34,295	1,088	35,383	35,446		
						Tribunaux Locaux	85,000	52,348	1,273	53,621	49,983		
6. Revenus divers—						12. Ministère des Travaux Publics—							
Locations et produits des propriétés du Gouvernement	69,338	66,491	2,297	68,788	81,228	Administration Centrale	55,026	48,136	4,317	52,453	51,709		
Droit de marque d'orfèvrerie	4,737	2,585	..	2,585	2,546	Service ordinaire des provinces	28,203	23,950	3,217	27,167	26,379		
						Construction et entretien des bâtiments de l'Etat	18,000	12,140	2,176	14,316	26,386		
7. Produits divers—						Travaux de défense contre les inondations	51,562	48,180	1,291	49,471	38,745		
Recettes du Service Sanitaire	3,930	4,285	206	4,491	6,174	Ouvrages d'art	16,000	7,804	108	7,912	87,075		
" de la Guerre	1,730	41,805	196	42,001	17,451	Grand barrage du Nil et Rayah de Menoufiéh	9,283	6,686	820	7,506	6,448		
" de la Marine	2,034	1,022	19	1,041	1,022	Canaux d'alimentation du Béhéra	38,444	25,275	3,018	28,293	36,375		
" de l'Instruction Publique	3,115	3,741	67	3,808	2,430								
" des Travaux Publics	13,865	11,992	464	12,456	17,356								
Autres produits	18,730	38,010	959	38,969	59,240								

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Recettes. Désignation des Produits.	Exercice 1882.				Exercice 1881.	Dépenses. Ministères et Services.	Exercice 1882.				Exercice 1881.
	Prévisions budgétaires de 1882.	Recettes réalisées—			Recettes réalisées du 1 ^{er} Janvier, 1881, à fin Janvier 1882.		Prévisions budgétaires de 1882.	Dépenses effectuées—			Dépenses effectuées du 1 ^{er} Janvier, 1881, à fin Janvier 1882.
		A fin Décembre 1882.	Pendant le Mois de Janvier 1883.	Total.				A fin Décembre 1882.	Pendant le Mois de Janvier 1883.	Total.	
	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.		£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.
8. Remboursement des avances faites aux villageois	26,070	25,569	105	25,674	32,186	12. Ministère des Travaux Publics (suite)—					
						Canal Ibrahimieh	24,572	23,136	1,118	24,254	29,388
						Canal Ismaïlieh	22,193	16,453	3,912	20,365	26,179
						Dragages généraux	7,610	5,412	374	5,786	6,037
						Pont de Kasr-el-Nil	1,471	1,094	28	1,122	862
						Digue d'Aboukir	5,617	2,871	1,335	4,206	3,708
						Ports (autres que celui d'Alexandrie) ..	4,479	2,816	219	3,035	3,369
						Services de la ville du Caire	66,600	53,709	4,138	57,847	52,578
						Services de la ville d'Alexandrie ..	30,436	17,249	2,875	20,124	24,441
						Voirie des Gouvernorats et grandes villes ..	4,511	3,466	473	3,939	4,043
						Musée et conservation des antiquités ..	5,461	4,977	175	5,152	4,794
						Mines, carrières, et salines	22,104	14,090	2,300	16,390	15,259
						Remorquage	21,091	18,617	1,843	20,460	18,570
						Entretien des Théâtres	815	711	3,278	3,989	7,489
						Services de la ville de Hérouan ..	3,170	1,766	96	1,862	4,243
						Propriété de l'Etat à Constantinople ..	2,622	2,154	152	2,306	1,998
						13. Chemins de Fer, Télégraphe, et Port d'Alexandrie—					
						Chemins de Fer et Télégraphe	471,912	369,754	22,716	392,470	422,621
						Port d'Alexandrie	35,737	17,398	1,067	18,465	12,461
						Chemin de Fer de Hérouan	5,616	3,995	259	4,254	6,779
						14. Douanes—					
						Douanes	48,291	49,000	368	49,368	45,337
						Garde-côtes	15,288	13,388	37	13,425	15,391
						15. Poste	80,000	80,655	2,243	82,898	76,836
						16. Paquebots-Poste Khédivich	120,000	113,246	9,956	123,202	134,104
						17. Sel	49,082	50,789	2,764	53,553	54,691
						18. Approvisionnement des chounahs et magasins—					
						Chounahs civiles au Caire	1,685	1,385	..	1,385	2,636
						Approvisionnement des chounahs et magasins des provinces et autres ..	13,610	7,142	104	7,246	10,952
						19. Fonds de réserve pour dépenses imprévues ..	50,000	14,225	28,673	42,898	17,981
						20. Pensions de l'Etat	255,964	293,775	23,936	317,711	234,685
						Totaux	8,563,968	7,798,757	233,040	8,031,797	7,853,136
						Echéances du tribut (voir Annexe 1) ..	..	..	303,387	303,387	..
						Dépenses à régulariser (voir Annexe 2) ..	..	..	227,854	227,854	..
Totaux	8,746,556	8,468,280	120,697	8,588,977	9,099,962	Totaux	8,563,968	7,798,757	764,281	8,563,038	7,853,136

BUDGET Extraordinaire pour l'Exercice 1882.

Dépenses. Ministères et Services.	Prévisions budgétaires de 1882.	Dépenses effectuées—		
		A fin Décembre 1882.	Pendant le Mois de Janvier 1883.	Total.
Ministère de la Guerre	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.
Ministère des Travaux Publics	80,000	75,285	8,277	83,562
Administration des Chemins de Fer ..	115,000	..	..	..
Services du Soudan, Harar, Zeïla, et les côtes de la Mer Rouge ..	31,000	..	..	..
Fonds de réserve	100,000	22,644	134,538	134,538
Totaux	59,816	97,929	135,798	233,727

La somme de £ E. 80,000 prévue pour le Ministère de la Guerre doit être ajoutée à son Budget à titre de complément de dépenses ordinaires.

La somme de £ E. 253,727 se divise en :—

1. £ E. 119,150 dépenses faites sur les crédits ouverts au Budget Extraordinaire et régularisées dans la comptabilité publique.
2. £ E. 134,538 solde débiteur du compte-courant du Soudan arrêté provisionnellement ; la clôture définitive ne devant avoir lieu qu'à fin Avril 1883, à la clôture de l'Exercice 1882.

Le solde disponible sur le Budget Extraordinaire, après déduction de £ E. 80,000 de la Guerre et de £ E. 50,080 détaillés plus haut ; mais il est à noter qu'une partie de cette somme représente des dépenses faites ou des travaux engagés et qu'elle sera régularisée dans les comptes du mois suivant.

Le Directeur-Général de la Comptabilité de l'Etat,
(Signé) G. FITZGERALD.

Le Caire, le 3 Mars, 1883.

ANNEXE 1.

Echéances du Tribut de la Dette Non-Consolidée et de la Liste Civile, payées et non régularisées, et à payer dans le courant de l'Exercice 1882.

Tribut de Constantinople	£ E.	£ E.
Tribut de Cavala	41,243	215
Intérêts des actions du Canal de Suez ..	96,929	150,000
Indemnité de la Moukabalah	15,000	15,000
Allocation au Prince Halim Pacha	..	..
Totaux	303,387	..

ANNEXE 2.

Détails des sommes à régulariser dans les comptes de diverses Administrations.

Ministère des Finances	£ E.	£ E.
Chemin de fer	71,501	64,403
Ministère de la Guerre et Marine—	..	..
Guerre	65,446	..
Marine	4,230	..
Services fournis à déduire des dépenses ..	69,676	..
Bouzzamrah	50,824	18,852
Gouvernement d'Alexandrie	..	12,071
Préfecture de Police du Caire	..	11,095
Autres Administrations—	..	14,322
Dépenses à régulariser, dépenses des crédits, achats pour compte du	..	..
Ministère de la Guerre et de dépenses pour compte de Moukabalah ..	48,520	..
Services fournis, à déduire des dépenses ..	12,910	..
Totaux	35,610	227,854

RÉCAPITULATION.

Administrations affectées—	£ E.	£ E.
Sommes à régulariser	..	75,809
Administrations non-affectées—	..	..
Tribut et Dette Non-Consolidée	..	303,387
Sommes à régulariser	..	192,045
Totaux	..	435,432
Totaux	..	531,241

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received April 2.)

My Lord,

Cairo, March 26, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith, extracted from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of the 24th instant, a statement of the receipts from land tax during the month of February last.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET

Inclosure in No. 129.

Extract from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of March 24, 1883.

PROVINCES AFFECTÉES À LA CAISSE DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE.

(Mois de Février 1883.—Exercice 1883.)—ÉTAT des Recouvrements sur l'Impôt Foncier (Kharadgi et Ouchouri).

Moudirahs.	Mois de Février 1883.				Mois Antérieurs.				Total des Recouvrements depuis le 1 ^{er} Janvier à fin Février 1883.				Décompte de la différence ci-contre—			
	Recouvrements.		Différence.		Recouvrements.		Différence.		Sommes à recouvrer d'après le Décret du 25 Février, 1880.		Différence.		Dû par les Domaines, Daira et les Wakhfs.		Payé en plus par les Villagèols.	
	£ E. P.	£ E. P.	£ E. P.	£ E. P.	£ E. P.	£ E. P.	£ E. P.	£ E. P.	£ E. P.	£ E. P.	£ E. P.	£ E. P.	£ E. P.	£ E. P.	£ E. P.	£ E. P.
Menoufeh ..	29,197 59	44,195 54	4,997 95	...	63,352 96	61,137 53	2,215 43	...	102,750 55	106,170 97	3,420 42	...	...	£ E. P.	3,575 79	...
Gharieh ..	73,779 58	27,215 48	...	...	112,637 96	31,151 73	81,486 23	...	186,913 95	128,854 74	58,059 21	...	...	£ E. P.	33,687 04	...
Bebera ..	25,761 75	2,580 18	...	...	28,231 87	32,802 36	4,570 49	...	73,363 62	58,562 93	14,800 69	...	...	£ E. P.	10,485 25	...
Sour ..	...	14 46	...	...	21,150 80	19,498 44	1,652 36	...	211,000 80	19,312 90	1,987 90	...	...	£ E. P.	2,307 04	...
Totaux ..	142,738 92	117,850 67	24,888 25	...	341,565 00	196,477 87	145,087 13	...	384,303 92	313,155 54	71,148 38	...	...	£ E. P.	44,485 29	...

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PROVINCES NON-AFFECTÉES À LA CAISSE DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE.

Municipalités.	Mois de Février 1883.				Mois d'Avril 1883.				Total des Recouvrements depuis le 1 ^{er} Janvier à fin Février 1883.				Décompte de la différence ci-contre—			
	Sommes à recouvrer le 25 Février, 1880.	Recouvre- ments.	Différence.		Sommes à recouvrer d'après le Décret du 25 Février, 1880.	Recouvre- ments.	Différence.		Sommes à recouvrer d'après le Décret du 25 Février, 1880.	Recouvre- ments.	Différence.		Payé par les Domaines, Pairs, l'Instruction Publique, et les Villes.	Payé par les Villes.	Payé en plus par certains Villages.	
			En plus.	En moins.			En plus.	En moins.			En plus.	En moins.				
																£ E. P.
Gallouich	22,022 50	20,114 60	1,907 90	£ E. P. 1,907 90	23,975 27	30,211 25	6,235 98	£ E. P. 6,235 98	£ E. P. 10,966 38	7,134 70	8,823 65	£ E. P. 8,106 55	£ E. P. 1,450 25			
Charleah	38,624 83	26,677 15	6,947 68	41,571 98	30,211 25	11,360 73	18,360 73	£ E. P. 18,360 73	£ E. P. 76,888 38	£ E. P. 34,239 76	3,375 85	£ E. P. 31,364 53	£ E. P. 475 01			
Dakhalieh	41,161 49	26,677 14	14,484 35	66,645 63	41,571 98	25,073 65	25,073 65	£ E. P. 25,073 65	£ E. P. 68,438 98	£ E. P. 213 65	1,722 65	£ E. P. 1,722 65	£ E. P. 7 63			
Bon-souef	203 95	1,091 46	887 51	1,295 41	6,700 15	5,406 74	2,216 13	£ E. P. 2,216 13	£ E. P. 7,201 10	£ E. P. 1,015 15	1,722 65	£ E. P. 1,722 65	£ E. P. 864 40			
Payson	403 25	403 25	0 00	806 50	6,700 15	5,893 65	806 50	£ E. P. 806 50	£ E. P. 7,201 10	£ E. P. 1,015 15	1,722 65	£ E. P. 1,722 65	£ E. P. 737 15			
Guirgah	501 10	501 10	0 00	1,002 20	16,823 75	15,821 55	1,002 20	£ E. P. 1,002 20	£ E. P. 11,571 05	£ E. P. 3,412 19	5,412 19	£ E. P. 3,412 19	£ E. P. 947 47			
Kench	72 22	72 22	0 00	12,140 42	17,398 83	5,258 41	5,258 41	£ E. P. 5,258 41	£ E. P. 11,571 05	£ E. P. 893 27	240 67	£ E. P. 240 67	£ E. P. 28 70			
Toutux	96,408 82	74,879 66	21,529 16	118,308 02	17,301 44	101,006 58	17,301 44	£ E. P. 17,301 44	£ E. P. 253,381 52	£ E. P. 63,538 12	21,473 60	£ E. P. 41,111 63	£ E. P. 2,942 38			

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PROVINCES AFFECTÉES À LA CAISSE DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE.

ÉTAT des Recouvrements sur l'Impôt Foncier (Kharadgi, Ouchouri et Dîme des Dattiers). Mois de Février 1883 sur l'Exercice 1882.

Moudiries.	Solde dû à fin Janvier 1883 sur l'Exercice 1882.	Plus-value constatée en Février 1883.	Total à recouvrer.	Sommes recouvrées pendant le Mois de Février 1883.	Reste dû.	Dû par la Daïra Sanieh, Commission des Domaines, et les Wakfs.	Dû par les Villageois.
	£ E. p.	£ E. p.	£ E. p.	£ E. p.	£ E. p.	£ E. p.	£ E. p.
Menoufieh ..	6,343 18	..	6,343 48	1,015 27	5,328 21	5 99	5,322 22
Garbich ..	30,397 61	175 95	30,573 59	1,113 86	29,459 73	2,287 82	27,171 91
Béhéra ..	28,530 67	73 06	28,603 73	1,309 06	27,294 67	1,918 34	25,376 33
Siout ..	5,322 06	162 52	5,484 58	224 61	5,259 97	1,786 14	3,473 83
Totaux ..	70,593 85	411 53	71,005 38	3,662 80	67,342 58	5,998 29	61,344 29

PROVINCES NON-AFFECTÉES À LA CAISSE DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE.

Moudiries.	Solde à fin Janvier 1883 sur l'Exercice 1882.	Plus-value constatée en Février 1883.	Total à recouvrer.	Sommes recouvrées pendant le Mois de Février 1883.	Reste dû.	Dû par la Commission des Domaines, la Daïra, les Wakfs, et l'Instruction Publique.	Dû par les Villageois.
	£ E. p.	£ E. p.	£ E. p.	£ E. p.	£ E. p.	£ E. p.	£ E. p.
Galloubieh ..	20,344 90	..	20,344 90	1,337 64	19,007 26	8,601 16	10,405 80
Charkieh ..	44,588 85	1 19	44,590 04	180 12	44,409 92	38,506 56	5,903 36
Dakahlieh ..	74,392 69	0 68	74,393 37	697 57	73,695 80	10,177 49	63,718 31
Ghiéh ..	38,906 97	2 29	38,909 26	850 64	38,058 62	16,650 46	21,408 16
Beni-Souef ..	38,714 18	..	38,714 18	57 55	38,656 63	32,522 75	6,133 88
Fayoum ..	26,193 51	19 14	26,212 68	98 90	26,113 78	23,811 47	2,272 31
Minieh ..	155,947 51	..	155,947 51	4,732 12	151,215 39	146,363 30	4,852 09
Ghiingeh ..	4,418 62	15 29	4,433 91	335 29	4,098 62	1,300 74	2,797 88
Kénch ..	2,348 75	..	2,348 75	11 77	2,336 98	787 63	1,549 35
Esneh ..	3,768 38	..	3,768 38	93 42	3,674 96	1,592 27	2,082 69
Totaux ..	409,824 39	38 59	409,862 98	8,395 02	401,467 96	280,344 13	121,123 83

No. 130.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received April 2.)

(No. 101.)

My Lord,

Cairo, March 26, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a copy of a Report from Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart on the military operations in the Soudan against the rebels.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 130.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart to Sir E. Malet.

Sir,

Khartoum, March 2, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to report that yesterday I forwarded you the following telegram:—

"On Saturday, the 24th February, the troops while marching on Senaar under Abdel Kader, were attacked by a large body of rebels. The rebels were defeated with heavy loss; casualties among the troops insignificant; the troops behaved well; Abdel Kader's telegram is dated one hour from Senaar."

The further details state that Abdel Kader left Wed Madani on the Blue Nile with the 1st Regiment (2,100 men), 600 irregulars or Bashi-Bazouks, and some irregular Tehukeriyeh cavalry commanded by the sons and relatives of Sheikh Wad-el-Kerim. Abdel Kader's objective was Senaar, which was blockaded by the Makashfi.

On the evening of the 22nd February, the troops reached Meshoa-el-Dakhin, some eight hours' march from Senaar. That evening, about 8 P.M., a large body of rebels under the Makashfi advanced against the camp. Some shots were exchanged, but the rebels, finding the soldiers on the alert, retired. The following day, Friday, the troops remained halted in their position, and the neighbourhood was thoroughly reconnoitred. That day Abdel Kader received a letter from the Makashfi, in which, after testifying to the Divine mission and invincibility of the Mahdi, he invited Abdel Kader to submit, saying that he had a regard for him, and was anxious to save his life and spiritual hereafter. This letter was dated from Meshra-el-Dai.

Early on Saturday, the 24th, the troops marched on Meshra-el-Dai. When near Dai the Makashfi with some 10,000 or 12,000 rebels (it is said) was discovered in a forest bordering the road.

The guns and rockets were at once opened on them. After some time they left the shelter of the wood and attacked the troops.

The attack was carried out with the greatest determination, but after some severe fighting they were dispersed and pursued by the cavalry. The engagement lasted from 10 A.M. till 1 P.M. Of the troops some twenty-seven were slightly wounded. The rebel loss is estimated at 2,000 killed, including Sheikh Wad-el-Keriff, of Maatuk notoriety, Sheikh Mahomet, and Sheikh Ahmet-el-Baghar, belonging to the Kawakleh tribe.

Many of the rebels fled into the river where they were cut down by the cavalry. The Makashfi succeeded in getting away, but for the time being the rebel army appears to have been completely dispersed. Some of the rebels appear to have used fire-arms, and Abdul Kader had a narrow escape, his watch chain being broken by a bullet.

Saturday night the troops remained halted at Dai, but on Sunday the road to Senaar being reported clear, the march was continued to that place. Abdel Kader further states that many villages are submitting, as also the district of Wad-el-Abbas, on the east bank of the Blue Nile, opposite Senaar.

As this engagement will probably exert a very considerable influence in quieting the country east of the river, I judged it of sufficient importance to telegraph it.

Within the last few days some further details of the siege of Obeid have come in which may prove interesting.

Suleiman Hindi, a Copt merchant, is my informant. He left Kordofan twenty-two days ago, having succeeded with some others in obtaining not alone a pass from the Mahdi, but also some money and donkeys for the road. To obtain this favour he appears to have used the very transparent ruse of praising the Mahdi and abusing the Turkish Government, i.e., the Egyptian, and telling the Mahdi that he merely wanted to go to Khartoum to fetch his family. He states that on the day of the assault, the Mahdi accompanied the Arabs till within half-an-hour of the town, and then left them, saying that the Nebbhi (Prophet) had told him the bullets of the soldiers would do no harm, and that after taking the town they were to return to him the following day, when together they would march to the mosque in the big square and return thanks for the victory. In the firm persuasion that they would remain unharmed, the Arabs advanced impetuously to the assault, and were repulsed with frightful loss. He also says that when the assault occurred Mahomed Saïd Pasha had actually ordered the troops to retire, but that a Lieutenant of Artillery fired off his gun in the face of the rebels, and by threatening the men forced them to remain at their posts. That after the failure of the assault the Mahdi and his followers were so disheartened that they had decided to move away and were only prevented from doing so by a wealthy Notable of Obeid called Elias Pasha, who pointed out to the Mahdi that the town was badly provisioned, and if blockaded must soon succumb. His advice was followed, and the Mahdi sent letters to the tribes asserting that in ordering the assault he had misunderstood the Nebbhi, and that in a subsequent revelation the Nebbhi had told him he was an ass ("enta homar"); that he (the Mahdi) had made a great mistake, and that what he must now do is to blockade the town.

According to Suleiman Hindi the Mahdi well deserves the name the Prophet called him, and that his chief adviser is Elias Pasha. This Elias is a man of about seventy, very shortsighted, and the largest land and slave-owner in Kordofan. In former days he also had a Eunuch manufactory. He is quite the most influential man in the province, and a bitter enemy of Mahmoud Saïd Pasha. It is popularly supposed that in order to revenge himself on the latter he invited the Mahdi to come to Kordofan. My informant also confirms the report that Mahmoud Saïd Pasha refused to provision the town when he had the power, and that no one, including the Christians,

have been badly treated by the Arabs. Beyond plundering them they have not been molested.

I also hear that among the few religious changes instituted by the Mahdi is one doing away with the religious observances of Friday. This appears to have been done with a view to get rid of the prayers for the Turkish Sultan, who the rebels look upon as an alien and an infidel.

There is no further news from the White Nile. Of late some business has been done here with some of the Arab nomads of Kordofan. They are beginning to come to Khartoum to purchase cotton cloths, &c.

I expect Colonel Hicks to arrive either to-morrow or the day following.

With the exception of the recently arrived Bazingers, who continue very sickly from dysentery and fever, the health of the troops is good. Of the Egyptian infantry at Om Darman and Khartoum, 3,610 men, the Bashi-Bazouks, 481, and the artillery and cuirassiers about 200, or a total of 4,324 men, the sick list is the following:—

Ophthalmia, 2; skin diseases, 16; wounds, 23; fevers, 16.

I have, &c.

(Signed) D. H. STEWART.

No. 131.

Mr. Cooke to Earl Granville.—(Received April 3.)

*Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom,
12, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, London, April 2, 1883.*

My Lord,

I AM directed by the Executive Council of this Chamber to request that your Lordship would be so good as to receive a deputation of ship-owners—not only from London, but also from the out-ports—who desire to address you upon the necessity of measures being taken by Her Majesty's Government for increasing the facilities of transit through Egypt, and the advantage of securing an alternative route for vessels from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea.

I am directed to add that, should your Lordship be pleased to accede to this request, it would be a great convenience to the Executive Council if your Lordship would appoint a day, about three weeks hence, for the reception of the deputation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. H. COOKE, Secretary.

No. 132.

Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.

(No. 90.)

My Lord,

Foreign Office, April 6, 1883.

I TRANSMIT herewith to your Excellency a copy of a letter from the Board of Admiralty,* stating the importance attached by their Lordships to the question of deepening the entrance to the harbour of Alexandria, and asking for information as to the progress of the work.

It appears from the note from Chérif Pasha, a copy of which is inclosed in Sir E. Malet's despatch No. 58 of the 22nd February last, that the matter has only now been referred to the Minister of Public Works, and I have to request that your Excellency will press for an answer from the Egyptian Government on the subject, informing them at the same time of the importance attached to the question by Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

* Admiralty, March 27.

No. 133.

Mr. Wyndham to Earl Granville.—(Received April 9.)

(No. 192. Secret.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, April 2, 1883.

I HAVE reason to believe that some time ago the Porte drew up the project of an answer to the proposals of Her Majesty's Government with regard to the reorganization of Egypt, and which I communicated to Aarify Pasha in accordance with your Lordship's instructions contained in your despatch of the 5th January last.

I have now the honour to report to your Lordship that I am secretly informed that the Sultan has decided not to issue an Iradé authorizing the Porte to reply to your Lordship's above-mentioned communication; that His Majesty is of opinion that it is not desirable to raise objections when the Khedive, who is his Representative in Egypt, approves the reforms introduced by Her Majesty's Government into that province; but that when Egypt shall have been evacuated by the British forces, if amongst the measures which may have been carried into effect some be found not in accordance with the wants of the country, that the Porte is to enter into correspondence with the Khedive with a view of having them either revoked or modified.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HUGH WYNDHAM.

No. 134.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received April 10.)

(No. 92.)

My Lord,

Cairo, April 2, 1883.

ALTHOUGH not belonging to the category of political questions, there is no subject in which the literary, scientific, and artistic world of Europe is more interested than that of the antiquities of Egypt, whether mediæval or pre-historic.

As your Lordship is aware, Cairo has been at all times celebrated for the architectural beauty of its streets, mosques, fountains, and monuments. Unfortunately, these possessions have not been sufficiently appreciated by its inhabitants. Under the auspices of the former Governments, Cairo had begun to lose its national characteristics, and to assume the appearance of a second-rate European watering-place, with its straight boulevards, detached villas, and insignificant carrefours, while the very heart of the city was pierced by wide streets, to the straightness of whose alignment every building, no matter how picturesque or interesting, was ruthlessly sacrificed. The new frontages which were substituted for the old ones are of a mean and undistinguished character. As a consequence, Cairo can now boast of possessing in its principal thoroughfare as ugly, sun-scorched, and monotonous a causeway as has been constructed in modern times.

These vandalisms naturally attracted the attention of the polite world, both of Europe and Egypt, and under the auspices of Chérif Pasha and others a Commission has been established for the preservation of the mediæval monuments of the city. Several intelligent persons are members of it, including Rogers Bey, M. Bourgoin, Artin Bey, Yacoub, and Hussein Pasha, and Mr. Stanley Lane Poole, the eminent Arabic scholar, has recently been added to its members. Once a-week the Commission make a tour in a body round various quarters of the city, and, thanks to their exertions, the hand of the destroyer has been to a certain extent stayed. I am now in hopes that any future municipal improvements which may be designed for Cairo will be conducted in a more intelligent manner.

But great as may be the necessity for the foregoing precautions in reference to the vestiges of Arabian mediæval art and architecture, the desirability of at once doing something to preserve the pre-historic monuments of Egypt is still more obvious—for it is a melancholy fact that the temples and tombs of the old Pharaohs have undergone greater ruin and destruction within the last fifty years than during the previous ten centuries.

The time seems to be propitious for putting an end to so great a scandal, for which, I regret to say, European travellers are principally responsible. These inconsiderate persons are in the habit of seeking a disgraceful immortality by carving their obscure names on the pictured tombs of the ancient Egyptian Kings, or shattering their wall surfaces for the sake of carrying away with them disjointed scraps of

hieroglyphic carving, which involves, of course, a fatal *lacuna* in many an interesting inscription.

After consultation with M. Maspero, the learned and zealous head of the Boulak Museum, and with Chérif Pasha, who shows a most intelligent interest in this as in every other matter affecting the credit of his country, we have come to the conclusion that clauses should be introduced into the new Codes constituting the wilful defacement of the public monuments of Egypt—a criminal offence punishable by fine or imprisonment. At the same time, the Inspector-General of Police has undertaken to provide M. Maspero with a certain number of European policemen whose knowledge of French will enable them to deal with foreign visitors more easily and promptly than any native guardian might be disposed to do. A careful survey will also be made of the various sites and areas circumjacent to the ancient temples, which will be declared the property of the State. This precaution is very necessary, as the Arabs are frequently in the habit of appropriating the bulwarks and columns of the temples as supports to the walls of their mud cabins, and otherwise squatting within their sacred precincts. The natives will be further precluded from selling sculptural tablets and other remnants of antiquity, unless they are able to prove that they have become possessed of them in a legitimate manner; and in this way a check will be put on their nocturnal depredations.

As public opinion is in the habit of taking the colour of any law that is founded on justice and common sense, it is to be hoped that the result of these precautions will be to deter the enterprising tourist, whether protected by Messrs. Cook and Son, or voyaging on his own account, from disgracing his nationality in the manner I have mentioned.

It would be very desirable, and at the same time just, that the extra expenses entailed by the above measures should, to a certain extent, be defrayed by those Europeans in whose interest they have been conceived. This could readily be done by the levying of a small tax on every dahabeah or steamer going up the Nile. I have reason to believe that Messrs. Cook and Son, with their usual liberality, would be quite ready to facilitate the realization of such a project. But, here again, we are confronted by the capitulations and the privileged character with which they invest the foreigner.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

P.S.—Two Decrees will shortly be issued declaring the collection of antiquities at Boulak, as well as the contents of the Arabian Museum, to be public property.

D.

No. 135.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received April 10.)

(No. 93.)

My Lord,

Cairo, April 2, 1883.

THE Egyptian Government has constituted a special bureau for the superintendence of the affairs of the Soudan. The Head of the New Department, Ibrahim Bey, called upon me yesterday. He seemed an intelligent and well educated person, and I have no doubt that under his direction the present situation of that unfortunate region will improve.

I ventured to impress his Excellency with my belief, that the recent disturbances were mainly to be attributed to the misgovernment and cruel exactions of the local Egyptian authorities at Khartoum, and that, whatever might be the pretensions of the Mahdi to a divine mission, his chief strength was derived from the despair and misery of the native population. If the Egyptian Government were wise, I added, it would confine its present efforts to the re-establishment of its authority in Senaar, and would not seek to extend its dominion beyond that province and the bordering river banks. By this modest policy the annual drain on the Egyptian Treasury would be greatly diminished, if it did not altogether cease, and if he succeeded in endowing Dongola, Khartoum, and Senaar with a just, humane, and beneficent administration, there could be no doubt the ultimate recovery of so much of the abandoned territories as it might be desirable to reannex would be easily effected at a later period.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

No. 136.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received April 10.)

(No. 94.)

My Lord,

Cairo, April 2, 1883.

I HAVE just returned from an excursion of ten days up the country, during which I had an opportunity of communicating with a good many people of different degrees and conditions.

On the whole, my impression of the state of affairs in the districts I traversed is very favourable.

The harvest promises to be excellent, tranquillity prevails everywhere, and the people are solely intent upon their private affairs.

The two or three Mudirs I saw were undoubtedly superior and respectable men, and their administrative ability above the average.

On several occasions I observed the provincial gendarmerie at work, and I was well satisfied both with their appearance and the accounts I heard of their conduct and demeanour.

I was also glad to learn that in Upper and Middle Egypt the peasantry are not weighed down with debt to anything like the same degree as the cultivators in the Delta, nor are their little properties so heavily mortgaged to Europeans.

What struck me most, however, was the keen interest exhibited by my interlocutors in the "institutions" which they had heard were about to be introduced. I can now testify, from my own experience, that at all events the middle classes are fully alive to the benefits likely to be conferred by them. They comprehended what was meant by the ballot, and showed symptoms of a more lively political intelligence than I had anticipated. I am only now referring, however, to the small landed proprietors, local Notables, shop-keepers, and persons of that description who had assembled to greet me on my passage. With the actual fellahen I had no opportunity of coming into more than casual contact, as they were all dispersed amongst their fields. My inquiries, however, only confirmed the statements in their regard I have already submitted to your Lordship.

There is one very sinister circumstance, however, which I regret to be obliged to note.

On first coming to the country I had been told that had it not been for the intervention of our arms the Christian Copts of Upper Egypt would have been infallibly massacred. At first I was disposed to treat this assertion with incredulity, and as the result of an exaggerated panic. I fear, however, that a catastrophe of the kind was only too imminent, and that a plan had been organized for the destruction of several of the Christian villages by their Mahomedan neighbours. Though assuming a different form, the motive was as sordid as that which prompted the massacres at Tintah. As in Lower Egypt the native debtor imagined a fitting opportunity had arrived for getting rid of his Christian creditor, so in the upper country self-interest fanned into a flame the fanaticism of the Arab population, and the covetous fellah thought the time had come for acquiring the fields and the hoarded wealth of his rich Coptic neighbour. The victory of Tel-el-Kebir of course put an end to these infamous designs, and I imagine that even the savage spirit which they temporarily engendered has itself disappeared, or, at all events, that in a few months' time the friendly relations which have hitherto prevailed will be re-established between these sections of the Egyptian people.

In conclusion, I may remark that all the persons with whom I conversed professed to be fully alive to the services we had rendered the country, as well as to the good intentions by which we were animated towards Egypt and her people.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

No. 137.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received April 10.)

(No. 95.)

My Lord,

Cairo, April 3, 1883.

AMONG the many subjects crying for reform in this country there is none perhaps more urgent than that of prison organization. Colonel Chermiside's and Mr. Beaman's conscientious and elaborate Reports, as transmitted to your Lordship in

my despatch No. 43 of the 11th December last, sufficiently exemplify this fact. It is true many of the evils signalized were aggravated by the extraordinary pressure placed upon the prison authorities in consequence of the exceptionally large number of persons they then had to keep in custody; but even in ordinary times the condition of the Egyptian prisons is essentially bad. Persons awaiting their trial are shut up in the same cells with condemned criminals of the worst description. The accommodation for the women prisoners leaves much to be desired, and the sanitary arrangements are fearfully defective.

No very considerable improvement in the foregoing state of things will be possible until new gaols are erected, the present buildings being altogether unsuitable for their purpose. Unfortunately the Egyptian Government is not at present in a position to embark on the required expenditure. They have, however, shown an earnest desire to effect a change for the better; and have caused to be constituted within the Ministry of Justice a Prison Bureau, with an energetic President at its head. At the same time, it has been arranged that the Constabulary Inspectors should be endowed with the attributions of Prison Inspectors within their several districts; and Baker Pasha has made a further suggestion for converting some of the empty barracks in the provinces into temporary gaols until regular prisons can be erected.

As soon as the new Codes are issued, a stop will be put to one of the grossest of existing scandals, namely, the inordinate periods of time during which unconvicted prisoners are kept in confinement before they are brought up for trial.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

No. 138.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received April 10.)

(No. 100.)

My Lord,

Cairo, April 3, 1883.

COLONEL WARREN, while in discharge of his duties connected with the inquiry into the murder of the late Professor Palmer and party, paid a visit to El Arish towards the end of February last. The Governor of the town, Mustapha Effendi Mamnoon by name, was absent at the time, and certain of the notabilities of the place took the opportunity of disclosing to Colonel Warren the arbitrary and cruel manner in which that functionary governed his district. Colonel Warren thereupon investigated the matter closely, and succeeded in collecting a mass of evidence from all classes of the local society, which conclusively proved the gross abuse which the Governor had made of the power intrusted to him.

I caused the facts to be submitted to the Minister of the Interior, who, after having cross-examined the inculpated official, dismissed him from his post as Governor of El Arish.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

No. 139.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received April 10.)

(No. 101.)

My Lord,

Cairo, April 3, 1883.

I AM sorry to be obliged to signalize to your Lordship an important clerical error in my despatch No. 47 of the 6th February.

At p. 67 ("Egypt No. 6, 1883") the number of natives in the Egyptian Civil Service is put down at 53,000; and a little lower down on the same page the percentage of European employés at 2 per cent. of the total number. These figures were taken from the Egyptian Accountant-General's Return, inclosed in Sir E. Malet's despatch of the 11th September, 1882.

At p. 13 ("Egypt No. 3, 1883") the total number of employés in each Department of Government is there given; but under the ambiguous designation of "employés" were included the men enrolled in the Egyptian army and navy, and in transferring the figures to the fair copy of my despatch, the deductions to be made on this account were not allowed for. Fortunately, the error in the figures does not affect the text with which they were incorporated, as the figures were merely mentioned incidentally,

and no conclusions were drawn from them, or rather, the considerations set forth in the passages in question were founded upon the correct figures.

The number of Egyptian civil servants appears to be about 20,000, and the proportion of Europeans to natives about 5 per cent.; but in the 20,000 are included persons employed in the Customs, railways, and services of that description. Of Departmental civil servants, properly so-called, there are about 10,000, of whom 8 per cent. are Europeans; but it is not necessary to discriminate further, as the question at issue is not one of percentage, but of utility. Indeed the amended statistics, as given above, no longer represent the actual state of the case, for since I wrote my despatch the Government has made great retrenchments in all the public offices. A considerable number of the superfluous or less necessary officials, both native and European, have already been got rid of. When the process of reduction is complete I will acquaint your Lordship with the results.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

No. 140.

Mr. Cartwright to Earl Granville.—(Received April 10.)

(No. 107.)

My Lord,

Cairo, April 3, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copies of two despatches from Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart at Khartoum. The Budgets sent in the former of these despatches are not forwarded herewith, as it is desirable that they should be retained for examination here.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart has informed me that he does not expect to reach Cairo before the end of this month.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. C. CARTWRIGHT.

Inclosure 1 in No. 140.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart to Sir E. Malet.

Sir,

Khartoum, March 6, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a rough estimate of the Egyptian losses in men, material, &c., up to date; also an estimate of what the rebellion has, so far, cost the Government. The cost is perhaps more, but it certainly is not less.

I also forward the Budgets of the different provinces so far as it has been practicable to get them made up. Also details of the various items of expenditure, salaries, nationalities of the officials, &c. These lists may, I think, prove useful in any attempted reorganization of the Soudan.

Since my last despatch there is no war news to report. There is, however, a report in the town that the Mahdi has been assassinated, which may perhaps prove true.

Trade continues to be carried on between Khartoum and Kordofan, and the native travellers arriving from the west report that there is a good deal of traffic along the road.

Colonel Hicks and suite arrived here on the 14th instant.

I purpose leaving for Cairo via Massowah on the 8th instant.

I have, &c.
(Signed) D. H. STEWART,
Lieutenant-Colonel, 11th Hussars.

Inclosure 2 in No. 140.

APPROXIMATE List of the Egyptian Losses from the Commencement of the Soudan Rebellion to Date.

Locality.	Date.	Men.	Rifles.	Guns.	Rockets.	Rifle Cartridges.
Abba	Aug. 12, 1881	120	120	..	..	..
Kana	" 14, "	100	100	..	..	8,000
Jebel Ghedeer (Fashoda) ..	Dec. 9, "	400	400	..	..	300
Fogia (Darfour)	May 7, 1882	31	31	..	..	600
Birket (Kordofan)	" 14, "	53	53	..	..	1,000
Abu Haraz (Senaar)	Apr. —, "	150	85	..	..	..
Senaar	May 15, "	50	50	..	..	4,000
Abushok (Senaar)	" 16, "	210	210	1	..	1,600
Senaar	" 22, "	82	82	..	..	12,000
Jebel Ghedeer	June 7, "	3,600	3,181	4	1	5,000
Sbat (Kordofan)	July 15, "	250	250	..	..	9,000
Schiaka (Darfour)	" 20, "	990	990	..	..	25,000
Taiyara (Kordofan)	Aug. 6, "	1,000	1,000	1	..	6,000
Obeid	Sept. 9, "	288	105	..	..	21,000
Kan (Kordofan)	" 24, "	1,127	1,127	..	..	3,000
Dileng (Kordofan)	" —, "	100	100	..	..	..
Between Jebel Ain and Mara- biyeh	Oct. 4, "	815	815	..	..	10,000
Senaar	Jan. 5, 1883	320	320	..	..	3,000
Maatuk (Khartoum)	" 6, "	40	40	..	..	400
Karasah (Khartoum)	" 20, "	10	..	..	..	..
Bara (Kordofan)	" 5, "	2,700	3,250	5	..	80,000
Obeid	" 17, "	3,500	5,000	6	1	170,000
Various places	" ..	360	360	..	..	20,000
Total	" ..	16,296	17,659	14	2	487,900

Inclosure 3 in No. 140.

APPROXIMATE Estimate of the Expenses and Losses incurred by the Government up to Date, towards the Suppression of the Soudan Rebellion.

	£ E.	prs.
Transport of 12 battalions from Cairo to Khartoum	25,740	0
Sums advanced to the different expeditions which have been sent out since the beginning of the rebellion	5,914	21
Cost of 18,000 Remingtons lost up to date	67,320	0
" 14 mountain guns	1,914	0
" 2 rocket stands, &c.	52	0
" 2,000 cartridges, &c., for mountain guns	880	0
" 100 rockets	131	50
" 500,000 Remington cartridges	50,000	0
Advance paid the irregulars (local) when enrolled	22,686	0
Estimated cost of 4,000 camels killed or taken in the different battles	20,000	0
Cost of 205 Berber and Gallabat horses, purchased to mount the Bashi-Bazouks, &c.	786	57
Cost of 1,170 camels recently bought	6,825	0
296,603 oke of biscuits for the troops	5,655	0
Salaries and rations of 12 Egyptian battalions for two months	18,704	0
Clothing of 3,488 slaves enlisted as soldiers	3,767	0
Taxes of Kordofan not paid for the year 1882-83	152,060	0
Taxes of Senaar, one-half unpaid	21,016	0
Price of 73 slaves purchased (to be turned into soldiers) by the Mudirich of Khartoum, at an average of 55 medjids each	652	0
Transport of 500 Bashi-Bazouks from Cairo to Khartoum	134	0
Two months' salary to 500 Bashi-Bazouks	2,340	0
" to the officers	355	0
Clothing the Bashi-Bazouks	1,000	0
Six months' salary to 4,200 irregulars employed and belonging to the Province of Kordofan	25,200	0
Twelve months' salary to 1,945 irregulars in detached posts in the Province of Khartoum	23,340	0
Twelve months' salary of 1,161 irregulars in the town of Khartoum and in Halfaya, Wed Medain, and Risar About, &c.	13,932	0
Salaries of native Generals and Colonels	1,100	0
Salaries of 3,488 Bazingers (slaves) for eight months	3,429	0
Cost of manufacture of 50,000 small crows' feet, with 10,000 tin boxes to contain the same (one box furnished to each soldier)	1,625	0
Total	476,558	28

(Signed) D. H. STEWART,
Lieutenant-Colonel, 11th Hussars.

Khartoum, March 6, 1883.

Inclosure 4 in No. 140.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart to Sir E. Malet.

Sir,

Khartoum, March 8, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to report that I this morning forwarded you the substance of a telegram received from Abdul Kader reporting another victory over the rebels near Senaar.

It would appear that Abdul Kader, on arriving at Senaar, sent out at once to discover where the rebels had retreated to. His scouts soon brought back news that Achmet-el-Makashfi, with the rebels, were at a place called Sekledy, six hours west of Senaar. A force made up of 1,200 irregulars, Tehukerizeh and Aburoff Arabs, under Saleh Agha, was at once directed on Sekledy. An engagement occurred on the 4th at that place, and resulted in the total defeat of the rebels, who lost 547 killed, including Sheikhs Omr and Amr, brothers of Achmet-el-Makashfi, and also Sadyk, his nephew. Of the troops but two men were wounded.

The despatch goes on to say that, as now all the wells throughout the district have been seized, the speedy surrender of the whole rebel force is anticipated.

Abdul Kader now proposes marching south along the Blue Nile, and pacifying the country as far as Jebel Khooli, near Karkotseh. He will then cross to the east bank, pacify the Rufaa-il-Sherk and Kawahle tribes, and put down Sheikh Sheriff-el-Hind, who has raised the standard of revolt between the Dinder and Rahat Rivers.

Hicks Pasha proposes taking two more battalions and some guns to reinforce the force now at Kana, and then to attack and disperse the rebels collected at Abu Juma, on the White Nile. He will then return along the river-bank to Khartoum.

This will probably bring the spring military operations to a close. Further operations and the relief of Obeid will have to be postponed till after the rains.

I have handed over my cypher to Hicks Pasha, and am leaving to-day for Massowah.

I have, &c.

(Signed) D. H. STEWART,
Lieutenant-Colonel, 11th Hussars.

No. 141.

Sir J. Pouncefote to Mr. Cooke.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 11, 1883.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, and I am to inform you, in reply, that his Lordship will be happy to receive a deputation from the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, and others, on Thursday, the 26th instant, at 3 o'clock, on the question of securing an alternative route for vessels from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 142.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received April 12, 12:30 P.M.)

(No. 49.)

(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, April 12, 1883, 10 A.M.

EGYPTIAN Government wish to know what balance remains to their credit of the 288,000*l.* paid by them on account of army of occupation. The payment was based on an occupation force of 12,000 men; and as the number of our troops had fallen below this figure before payment was made, Egyptian Government think that there must be an over-payment.

They also ask what is the amount they will have to pay on same account by the 30th June.

No. 142*.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received April 12, 11 P.M.)

(No. 50.)
(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, April 12, 1883, 7.15 P.M.

THE Minister of Public Works has reported in favour of deepening the harbour of Alexandria in accordance with the plans of the Commission submitted to him, and yesterday the project received the approval of the Khedive in Council. The cost will probably be 270,000*l.* The Egyptian Government will now proceed to consider the *modus operandi*.

No. 143.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received April 13, 3 P.M.)

(No. 51.)
(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, April 13, 1883, 2.30 P.M.

MY telegram of the 2nd instant.

Since the date of the above telegram seventy-four cases have been disposed of by the court-martial sitting at Alexandria.

No. 144.

Mr. Cartwright to Earl Granville.—(Received April 14, 11.55 A.M.)

(No. 13.)
(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, April 14, 1883, 11 A.M.

YOUR Lordship's telegram No. 9 of the 12th instant.

Cookson hopes to be able to send draft conveyance and powers of attorney by mail of 24th instant.

No. 145.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received April 15, 4.30 P.M.)

(No. 52.)
(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, April 15, 1883, 1.50 P.M.

YOUR telegram No. 42.

Appointment would be permanent. Travelling expenses not included in salary. During tours of inspection, travelling allowance of 16*s.* a-day.

No. 146.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received April 17.)

(No. 102.)
My Lord,

Cairo, April 6, 1883.

IN accordance with your Lordship's instructions, I brought to the notice of Chérif Pasha the observations of the Governor of Ceylon upon the inadequacy of the allowance accorded to Arabi and his companions in exile. In reply, his Excellency has sent me the inclosed Memorandum insisting upon the difficulty which the Egyptian Government would have in increasing the pensions of these persons at the very moment the economical necessities of Egypt had compelled it to dismiss from their posts a number of employes whose official salaries are their chief resource. His Excellency further adds that Arabi's pension exceeds that to which an officer of the same rank would have been entitled had he claimed his *retraite*. The total augmentation suggested amounts to nearly 1,700*l.* a-year, in addition to the 2,520*l.* now being paid by the Egyptian Exchequer. Chérif Pasha observes that such an increase, which, of course, would have to appear in the Budget of next year, would expose himself and his colleagues to much censure, and he hopes your Lordship will take into consideration his position in reference to this subject.

Some of the prisoners, having fortunes of their own, are certainly in no need of

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further assistance. Arabi himself stands in a different position, as perhaps do one or two of his companions. Madame Arabi, moreover, who was unable to accompany her husband in consequence of her approaching confinement at the time of his departure, is now anxious to join him. In order to meet Chérif Pasha's views, and at the same time to relieve the stringency of Arabi's position as pointed out by Sir James Longden, the Governor of Ceylon, I would venture to suggest that the Egyptian Government should place at his Excellency's disposal an additional 500*l.* a-year, to be distributed by him amongst the prisoners in such proportions as the necessities of each may require. At the same time, it will be but fair, I think, to require the Egyptian Government to pay the passage of Madame Arabi and her children to Ceylon, as, had it not been for her peculiar situation, she would have obtained a free transit in the ship which took her husband.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

Inclosure in No. 146.

Memorandum.

LE Gouvernement de Son Altesse a examiné la proposition tendant à porter à 500*l.* le traitement mensuel alloué à Arabi et à ses compagnons d'exil.

La première pensée que cette demande a fait naître a été de considérer s'il serait juste et équitable d'augmenter ainsi l'allocation payée aux principaux auteurs des derniers événements alors que le Gouvernement se trouve dans la dure nécessité de licencier un nombre considérable d'employés pour réaliser les économies devant servir à couvrir les charges nouvelles, conséquences de ces mêmes événements.

Une seconde considération s'est également offerte à l'examen du Gouvernement : ne pourrait-il pas être taxé, par le fait de cette augmentation, de vouloir créer aux exilés une situation pécuniaire plus favorable que si demeurés fidèles ils avaient pu invoquer l'application des règlements sur la pension ou la mise en disponibilité ; ces règlements sont pourtant rigoureusement appliqués à ceux qui, malgré leur fidélité, sont l'objet de mesures prises à leur égard pour raisons d'économie.

Le Gouvernement ne peut, en effet, perdre de vue qu'il s'agit de personnes graciées après condamnation, et auxquelles il a entendu n'allouer qu'une pension alimentaire. Cette obligation, il croit l'avoir amplement remplie, et il ne peut, non plus, ne pas considérer qu'à cette pension doivent venir s'ajouter soit les ressources provenant de la fortune de leurs familles, soit celles provenant des sommes qu'ils ont pu personnellement mettre en sûreté.

No. 147.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received April 17.)

(No. 108.)
My Lord,

Cairo, April 7, 1883.

ON Wednesday, the 4th instant, I received the inclosed Petition from the European inhabitants of Alexandria, and the various towns and villages of the Delta, enlarging upon the necessity of the continued presence of the British troops in Egypt. As your Lordship will see from the subjoined Report of what took place, I contented myself with informing the persons who addressed me that the idea of a permanent military occupation of Egypt by Great Britain would certainly not be entertained by your Lordship ; at the same time that I referred them to the speeches delivered by yourself in the House of Lords on the 15th February, and by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons on the 5th March, as an authoritative exposition of the views and intentions of Her Majesty's Government on the general subject. In reply, the deputation intimated that these two speeches had already had a very reassuring effect upon those whom they represented.

It is needless for me to add that the getting up of this Petition was not in any way countenanced either by Sir Edward Malet or by myself. On the contrary, we both regretted a demonstration which seemed to us unnecessary and inopportune, inasmuch as it raised issues which, for the present, it would be premature to discuss.

From the analytical Table herewith inclosed, it appears that the total number of signatures amount in round numbers to 2,600. Of these nearly two-thirds, or 1,600,

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3 A

are Greek; of the remainder, 350 are English; 177 Italian, 21 German, 10 French, 6 Austrian, and 285 belong to other nationalities. Amongst the English, Italian, and German signatures will be found the names of almost all the influential and respectable merchants and citizens of Alexandria; nor can the document be regarded as other than the genuine and spontaneous expression of the convictions and wishes of the European colony in Lower Egypt. On the other hand, your Lordship will remember, as I have already had occasion to point out in previous despatches, that the opinion of the petitioners cannot be regarded as unprejudiced or disinterested. On the one hand, their recent experiences must inevitably predispose them to take a gloomy view of the future, and to entertain grave misgivings, if not as to the desire, at all events as to the power, of the native Government to provide for their safety. On the other hand, their chief preoccupation is naturally the promotion of their own material and mercantile interests; and they can scarcely be expected to consider the question from an Egyptian point of view, or to allow their conclusions to be disturbed by reflecting on the additional burdens imposed on the native Exchequer by the arrangements they desiderate. As a consequence, I cannot but feel that though the opinions of the intelligent and honourable gentlemen who have signed this Petition in such numbers, must at all times be entitled to the most respectful and serious consideration, it is not necessary to consider them as infallible or conclusive.

There is, however, another document bearing on the same subject, which has been recently placed in my hands, to which it may not be inopportune to draw your Lordship's attention; namely, a Memorandum with which I have been favoured by the members of the American Missionary Society. The Society to which these gentlemen belong has, as your Lordship is aware, been for many years past established in the East, and has won for itself a very high and honourable position. Its college at Constantinople is one of the noblest educational institutions in the Levant; and in every part of the Sultan's dominions its endeavours to promote the cause of justice, humanity and religion have been universally recognized. When I heard that the Petition referred to above was being signed at Alexandria, I thought it might be advisable to compare its conclusions with those of the American missionaries, who at that moment happened to have come up to Cairo to attend their General Assembly. I was all the more disposed to attach importance to what they might say, from the fact that there are as many as fifty-two different mission-stations in Egypt; that all the members of the Society speak Arabic; that they have been long resident in the country; that they have as fair a knowledge of the disposition and feeling of the people as any foreigners are ever likely to acquire; that they have no personal, mercantile, or political interests to subserve; and that by the very obligations of their profession, they are bound not to be over-anxious for their personal safety. I subjoin an abstract made by Mr. Nicolson, of the reply I received to my communication. It will probably surprise your Lordship as disagreeably as it did me, to find that the unanimous and deliberate opinion of the gentlemen in question, was very much in accord with that of the European community at Alexandria. They assure me in the most positive and uncompromising terms, that they consider that nothing but the continued presence of a British force for some time longer can assure the tranquillity of Egypt, or prevent the recurrence of disturbances. They state positively, that had it not been for the fortunate intervention of the British army and the victory of Tel-el-Kebir, massacres upon a large scale would have been perpetrated, in spite of the exertions of Arabi to prevent them, throughout the Coptic villages of Upper Egypt, and that the feelings of animosity, engendered by recent events between the two sections of the native population, are not yet assuaged. I confess, however, that in spite of the trustworthy source from which they emanate, I cannot bring myself to coincide in these gloomy prognostications. It is at all times difficult to fathom the feelings and intentions of an Eastern people; but there is nothing in the present aspect of affairs which seems to me to justify so pessimist a view of the future. Considering how recently the country has emerged from a revolutionary crisis, its general condition is extraordinarily tranquil. Although the public force distributed throughout the provinces is far less numerous than formerly, there does not seem the slightest difficulty in maintaining order, and so far from being conscious of any trouble or disquiet in the air, my own personal impressions lead me to believe that the stream of public feeling is flowing in exactly the opposite direction.

In any event, however, it would be premature to enter upon the discussion of the points mooted by the Alexandria petitioners. There can be no question at present, as your Lordship's intimations on the subject have made sufficiently plain, of the proximate evacuation of Egypt by Her Majesty's forces, and I do not imagine that you

will be inclined to reply to the petitioners in other terms than those to which I have myself resorted.

There is one point insisted on by the American missionaries to which, however, I would more especially draw your Lordship's attention, as it so entirely coincides with my own convictions on the subject. These gentlemen say that the only chance of restoring peace and harmony to Egypt is that all classes of its inhabitants should be made to understand that the new régime about to be introduced will be invested with an impregnable permanence and stability. If once this idea permeates the population they will accept the situation created for them with satisfaction. As long, however, as they are kept in a state of uncertainty, and their minds are agitated by the idea that other influences and other forces, whether emanating from Turkey or elsewhere, are at all likely to change the present state of things, a perpetual condition of disquiet and disturbance is certain to prevail. It is most important that they should come to regard the system we have called into being as henceforth part and parcel of the immutable order of nature.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 147.

Extract from the "Egyptian Gazette" of April 5, 1883.

MR. CHAPMAN and Mr. Royle waited upon Lord Dufferin at Cairo yesterday, for the purpose of presenting a Petition signed by the principal European residents of Alexandria and of the Delta in favour of the permanent occupation of Egypt by the troops of Great Britain. Lord Dufferin informed these gentlemen that it would of course be his duty to acquaint Her Majesty's Government with the views of the petitioners, though he himself was not prepared to discuss them at that moment. He must frankly tell them, however, that the permanent military occupation of the country, being contrary to the repeated declarations of Her Majesty's Government, was not an idea to which he could give the slightest encouragement. On the other hand, it would be a misapprehension to regard the reduction of the army of occupation, which had recently taken place, as a continuous process which was in course of being unremittingly pursued. In order to relieve as much as possible the overburdened Treasury of Egypt, the army of occupation was being reduced to the lowest limits compatible with the exigencies of the actual situation. It would be altogether premature at present to discuss future eventualities. In regard to them he could not do better than refer the petitioners to the speeches of Lord Granville in the House of Lords and of Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons, as containing the most authoritative exposition of the views and intentions of Her Majesty's Government. He had felt quite certain that those speeches would be considered satisfactory, and he was now glad to find from what had fallen from the gentlemen who had done him the honour to wait upon him, that such was the case.

Mr. Chapman and Mr. Royle expressed their thanks to his Lordship for the courteous manner in which they had been received.

Inclosure 2 in No. 147.

TABULAR Statement of Signatures.

Place.	Language of Petition.	Number of Signatures.							
		English.	Italians.	Germans.	French.	Greeks.	Levantine.	Austrians.	Other Nationalities.
Alexandria ..	English ..	209	65	12	7	67	35	3	95
	French ..	19	30	9	3	10	8	3	38
	Italian ..	44*	49	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alexandria ..	Greek ..	..	..	..	..	550	..	..	..
	French ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Saïd ..	English ..	62	25	..	..	113	..	..	100
	Italian ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mehallet el Kebir ..	Greek ..	..	..	..	..	88	..	..	..
Shibarkeet ..	Greek ..	..	..	..	..	37	1	..	..
Ismailia ..	Greek ..	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	..
Kafr Tayat ..	Greek ..	..	..	..	..	74	..	..	..
Menoufieh ..	Greek ..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..
Chebin el Kom ..	Greek ..	..	..	..	..	43	..	..	..
Mehallet el Abouye ..	Greek ..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..
Chebin el Kanater ..	Greek ..	..	8	..	..	13	..	..	..
Alexandria ..	Greek ..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..
Godhabah ..	Greek ..	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	..
Minet el Gamh ..	Greek ..	1	..	..	..	44	..	..	..
Mansourah ..	Greek ..	..	..	..	..	183	..	..	15
	French ..	..	..	..	..	83	..	..	..
Tifla ..	Greek ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tantah ..	French ..	..	..	..	..	13	65	..	24
Mehallet el Kebir ..	Arabic ..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mansourah ..	Greek ..	..	..	..	..	66	..	..	9
Alexandria ..	Greek ..	..	..	..	..	94	..	..	4
Birket el Sab ..	Greek ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	..	350	177	21	10	1,660	109	6	285

Remarks.—This tabular statement may be taken as approximately correct though the nationality of Levantines cannot always be established, and it has been found necessary to place under the head of Levantines 109 names of persons who are either native subjects or belong properly to one of the other nationalities.

Under "other nationalities" are 285 names, some of which no doubt belong to the nationalities specified in the other columns.

The total number of signatures is—

From Alexandria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,368
„ Port Saïd ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300
„ Ismailia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
„ Mansourah and other places in the Delta ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	917
Grand total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,618

Inclosure 3 in No. 147.

Résumé of a Letter from the Members of the American Mission in Egypt, dated Cairo, March 13, 1883.

THE writers are of opinion that there are two distinct currents of feeling in Egypt: one in favour of the establishment of a strong and enlightened Government, and the other anxious for a continuance of the old system. The former is prevalent amongst the better class of the Mussulman population, and unanimously accepted by the Christian communities. The latter is adopted by those of the governing classes, who find their profit in the maintenance of existing abuses. Those who are in favour of the first line of policy accept with gratitude the supremacy of British influence in Egypt, although somewhat troubled and perplexed by the rumours of the withdrawal of the British troops, of probable European interference, and of opposition on the part of Turkey.

The spirit of fanaticism, fanned during the rebellion, had risen to the pitch of a projected massacre of all the native Christians, which was only averted by the victories of the British troops. The ill-feeling and hostility which have been engendered will not, in the opinion of the writers, disappear before another generation has arisen.

The writers proceed to state as their opinion that the continued retention of a British force would, by inspiring confidence, enable many to give free expression to their sentiments and feelings, and to suggest such reforms as would be conducive to the welfare of the country. Any uncertainty as to the continuance of English

* The Maltese are classed as English; but it is very difficult to distinguish between Maltese and Italian names.

military protection would close the mouths of those men from the fear of retribution being exacted by the reactionary party on the departure of the British troops. Any doubt as to the prolongation of the stay of the English forces prevents the true patriots from taking a decisive stand.

The writers are further of opinion that the introduction at an early date of equitable reforms will be of eminent assistance in reconciling the great bulk of the population to any form of Government that might be established. In the desire and expectation from England of the introduction of such reforms nearly all classes would be in complete accord. They have no confidence, however, in any scheme of reform that does not contemplate a large introduction of a reliable foreign element into the higher offices. Up to the present time, Mudirs, with nothing to guide them in the administration of affairs but their own private judgment or arbitrary will, and the law of "use and wont," continue to rule the provinces with a rod of iron; and when appeal is made against their decisions to the local Medjliss, or any higher Court, months must pass before the case is looked into; and, unless bribery does its perfect work, months more will elapse before judgment is issued. Venality, pure and simple, continues now, as heretofore, to give legal form and effect to unjust decisions in the native Courts of Law. Crime is either concealed or connived at by those appointed to prevent it, because, on the one hand, they are still held personally responsible if they fail to produce the culprit; and, on the other hand, because their associates in crime pay better than the Government. The corvée is still imposed on the fellahs in the inverse ratio of their personal interest in the objects aimed at by it, the landless poor bearing the burden, while the wealthy landowners are practically exempt.

The writers, after recurring once more to the necessity of the retention of the British troops in order to repress, by the fact of their presence, the tendency to outbreaks, proceed to record the hope of all the native Christians that the day is at hand when their legal status will be raised to its proper level, and their disabilities for service in places of honour and trust removed. They state that the testimony of a Christian against a Moslem is still accounted of no legal value, and that the higher offices in nearly all the Administrations are closed against Christian candidates. They consider that the military conscription would be bereft of some of its terrors were the higher ranks in the army open to competition irrespective of sect or religious creed. They conclude with the suggestion that Sunday should be observed as a day of rest among the Christian employés of the Government.

No. 148.

Mr. Cartwright to Earl Granville.—(Received April 17.)

(No. 111.)

My Lord,

Cairo, April 10, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith copies of two telegrams which I have received from Colonel Hicks, reporting the action of the Mahdi at Obeid, and that the rebels have assembled at Duem with artillery, a rocket, and a quantity of rifles.

I have communicated the substance of these telegrams to Chérif Pasha and to General Baker Pasha.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. C. CARTWRIGHT.

Inclosure 1 in No. 148.

Colonel Hicks to Sir E. Malet.

(Telegraphic.)

Khartoum, March 31, 1883.

NEWS from Obeid. The Mahdi has sent all Government officials away, distributing them among their tribes. He has caused the troops who surrendered to swear allegiance to him on the Koran and has given them arms. The Baggara Chief has left the Mahdi altogether, and his tribes have constantly fought with the Mahdi's followers. I am trying to open friendly communication with the Baggara Chief. It is difficult. Khartoum is full of people, unfavourable to the Government, but the civil authorities do not think the garrison I leave behind insufficient. I have delayed on account of insufficient transport and further on account of deficiency of provisions, but I hope to arrange all the day after to-morrow.

Inclosure 2 in No. 148.

Colonel Hicks to Sir E. Malet.

(Telegraphic.)

Khartoum, April 3, 1883.

I HAVE received news from Duem that a large number of rebels have assembled there from Darfour and Senaar, and the commanding officer asks reinforcements. The enemy has a battery of artillery and rocket and (?) rifles. The troops I have already sent from here have arrived there in time I hope. I leave to-morrow with the last of the troops and the machine gun. Please communicate to General Baker and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and War.

No. 149.

Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.

(No. 102.)

My Lord,

Foreign Office, April 19, 1883.

HER Majesty's Government have learned with much satisfaction from your Excellency's despatch No. 92 of the 2nd instant that the Egyptian Government propose to take measures for the proper preservation of the ancient monuments of Egypt.

With regard to the suggestion that the extra expenses entailed by these measures should be defrayed to a certain extent by those Europeans in whose interest they have been conceived, I have to request your Excellency to assure the Egyptian Government that they may count upon the support of Her Majesty's Government in the introduction of a scheme for levying a small tax on foreign visitors for the objects specified.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 150.

Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.

(No. 104.)

My Lord,

Foreign Office, April 20, 1883.

I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch No. 108 of the 7th April, reporting the reply which you made to a Petition from the European inhabitants of Alexandria and the various towns and villages of the Delta relative to the necessity for the continued presence of the British troops in Egypt, and I have to inform you that I approve of your Excellency's observations on the subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 151.

Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.

(No. 105.)

My Lord,

Foreign Office, April 20, 1883.

I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch No. 93 of the 2nd instant, reporting a conversation with the Head of the new Department for the affairs of the Soudan, in which you impressed upon his Excellency the advisability of pursuing a modest and more humane policy in that country, and I have to inform your Excellency that I approve of the language held by you on that occasion.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 152.

Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.

(No. 107.)

My Lord,

Foreign Office, April 20, 1883.

I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch No. 100 of the 3rd instant, reporting the dismissal of the Governor of El Harish from his post on account of the arbitrary and cruel manner in which that functionary governed his district.

Her Majesty's Government have heard with satisfaction of the action taken in this matter by the Egyptian Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 153.

Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.

(No. 110.)

My Lord,

Foreign Office, April 20, 1883.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL STEWART, in a very able Report, which he has recently addressed to Sir E. Malet on the Soudan, makes certain suggestions on the various branches of the Administration, with a view to the future government of the country.

I have to request your Excellency to bring the administrative reforms proposed by that officer to the knowledge of the Egyptian Government.

A copy of the report is herewith inclosed.*

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 154.

Earl Granville to Mr. Cartwright.

(No. 77.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 20, 1883.

I HAVE to instruct you to express my thanks to Colonel Stewart for the valuable and interesting Report on the Soudan, inclosed in Sir E. Malet's despatch No. 71 of the 6th ultimo.

I have requested the Earl of Dufferin to bring the reforms suggested by Colonel Stewart in the administration of the province to the knowledge of the Egyptian Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 155.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.— (Received April 22, 8.20 P.M.)

(No. 55.)

(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, April 22, 1883, 7.45 P.M.

YOUR telegram No. 44.

Total estimated value of property confiscated amounts to 41,600l. Of this, 2,000l. have been encashed. There are claims against the property amounting to 29,000l., and the titles to property to the amount of 9,000l. are being disputed, so that little will be left to the Government.

* Egypt, Section 2, March 13 (February 9).

No. 156.

Viscount Lyons to Earl Granville.—(Received April 23.)

(No. 277.)

My Lord,

Paris, April 21, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of a note respecting the extension to foreigners of taxation in Egypt, and of the house tax in particular, which I have addressed to the French Government in the terms of your Lordship's despatch No. 402 of yesterday.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYONS.

Inclosure in No. 156.

Viscount Lyons to M. Challemel-Lacour.

M. le Ministre,

Paris, April 21, 1883.

HER Majesty's Government have instructed me to represent to your Excellency that recent events in Egypt have subjected the resources of that country to a strain which the most rigid economy on the part of the Egyptian Government will not enable it entirely to relieve; that the preparation of new financial measures is occupying the serious attention of that Government, and that it may be anticipated that proposals will shortly be submitted to the Powers with a view to making foreign residents in Egypt liable to the payment of those taxes from which they have hitherto been exempt.

Your Excellency is aware that a Decree was prepared some time ago establishing a tax upon immovable property, to be paid alike by foreigners and natives. M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire was so good as to inform Mr. Adams in a note, dated the 26th August, 1881, that the French Representative in Egypt had been authorized at the beginning of that year to inform the Egyptian Government that the French Government admitted, in principle, that the immovable property belonging to French citizens in Egypt should be subjected to the tax in question. The definitive consent of the French Government to the levying of the tax was only reserved until an understanding should be come to as to the securities to be given against any abuse in the assessment of it. In a note to M. Duclerc, dated the 15th October last, Mr. Plunkett expressed, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, the belief that they might assume the French Government entertained no objection to the issue of the Decree respecting the levying of the house tax on foreigners. Her Majesty's Government are informed that the Egyptian Government attaches great importance to issuing the Decree and collecting the tax without further delay, that it is willing to give securities respecting proper and fair assessment, and that it will establish administrative regulations which will prevent any undue interference with the immunities enjoyed by foreigners in regard to their dwellings under the Capitulations. Her Majesty's Government trust, therefore, that the French Government will concur in facilitating the measures proposed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYONS.

No. 157.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received April 24.)

(No. 121.)

My Lord,

Cairo, April 17, 1883.

IT having been generally stated by those who are disposed to take an exaggerated view of matters that last year's cotton crop would be only a third of the previous one, I made inquiries in competent quarters on the subject. It appears that the cotton yield of 1882 amounted to 2,260,000 cantars, as against 2,800,000 cantars in the previous year, thus showing a diminution of only 20 per cent., which is not so unsatisfactory when the unfavourable conditions under which last year's cultivation was conducted are considered.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

No. 158*.

Earl Granville to the British Suez Canal Directors.(No. 16 A.)
Gentlemen,*Foreign Office, April 27, 1883.*

I YESTERDAY received at this Office two deputations, one from the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, and the other from the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom. The object of the first deputation was to ask that Her Majesty's Government should take advantage of the present state of affairs in Egypt to obtain for British trade and shipping increased facilities in the Suez Canal, and a larger share in the management of the Canal. The second deputation attended to urge Her Majesty's Government to acquire the right to cut another Canal, so as to give an alternative route between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean.

For your information I transmit, extracted from the "Times" newspaper, the shorthand writer's report of the proceedings.

I also inclose a copy of the Memorial which was left with me by the deputation from the Associated Chambers of Commerce.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

Inclosure in No. 158*.

[See "Egypt No. 17 (1883)," p. 24.]

No. 158.

Mr. Cartwright to Earl Granville.—(Received April 24.)(No. 117.)
My Lord,*Cairo, April 17, 1883.*

WITH reference to Sir Edward Malet's despatch No. 58 of the 22nd February last, I have the honour to inclose herewith copy of a note which I have received from Chérif Pasha, informing me that the Council of Ministers have decided, on principle, the deepening of the entrance to the harbour of Alexandria, and that the Government of His Highness is now studying the source from which the expenses for this important work are to be defrayed without prejudice to commerce and navigation, and without creating any new charges on the Egyptian Treasury.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. C. CARTWRIGHT.

Inclosure in No. 158.

Chérif Pasha to Mr. Cartwright.

M. le Gérant,

Caire, le 16 Avril, 1883.

LE 14 Décembre dernier j'ai eu l'honneur d'écrire à Sir Edward Malet que le Gouvernement de Son Altesse avait soumis à l'examen du Ministère des Travaux Publics le projet préparé par MM. Stokes, Pasley, Laroche, et Dionision au sujet de l'élargissement des passes du port d'Alexandrie.

Comme suite à cette communication je m'empresse de vous annoncer, M. le Gérant, que l'examen dont il s'agit a eu pour résultat l'adoption, en principe, par le Conseil des Ministres, du tracé d'ouverture d'un chenal direct donnant libre accès au port d'Alexandrie, et tel qu'il est indiqué dans le rapport et les plans présentés par ces messieurs.

La question technique se trouvant ainsi résolue, le Gouvernement de Son Altesse s'occupe, en ce moment, d'étudier la combinaison financière la plus avantageuse pour entreprendre cet important travail dans les conditions les plus favorables au commerce et à la navigation, et sans créer de nouvelles charges au Trésor Égyptien.

Je puis donc exprimer l'espoir, M. le Gérant, que les obstacles naturels à l'entrée et à la sortie des navires auront bientôt disparu, et que la navigation trouvera à l'avenir un facile accès dans le port d'Alexandrie, soit comme refuge en cas de mauvais temps, soit pour réparations d'avaries survenues en mer.

Veillez, &c.
Le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères,
(Signed) CHÉRIF.

No. 159.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Sir J. Pauncefote.—(Received April 30.)

THE Secretary of the Admiralty presents his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and begs to transmit herewith a copy of a telegram received from Vice-Admiral Lord John Hay, reporting that an outbreak has occurred at Port Saïd.

Admiralty, April 29, 1883.

Inclosure in No. 159.

Vice-Admiral Lord John Hay to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

(Telegraphic.)

Malta, April 29, 1883, 5 P.M.

"IRIS" reports outbreak in Port Saïd; Greeks *versus* Police threatens to become Arabs *versus* Europeans. Have occupied town of Port Saïd at written request of Governor and Consuls. Matters are quieter at present; will telegraph again later.

Have informed Lord Dufferin and Senior Officer "Alexandria."

No. 160.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Sir J. Pauncefote.—(Received April 30.)

THE Secretary of the Admiralty presents his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and, with reference to his previous letter of this date, begs to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State, copy of a telegram No. 62, dated the 29th April, 1883, from Vice-Admiral Lord John Hay.

Admiralty, April 29, 1883.

Inclosure in No. 160.

Vice-Admiral Lord John Hay to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

(Telegraphic.)

Malta, April 29, 1883, 11.30 P.M.

"IRIS" reports order restored; two Europeans killed, about twenty wounded of different nations. No assistance required.

"Bittern" proceeds to-morrow with stores for "Iris," and to visit Syrian ports.

No. 161.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received April 30, 4.30 P.M.)

(No. 61.)

(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, April 30, 1883, 2.30 P.M.

YESTERDAY being a great Greek fête, the Greeks commenced burning Jews in effigy at Port Saïd on leaving their church. The native police endeavoured to stop these proceedings, and a collision occurred, Greeks at once taking to firearms. Two persons were shot and three or four wounded. At the request of the Governor, Captain Rice, of Her Majesty's ship "Iris," sent some men on shore to reinforce the police, who seem to have behaved well. Town is now quiet, and a reinforcement of constabulary from the reserve has been dispatched thither. The affair has no political importance.

No. 162.

Earl Granville to Viscount Lyons.

(No. 446.)

My Lord,

Foreign Office, April 30, 1883.

I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch No. 277 of the 21st instant, inclosing copy of the note which you addressed to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs on the subject of the extension to foreigners of taxation in Egypt, and of the house-tax in particular, and I have to state that the terms of this note are approved by Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 163.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received May 1.)

(No. 122.)

My Lord,

Cairo, April 21, 1883.

MR. BROADLEY has returned to Alexandria with the view, as it was reported, of setting on foot an action against the Egyptian Government on behalf of the ex-Khedive, Ismaïl Pasha, in reference to Domains and Daira estates. Mr. Broadley waited upon me this morning and informed me that this report was incorrect; that he had come, indeed, to make inquiries as to certain claims to some palaces, private property, and jewellery which His Highness considers himself entitled to set up, but which do not affect any of the estates dealt with by the Law of Liquidation.

Mr. Broadley further stated that, for the present, the ex-Khedive would, by his advice, confine himself to drawing up a Memorandum, for presentation to the British

Government, exposing the nature of the above claims, and the grounds on which they were established. No proceedings at law, however, were at present in contemplation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

No. 164.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received May 1.)

(No. 123.)

My Lord,

Cairo, April 23, 1883.

I VENTURE to forward to your Lordship copy of a despatch I have written to Colonel Stewart, whose late services in the Soudan have, as your Lordship is aware, been very considerable. I have already had occasion to bring Colonel Stewart's name to your Lordship's favourable notice, while he was acting as one of the military Vice-Consuls in Armenia. I am glad to be able to mention him in the same favourable terms to your Lordship in connection with services of an even more difficult and complicated nature in the Soudan.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

Inclosure in No. 164.

The Earl of Dufferin to Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart.

Sir,

Cairo, April 23, 1883.

YOUR temporary mission to the Soudan being now terminated, I desire to express to you on my own behalf as well as in the name of the Egyptian Government, my high appreciation of the energy and industry with which you have discharged the duties imposed upon you. It was especially desirable that in the present critical condition of affairs we should have accurate knowledge of the geographical aspects and of the nature of the civil and military administration of the Soudan, as well as of the condition, strength, and ethnological characteristics of the various tribes and nationalities which form its population. In spite of innumerable difficulties, you have placed at the disposal of Her Majesty's Government, as well as at that of the Egyptian Ministers, a mass of carefully analyzed and lucid information on all the various points to which your attention was directed, which cannot fail to prove of the greatest assistance to those who are interested in ameliorating the condition of that region.

I have not failed to bring your services to the notice of Her Majesty's Government, and I have also sent a copy of this despatch to Chérif Pasha.

I am, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

No. 165.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received May 1.)

(No. 127.)

My Lord,

Cairo, April 25, 1883.

IN a previous despatch I referred to the measures which were being taken to ameliorate the prison discipline of Egypt, so far as it was possible to do so with the miserably inadequate prison buildings at present existing. I have now the honour to forward an extract from a despatch addressed to Her Majesty's Agency by Mr. Vice-Consul Borg, to the effect that Mr. Vice-Consul Felice reports from Zagazig that a considerable improvement has taken place in the condition of the prisons at that place, under the supervision of the Officer commanding the constabulary in the neighbourhood.

The Egyptian prisons have now been put under a special Department at the Home Office, at whose head has been placed a European, and the inspection of all the gaols in the country will be conducted by the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of constabulary. These measures, however, can at the best be merely palliative as long as the prisons remain so overcrowded. The chief cause of this abuse is the incredible procrastination of the Native Tribunals in deciding causes. Not merely months, but

years frequently elapse before the accused person is brought up for trial. It is to be hoped that the organization of the new judicial system will put an end to this state of things.

In the meantime, however, an arrangement is in contemplation by the Minister of Justice which will help, in some degree, to relieve the gaols of their present inmates. It is his Excellency's intention to create, in the neighbourhood of Suakin, a penal colony, to which will be transported a large proportion of the persons condemned to long terms of imprisonment. I have ascertained that the climate is very healthy, and the soil fertile and easily susceptible of cultivation. Provision will be made for the temporary accommodation and sustenance of the prisoners, who will be eventually required to build huts for themselves and cultivate the land. The penal colony will be periodically inspected by officers of the constabulary, and I am inclined to consider that, inasmuch as there is no prospect of the necessary funds being forthcoming for supplying Egypt with the prison accommodation which is required, the alternative I have described will be the best remedy for the crying evils to which your Lordship's attention has been so frequently called. The tracts on which the prisoners are to be located is surrounded by a desert region entirely destitute of water, so that escape from the place to which they have been relegated will be impossible.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

Inclosure in No. 165.

Vice-Consul Borg to Mr. Cartwright.

(Extract.)

Cairo, April 24, 1883.

MR. FELICE having visited the prisons at Zagazig, on the invitation of the Major commanding the constabulary under whose supervision they have been recently placed, reports that the rooms have been whitewashed and paved, and are now kept in a proper condition, while the prisoners are treated with indulgence by the warders, who belong to the constabulary corps.

No. 166.

Mr. Cartwright to Earl Granville.—(Received May 1.)

(No. 122.)

My Lord,

Cairo, April 24, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith copy of a telegram which I have received from Colonel Hicks, in which he complains of the difficulty in obtaining money and supplies for the force under his command in the Soudan.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. C. CARTWRIGHT.

Inclosure in No. 166.

General Hicks to Sir E. Malet.

(Telegraphic.)

Khartoum, April 18, 1883.

THERE has been a small fight at Duem. I am now there from Cana, to see a Chief who has been taken prisoner. When leaving Cana, a Petition was brought to me from the Bashi-Bazouks, natives of this country. They have no food nor money, and claim several months' pay and rations. They tell their officers, if not paid to-day they will go no further. The bearer of Petition says, the men would take the camels they are mounted on for scouting, and go if not paid. This is a sort of thing which spreads, but I do not fear it will at present. The officers I have sent to Khartoum for money not yet returned. No food for army has yet reached me, although promised. I have only fifteen days' supply, and the march to where I am going takes eight days, and nothing obtainable *en route*. My telegram of the 9th April tells you that sufficient money for pay was promised but not sent. Men still greatly in arrears, and some have received nothing—for instance, all Bashi-Bazouks. Please communicate to General Baker.

No. 167.

Mr. Cartwright to Earl Granville.—(Received May 1, 3.40 P.M.)

(No. 15.)

(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, May 1, 1883, 3.35 P.M.

COLONEL STEWART arrived here yesterday in good health.

No. 168.

The British Suez Canal Directors to Earl Granville.—(Received May 2.)

(No. 20. Confidential.)

My Lord,

Paris, April 30, 1883.

WE called upon M. de Lesseps to-day with the intention of discussing with him the question of the appointment of an Inspector of Navigation, which formed the subject of our despatch No. 17 of the 9th March last.

Without allowing us, however, the opportunity of introducing the subject, he at once commenced to complain, in a very excited manner, of the proceedings, as recorded in the newspapers, on the occasion of the recent reception by your Lordship of deputations from the Associated Chambers of Commerce and the Chamber of Shipping respecting the insufficiency of the existing Suez Canal for the requirements of commerce, and the proposals for another canal.

He adverted to what he considered to be the misrepresentations of the various speakers. He complained that the rights of his Company were disregarded, and he dwelt with considerable emphasis on the omission in your Lordship's reply of any acknowledgment of the large outlay which has been lately voted for the improvement of the Canal. He added that when the question of new works was under consideration last winter, he, his managing Committee, and his technical advisers, were prepared to recommend the construction of a second parallel canal, but postponed the further consideration of the idea *sine die*, in view of the want of encouragement which it met with from the Representatives of Her Majesty's Government.

He further added that he was under the impression that he had been acting in friendly accord on all points with Her Majesty's Government, of which his offer of the appointment of an Englishman as Inspector of Navigation was a proof, but that the whole situation was now changed, and that any such concession now made would be attributed to alarm at the attitude of the English Government. He had been besieged for the last two days by indignant shareholders who had seen the market value of their property depreciated (a fall of 200 fr. per share having taken place), and that under these circumstances he was not prepared to give effect to his conditional engagement as to the new appointment.

He begged us, however, to discuss the whole matter further with his son, M. Charles de Lesseps, who was present during the conversation.

The interview which followed with M. Charles de Lesseps was of an important and much more satisfactory character, and we have thought it advisable to embody a report of it in a separate despatch.

We have, &c.
(Signed) C. RIVERS WILSON.
J. STOKES.
EDWD. J. STANDEN.

No. 169.

The British Suez Canal Directors to Earl Granville.—(Received May 2.)

(No. 21. Confidential.)

My Lord,

Paris, April 30, 1883.

WITH reference to our immediately preceding despatch No. 20 of this date, we have the honour to report the following particulars of an interview we have just had with M. Charles de Lesseps:—

M. Charles de Lesseps began by repeating the words his father had just used to us, viz., that the whole situation as between Her Majesty's Government and the Suez Canal Company had been completely changed by what passed between your Lordship

and the deputations of commerce and shipping on Thursday last. He said that the questions at issue were evidently of far greater importance than could be satisfied by so simple a remedy as the appointment of an English official on the Canal, however considerable might be the position created for him; he had indeed, until quite recently, thought that the arrangements made in 1876 between Her Majesty's Government and the Company had laid at rest all differences, and had been considered by Her Majesty's Government as satisfactory and final. It would appear, however, that this was not the case, and in these circumstances it might be advisable at once to examine, from the widest point of view, what would be the extent of the concessions which the Company might make so as to satisfy the requirements of Her Majesty's Government and the interests of commerce, and effectually protect the Company against the recurrence of the complaints and attacks to which they are now exposed.

He then said that the fundamental idea in the minds of the representatives of British shipping was evidently the apprehension that the Company, being in possession of a monopoly, would always exercise the rights under their Concession to their fullest extent, and that no reduction would be voluntarily made by them in the maximum rate of toll allowed by their Charter. He stated distinctly that this was by no means his view; he had always considered that a monopoly carried with it duties as well as privileges—that the Company ought not to seek for an excessive rate of remuneration at the expense of trade, and that he had been and was still quite prepared to consider under what conditions a reduction of tariff might be made, for instance, that a ratio of reduction of toll in proportion to increase of traffic might be established; and although he guarded himself as usual by the observation that his suggestion must not be held to bind the Council of Administration, he gave us to understand that he thought a negotiation might be opened on a basis of which the above would be one of the most important points. The other elements of the negotiation to which he adverted would be the attainment of a sufficiency of canal accommodation for the requirements of commerce, and the appointment of the English Inspector.

The whole tenour of M. Charles de Lesseps' observations showed evident apprehension of the danger to which the Company would be exposed if they did not take some steps for conciliating public opinion in England, and we think it not improbable that the present opportunity may be made available for obtaining not only some considerable concession to the interests of commerce, but also for materially increasing English control in the management of the Company; but, at the same time, we feel it our duty to represent that, however alive the Messrs. de Lesseps and the Council may be to the material interests of the Company, they import into their discussions a considerable amount of sentiment, which, upon various occasions, we have found an inconvenient factor in the negotiations we have had to conduct; and that if our demands are excessive, or are put forward in a spirit of what is thought to imply hostility to the Company, we fear that we should have difficulty in obtaining any material advantage from the opening now offered to us.

We may add that neither of the Messrs. de Lesseps appear to attach importance to the scheme of a canal starting from Alexandria, which they believe to be impracticable, and in no case likely to compete with the existing Canal.

We have engaged to bring this matter without delay under the consideration of your Lordship, in order that we may be able, should the overture which has been made to us find favour with Her Majesty's Government, to obtain such instructions as may allow us to enter upon its more serious discussion when we meet in Paris for the yearly settlement of accounts on the 18th May.

We have, &c.
(Signed) C. RIVERS WILSON.
J. STOKES.
EDWD. J. STANDEN.

No. 170.

The British Suez Canal Directors to Earl Granville.—(Received May 2.)

(No. 22.)

My Lord,

Paris, April 30, 1883.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 16 of the 28th instant, instructing us as to the negotiation we were authorized to pursue with M. de Lesseps with regard to the proposed fresh-water canal between Ismaïlia and Port Said.

We beg leave to state that, in view of the circumstances represented in our despatches Nos. 20 and 21 of this date, we thought it expedient not to allude to the subject.

M. de Lesseps, on his part, did not ask us for a definite answer, as we had expected would be the case, and as he certainly would have done but for the incident which we have reported to your Lordship.

We propose to avail ourselves of your Lordship's authority to treat on this question on a more opportune occasion. In the event of our being instructed to negotiate on the larger matters alluded to in our preceding despatch, it may be convenient that we should be in a position to offer to M. de Lesseps the concession to his wishes which might result from an adoption of the compromise, which is to be the basis of our discussion.

We have, &c.
(Signed) C. RIVERS WILSON.
J. STOKES.
EDWD. J. STANDEN.

No. 171.

The British Suez Canal Directors to Earl Granville.—(Received May 2.)

(No. 23. Confidential.)

My Lord,

Paris, May 1, 1883.

WITH reference to our despatch No. 20 of yesterday, we have the honour to report that at the meeting of the Council of Administration to-day M. de Lesseps took the opportunity of making some remarks on the subject of the fall in the market value of Suez Canal shares, which has been going on since last Thursday, and which had reached 300 fr. per share yesterday evening.

M. de Lesseps was to-day moderate and calm; his object was evidently to remove from the minds of his Directors all cause for alarm, and through them to put an end to the agitation at present prevailing amongst the small shareholders.

M. de Lesseps dwelt upon the good understanding existing between the Company and Her Majesty's Government, and on the works for the improvement of the Canal which have been decided on, and which are being actually carried out. He said that he did not suppose that your Lordship could keep constantly in your mind these minor details, or could anticipate the effect that would be produced by any omission to allude to them, but he expressed the hope that Her Majesty's Government would take an opportunity of making some public observation which would have the effect of calming the agitation which had sprung up.

He appealed to us to convey to your Lordship the expression of this hope.

As we had observed in our private conversations with the Directors that there was a considerable feeling of irritation amongst them, and as M. de Lesseps was extremely moderate in his language and friendly in his allusion to Her Majesty's Government, we thought it best not to raise a discussion which might have assumed a disagreeable aspect, and confined ourselves to simply promising to report to your Lordship M. de Lesseps' observations.

We have, &c.
(Signed) C. RIVERS WILSON.
J. STOKES.
EDWD. J. STANDEN.

No. 172.

Aarifi Pasha to Musurus Pasha.—(Communicated to Earl Granville by Musurus Pasha, May 2.)

(Télégraphique.)

Constantinople, le 30 Avril, 1883.

LA conclusion de l'Emprunt de 4,000,000l. va à l'encontre du Firman d'Investiture de Tewfik Pacha. Aux termes de ce Firman le Khédive n'a pas le droit de contracter des emprunts.

J'espère que votre Excellence aura fait cette observation à Lord Granville. Dans le cas contraire, je la prie de voir sa Seigneurie pour bien établir le caractère illégal de l'opération dont il s'agit.

No. 173.

Mr. Cartwright to Earl Granville.—(Received May 3, 11.45 A.M.)

(No. 16.)

(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, May 3, 1883, 11 A.M.

ACTING Consul at Port Saïd reports that marines were withdrawn from town yesterday.

No. 174.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received May 3, 10.15 P.M.)

(No. 63.)

(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, May 3, 1883.

THE Khedive's forces under General Hicks have obtained a decisive victory over the troops of the Mahdi; the enemy numbered 4,000, and of these 500 were killed, including their Chief and several of their Sheikhs and principal leaders.

No. 175.

Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 13.)

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, May 5, 1883, 6.45 P.M.

FRENCH Government say that in October 1881 Chérif Pasha accepted in principle an arrangement for imposition of house tax on foreigners made between Delegate of Khedive and French Foreign Office, and that, if Egyptian Government are still of the same mind, they should submit to French Government a Decree embodying guarantees stipulated for, and French Government will offer no objection.

No. 176.

Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 97. Ext. 13.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 5, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch to the Earl of Dufferin No. 108 of the 20th ultimo on the subject of the taxation of foreigners in Egypt, I transmit to you herewith, for your information, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris,* inclosing copy of a note from the French Government, in which it is stated that in October 1881 Chérif Pasha accepted in principle an arrangement made between the Delegate of the Khedive and the French Foreign Office for the imposition of the house tax on foreigners, and that if the Egyptian Government are still inclined to adhere to the arrangement in question, they should submit to the French Government a Decree embodying the guarantees stipulated for, and the French Government will offer no objection to the imposition of the tax.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 177.

Mr. Wyndham to Earl Granville.—(Received May 7.)

(No. 264. Secret.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, April 30, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a translation by Mr. Stavrides of a copy which has come into my hands of a Petition signed by 125 persons belonging to the class of Notables and of Ulemas in Egypt, and addressed on the 16th instant to the Grand Vizier.

The petitioners, after pointing out the disastrous condition to which Egypt has

* See "Correspondence respecting Reorganization in Egypt," 1883, No. 202.

been brought through British intervention, implore the Sultan to deliver the country from foreign occupation, and to reform it in accordance with Imperial Firmans.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HUGH WYNDHAM.

Inclosure in No. 177.

Petition to the Grand Vizier against British Policy by Notables and Ulemas in Egypt.

(Traduction.)

L'ÉGYPTE étant une des provinces privilégiées de l'Empire Ottoman, ses habitants, sous les auspices des privilèges accordés par Sa Majesté Impériale, vivaient en parfaite tranquillité. Leur prospérité augmentait de jour en jour au point qu'elle n'avait jamais été surpassée dans aucune époque de leur histoire. Malheureusement, le feu de la révolte contre le Khédive, qui avait pris naissance de certaines fausses illusions, a annihilé notre pays. Le commencement de cette révolte ne touchait d'aucune manière l'Europe et beaucoup moins l'Angleterre. Cependant, cette Puissance, pour une raison ou pour une autre, s'est mêlée de l'affaire et a résolu la destruction de la ville d'Alexandrie et la perte de la vie de tant d'individus.

La résistance d'Arabi se serait encore prolongée; mais lorsqu'il a été constaté qu'elle était contraire à la volonté Impériale, on y mit fin par la décision de tous les Notables du pays. On ferma la porte de la dispute envers un Gouvernement ami de la Turquie et on le traita dans un esprit de conciliation. Suivant une décision précédente de l'Angleterre, aussitôt que le Khédive, qui est le Représentant du Saint Khalifat, aurait ressaisi les rênes du Gouvernement, elle évacuerait l'Égypte. Cependant on ne voit pas jusqu'à présent aucune action conforme à la susdite décision. Tout au contraire, il est évident qu'elle cherche partout des prétextes pour prolonger son occupation. Or, un état précaire pareil ne peut que créer la défiance, augmenter les motifs de sédition et détruire le commerce. Surtout par suite de l'action arbitraire de l'Angleterre, la haine et le mécontentement des indigènes envers les étrangers n'a plus de bornes. La prolongation de l'occupation Anglaise en Égypte, qui ne peut que mettre la discorde entre les différentes races et porter atteinte aux intérêts du pays, ne saurait être tolérée plus longtemps. Ainsi, en conformité de notre principe, "l'Égypte aux Égyptiens," nous sollicitons la délivrance de notre pays de celui qui est notre Souverain en vertu d'actes internationaux, et en lui faisant savoir que la constitution actuelle du pays est une chose informe; nous nous permettrons de le prier que, par son auguste assistance, elle soit réformée en conformité des précédents Firmans Impériaux. Si l'Angleterre quitte le pays en conformité du désir de la Sublime Porte, son influence et son prestige augmenteront de beaucoup, et même le faux Mehdi, qui maintenant cherche à répandre le feu de la sédition, et profite de la prolongation de l'occupation Anglaise, aussitôt que l'évacuation aura lieu, sera honteux de continuer la sédition et mettra bas les armes. Tout cela étant évident, les Soussignés en vue d'obtenir de l'assistance de leur Souverain, l'objet qu'ils sollicitent, et afin d'épargner aux deux parties les frais inutiles et rendre à chacun ce qui lui est dû, nous nous sommes permis de rédiger la présente requête et d'en remettre deux copies au Commissaire Impérial avec prière qu'il transmette une à Sa Majesté Impériale et une autre à votre Altesse.

28 Djemazi-ul-Ewel (16 Avril, 1883).

No. 178.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received by telegraph, May 7.)

(No. 135. Ext. 18.)

My Lord,

Cairo, May 7, 1883.

IN reply to your Lordship's telegram of the 5th instant, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that Ahmed Bey Khawadji was Prefect of Police at Alexandria on the 11th June last, and that the charges brought against him are of general complicity in the massacres of that day, and are not of a political nature.

The prosecution is awaiting the Report of a surgeon called by the prisoner, and

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before the receipt of that Report, which is expected about Thursday next, the indictment cannot be drawn.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 179.

Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 96.)

Sir, Foreign Office, May 7, 1883.
THE 51th Article of the Law of Liquidation provides that the British Controller of the Dairah Sanieh shall be appointed by the Khedive on the unofficial recommendation of Her Majesty's Government.

Major-General Sir F. Goldsmid having resigned that appointment, I have to instruct you to propose to the Egyptian Government, as his successor, Mr. Thomas William Kelly, British Vice-Consul at Milan.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 180.

Earl Granville to Mr. Cartwright.

(No. 99.)

Sir, Foreign Office, May 7, 1883.
I NOTICE that in your despatch No. 118 of the 17th ultimo you inclose a telegram from General Hicks to Sir E. Malet, on the subject of the military operations in the Soudan.

I understand the whole of that telegram, with the exception of the first sentence, to be a message from General Hicks to General Baker, and I presume that it was addressed to Sir E. Malet because General Hicks found it convenient to forward it in the cypher intrusted to Colonel Stewart.

But it is unnecessary for me to repeat that Her Majesty's Government are in no way responsible for the operations in the Soudan, which have been undertaken under the authority of the Egyptian Government, or for the appointment or actions of General Hicks.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 181.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received May 8.)

(No. 129.)

My Lord, Cairo, April 28, 1883.
IN my despatch No. 47 of the 6th February I made a passing allusion to the fact of the Egyptian language as spoken by the people being a distinct language from Koranic and written Arabic, and of the consequent difficulties in teaching the people to read and write.

I now submit to your Lordship a Memorandum drawn up for me by a learned Copt who deals with this subject. Although, perhaps, the question cannot be immediately attacked, I have thought it well to put on record the circumstances of the case for future reference.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

Inclosure in No. 181.

Memorandum by Copt respecting Arabic Instruction.

POUR répandre l'instruction dans une population il est nécessaire de lui parler dans la langue qu'elle comprend, et qui lui est propre. Qu'on ne s'étonne pas de ce

que je débute par une observation si simple et si vulgaire. C'est que jusqu'à présent l'instruction a été paralysée en Égypte précisément parce que ce principe, si simple et si vulgaire, a été méconnu dans l'application; c'est que jusqu'à présent, en voulant instruire les Égyptiens on a eu le tort très grave de se servir d'une langue qui n'est plus celle du pays. Par cette déclaration je n'entends pas faire allusion aux cours que le Gouvernement Égyptien fait quelquefois donner en Français. Je veux dire, au contraire, que même les cours qui sont donnés en langue Arabe sont après tout donnés dans une langue qui positivement n'est plus celle de la population. Et comme cette affirmation pourrait paraître un paradoxe, qu'il me soit permis de l'expliquer.

En Égypte, et dans tous les pays d'Orient où l'Arabe est en usage, il y a deux langues essentiellement distinctes. Il y a d'abord la langue appelée *Nahoui* (grammaticale), celle des anciens *Modhewites*, qui à l'époque où Moïnet accumulait sa carrière avait atteint son âge d'or. Cette langue est à desinences comme le Grec et le Latin, et sa grammaire, à laquelle les Arabes appliquent toutes les subtilités scolastiques, dérivées chez eux des livres d'Aristote, est devenue tellement compliquée, qu'elle occasionna la composition d'un nombre incroyable d'ouvrages. Tous les talents s'en occupèrent, et les subtilités atteignirent un tel degré, que sur des points assez importants les grammairiens ne sont pas d'accord.

À côté de cette langue, qu'on peut appeler *saante* ou *docte*, existent partout en Orient des *patois* ou *dialectes* d'Arabe vulgaire. Plus ou moins rapprochés de l'Arabe pure ils en diffèrent tous en ceci, qu'ils ont retranché les desinences finales, et par là ils se sont émancipés des lois de la grammaire Arabe. Comme l'Italien, au lieu des desinences de, par exemple, *Liber, Libri, Librum, Libro*, &c., a adopté cette dernière pour toutes les autres, de mêmes l'Arabe vulgaire, au lieu de dire *Kitaban, Kitabun, Kitabin*, dit simplement, et pour tous les cas, *Kitab*. Les dialectes vulgaires diffèrent également de l'ancien quant au dictionnaire, et cette dernière différence est des plus graves.

Cet état de choses ne date pas d'une époque récente. Ibn-Khaldoun, auteur du quatorzième siècle (il naquit en 1332 et mourut en 1406), dans le premier volume de son intéressante histoire nous en donne des preuves évidentes. Il résulte de son récit que non seulement à son époque cette différence existait déjà, mais qu'elle avait commencé à prendre place dès les premiers temps de l'Islamisme. D'après notre auteur, en effet, dès que les Arabes Musulmans, entraînés par le désir des conquêtes, sortirent de leur patrie et se mêlèrent aux peuples vaincus, leur langage commença aussitôt à dégénérer et à perdre ses desinences. Les peuples conquis ne pouvant pas s'habituer à ces mêmes desinences, les retranchèrent complètement. Les Arabes se virent alors obligés de formuler les lois de leur langue et à composer des grammaires. La première grammaire, composée dans cette intention par Abou-l-Aqouat Id-Douli, avait été commandée à l'auteur, selon Ibn-Khaldoun, par Aly, quatrième Calife. D'où il résulte que les dialectes de l'Arabe vulgaire datent d'une époque très reculée. Au demeurant Ibn-Khaldoun affirme qu'à l'époque de Haroun-er-Rachid, contemporain de Charlemagne, l'Arabe ancien ou *Nahoui* avait cessé d'exister, et que ce n'était que la corporation des théologiens Musulmans qui avaient besoin de l'étudier.

Ibn-Khaldoun remarque aussi qu'après la corruption de la grammaire vint celle de la valeur des mots ou de dictionnaire; à savoir: que les peuples vaincus commencèrent de bonne heure à employer les mots de la langue dans un sens différent de celui dans lequel ils étaient employés chez les Arabes, et que ce deuxième stade de corruption occasionna la composition des premiers travaux lexicographiques.

J'ai dit plus haut que la différence entre l'Arabe *Nahoui* et les dialectes vulgaires par rapport au dictionnaire était des plus graves. Cette proposition, pour être comprise et justifiée, exige que nous entrons dans quelques détails relativement au fond de la langue antique.

On dit généralement, et avec apparence de raison, que la langue Arabe (ancienne) est très riche. C'est ainsi que pour indiquer le lion l'Arabe peut fournir près de 500 mots, plus de 200 pour désigner le chameau, près de 150 pour le boeuf, &c. Nous verrons tout à l'heure que cette richesse est plus apparente que réelle, et que malgré cette apparence trompeuse la langue Arabe est au fond véritablement pauvre. Mais il est important de remarquer dès à présent que cette multitude prodigieuse de synonymes doit embarrasser énormément et rendre très difficile et presque impossible la connaissance parfaite de la langue. En effet, les hommes le mieux instruits dans la langue Arabe ne peuvent jamais se passer du dictionnaire. Qu'on juge par là de l'état des hommes médiocres, qui en général forment la majorité. Je puis certifier que la généralité des Orientaux ne comprennent pas grand'chose à la lecture des auteurs

classiques et soignés, ce qui fait qu'au lieu de commenter et développer les idées, les scholastes Arabes ne s'occupent en général que de la valeur grammaticale et lexicographique des phrases et des mots. Ajoutez à cela qu'à cause de la multiplicité des synonymes la vanité des auteurs les entraîne en général à faire usage, de préférence, des mots moins connus et moins en usage, parce que de cette manière ils prouvent à leurs lecteurs combien ils sont avancés dans la connaissance de la langue.

En définitive, l'Arabe Nahoui est actuellement une langue morte. En effet, quoique comprise par quelques-uns, elle n'est parlée par personne, et dans le commerce, dans les affaires, et dans les Administrations du Gouvernement, on se sert exclusivement de l'Arabe vulgaire.

Cependant, pour l'instruction, on a cru devoir faire usage de l'Arabe Nahoui, de cette langue morte, que la population, qu'on voulait instruire, ne comprend plus. Voilà le véritable motif qui a paralysé, jusqu'à présent, tous les efforts du Gouvernement, et pour lequel l'instruction ne pourra jamais se généraliser et devenir populaire. Pour la propager il faudrait se servir de l'Arabe vulgaire, mais c'est plus facile à dire qu'à faire. Expliquons-nous.

L'Arabe vulgaire, quoique langue vivante des indigènes, n'a, cependant, pas été admis, jusqu'à présent, au rang des langues. Jusqu'à présent il n'a pas droit à une existence littéraire pour ainsi dire légale et avouée. En écrivant un ouvrage quelconque, même des plus élémentaires, on est condamné, sous peine d'ignorance, à le rédiger dans le Nahoui, dans la langue morte depuis plusieurs siècles. En somme, nous nous trouvons dans un état semblable, point pour point, à celui de l'Europe au moyen âge, où la seule langue, reconnue comme telle, était le Latin, dont devaient se servir tous les savants et hommes de lettres, mais qui depuis longtemps avait cessé d'être la langue des nations de l'ancien Empire d'Occident, qui l'avaient remplacé par des dialectes modernes.

Ce que je viens de dire démontre suffisamment, je crois, que dans l'état actuel des choses il est impossible de populariser l'instruction en Égypte. En effet, ni l'Arabe Nahoui ni l'Arabe vulgaire ne peuvent se prêter à servir comme moyen de communication et de propagation; le premier parce qu'il n'est plus la langue du pays; le second parce qu'il n'est pas encore devenu, ou du moins reconnu comme tel. Dans ce problème difficile quel sera le parti qu'on pourra raisonnablement prendre?

Or, le parallélisme que nous avons signalé entre l'état actuel de l'Orient et celui de l'Europe au moyen âge, comparé à la marche que l'Europe fit depuis, doit nous servir de critérium dans la solution de cette question vitale.

Nous savons, en effet, que tant que l'Europe continua de se servir du Latin comme langue exclusive; tant qu'elle ne voulut ou ne put pas admettre les dialectes modernes au rang de langue, elle demeura dans un état presque sauvage. Elle ne se régénéra et ne se civilisa que lorsqu'elle renonça au Latin comme langue exclusive, et reconnut définitivement les dialectes modernes, l'Italien, le Français, l'Espagnol, &c. L'Orient fera forcément la même marche; il ne pourra être civilisé d'une manière satisfaisante que lorsque l'Arabe Nahoui sera abandonné aux hommes exclusivement savants, et que l'Arabe vulgaire sera reconnu, pour ainsi dire, officiellement, en sorte que les auteurs puissent s'en servir dans leurs ouvrages, et qu'il soit adopté pour propager l'instruction parmi les Égyptiens et les Orientaux.

Ajoutons, en outre, que l'Arabe Nahoui, outre les inconvénients déjà signalés, en présente d'autres qui doivent nous détourner de la pensée d'y revenir. Nous avons signalé, plus haut, que l'Arabe ancien est d'une richesse prodigieuse, ayant parfois plusieurs certaines de mots pour exprimer la même idée. Remarquons, avant tout, que cette richesse n'est pas à son avantage, et qu'elle n'est qu'apparente et illusoire. Par exemple, la foule immense de termes par lesquels on peut indiquer le lion ne sont pas de véritables substantifs, mais en général des épithètes employés, surtout dans la poésie, à l'instar des substantifs; épithètes tirées tantôt de la force du lion, tantôt de sa couleur fauve, tantôt de son rugissement, tantôt de la faculté dont il est doué, de voir ou de sentir de loin sa proie, &c. C'est comme lorsqu'en Français on indique le cheval par le mot *coursier*, à cause de sa rapidité dans la course.

Cette abondance, très commode, d'ailleurs, est presque indispensable aux littérateurs Arabes, dont la prose est souvent rimée, et dont le Carmen (قصيدة) doit avoir la même rime depuis le premier vers jusqu'au dernier, ne constitue pas une véritable richesse dans la langue. On doit appeler riche une langue lorsqu'elle possède des termes appropriés pour exprimer nettement et distinctement toutes les idées, et toutes les nuances de la pensée. En effet, la langue n'est qu'un instrument, un moyen destiné à servir pour manifester la pensée.

Or, l'Arabe ancien, sous ce point de vue, est véritablement pauvre, et cette affirmation peut être prouvée et démontrée même *à priori*, comme on dit. La langue Arabe ancienne doit forcément manquer d'une foule de termes, dont elle aurait besoin pour exprimer proprement et nettement les idées, que la marche progressive de l'humanité fit naître après l'époque des Califes. D'un autre côté, l'Arabe Nahoui étant une langue morte, et ne pouvant admettre dans son dictionnaire que les mots et les significations reconnus et consacrés par les auteurs classiques, ne pourra pas rajeunir en empruntant aux autres langues des termes nouveaux.

Il ne peut pas, non plus, en créer ou en tirer de son propre sein. Entre la langue Arabe (branche sémitique) et les langues connues sous la dénomination d'Indo-Germaniques, il y a une remarquable différence organique. Ces dernières, outre la dérivation, admettent le principe de la composition, en sorte que pour exprimer une idée neuve, le cas échéant, elles peuvent avoir recours à deux mots, qui, composés ensemble, auront l'avantage de fournir un terme nouveau, par lequel l'idée nouvellement éclosée pourra être nettement exprimée. C'est ainsi que, par exemple, lors de l'invention du télégraphe, on a pu créer les mots qui composent sa technologie tirés en général de *τηλε* (de loin), et *γραφειν* (écrire), ou *γραμμα* (lettre). Mais ce principe vital de la composition fait complètement défaut à l'Arabe ainsi qu'à toutes les langues sémitiques. Une puissante raison linguistique s'y oppose et c'est la suivante:

Les racines de la langue Arabe se composent généralement de trois consonnes, souvent de quatre, et quelquefois de cinq. Le nombre et l'arrangement de ces lettres est tellement essentiel dans la langue, que toutes les formes et combinaisons en sont prévues d'avance, et déterminées par des paradigmes ou types, que les grammairiens Arabes tirent de la racine *فعل* (faire). Cela fait que malgré que la langue Arabe s'écrive avec des consonnes exclusivement, nous pouvons, d'après le nombre et les combinaisons de ces mêmes consonnes, y suppléer les voyelles, qui doivent être intercalées, et par là nous lisons nos consonnes aussi couramment que les autres peuples lisent leurs écritures combinées de consonnes et de voyelles. Supposez maintenant qu'on veuille composer deux mots Arabes ensemble. Le mot composé présenterait, en ce cas, nécessairement six consonnes, quelquefois sept, huit, neuf, et même dix. Or, cela dérangerait tellement l'économie et les principes organiques de la langue, que la prononciation et la lecture en deviendraient impossibles.

C'est à la suite de cette impossibilité de composer des mots et de la pauvreté qui en dérive dans la langue que les traductions Arabes d'ouvrages, surtout scientifiques, sont le plus souvent très obscurs. La faute n'en est pas du côté des traducteurs, mais du côté de la langue, qui ne leur fournit pas les termes nécessaires pour l'expression exacte des idées, que leur présentent les originaux.

Ce que nous venons de démontrer prouve en principe, si je ne me trompe, la nécessité de substituer au Nahoui l'Arabe vulgaire. Mais la question n'est pas vidée par cela seul que la théorie a pu être établie. Il nous reste, en outre, d'examiner les moyens pratiques pour la réaliser. En d'autres termes, faudra-t-il attendre que cette substitution soit opérée par le temps, ou bien y a-t-il une initiative à prendre? Et dans la supposition de l'affirmative, par qui et comment doit-elle être entreprise?

La réponse ne saurait être douteuse pour moi. Il y a une initiative à prendre, et c'est le Gouvernement Égyptien qui devrait en charger son Ministère de l'Instruction Publique.

Nous avons, en effet, remarqué, que malgré que l'Arabe vulgaire ne soit pas reconnu et admis au rang des langues, il est néanmoins adopté non seulement par les particuliers dans toutes les affaires, mais aussi par le Gouvernement lui-même dans toutes les branches de ses Administrations publiques. Reconnaître l'Arabe vulgaire dans ces conditions ne serait pas, par conséquent, une innovation réelle, mais ce serait tout bonnement régler un fait existant déjà depuis plusieurs siècles. D'ailleurs le Gouvernement aurait de bonnes raisons pour prendre cette décision sans heurter et choquer les préjugés de qui que ce soit. En effet, sa dignité exige que le langage, adopté par ses Administrations et par ses Chancelleries, cesse d'être regardé comme un patois indigne du nom de langue constituée, et ne soit plus tenu comme preuve de dégradation et d'ignorance chez ses sujets. Pour atteindre ce but le Gouvernement peut nommer une Commission de Cheikhs et d'hommes intelligents et éclairés, dont une section serait chargée d'étudier l'Arabe vulgaire, et d'en formuler les lois. Le résultat de ces études donnerait la grammaire de ce même langage.

D'un autre côté le Gouvernement a besoin que ses Administrations aient un langage uniforme non seulement quant à la grammaire et à la syntaxe, mais aussi quant à la valeur des mots et au dictionnaire. Ce besoin, qui se fait sentir tous les jours, est d'autant plus urgent, que le Gouvernement veut introduire une réforme

judiciaire, ce qui nécessitera des lois et des codes. L'intelligence et l'application des lois exigent que le langage, comme valeur des mots, soit définitivement fixé et compris par la population. Une deuxième section de la Commission pourra donc être chargée de la rédaction d'un dictionnaire d'Arabe vulgaire. Cette section pourra se faire aider dans les spécialités et dans les termes techniques par les chefs des différentes branches des Administrations du Gouvernement, chaque chef pouvant aisément fournir un recueil alphabétique des termes spéciaux en usage dans sa branche. Il va sans dire que la première rédaction de ce dictionnaire ne saurait être définitive, et que la Commission devra, du moins pour quelques années, être permanente, à l'instar des Académies littéraires et scientifiques de l'Europe. D'ailleurs, cette Commission n'occasionnerait pas de grands frais au Gouvernement, car, en général, ses membres pourraient être utilisés pour le service des Administrations du Gouvernement. Une fois la grammaire et le dictionnaire rédigés le Gouvernement en rendrait l'enseignement obligatoire dans ses écoles, et pour mieux réussir dans cette importante réforme linguistique, il pourrait, après quelque temps, exiger qu'aucun Égyptien ne soit admis aux emplois publics qu'après avoir bien étudié et appris la langue vulgaire. De cette manière dans peu d'années l'Arabe vulgaire pourrait se généraliser comme langue reconnue et officielle de l'Égypte et avec elle l'instruction.

No. 182.

Earl Granville to Sir A. Paget.

(No. 111.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 8, 1883.

THE Italian Ambassador called upon me on the 27th ultimo, for the purpose of making a communication to me on behalf of his Government with regard to the Suez Canal.

M. Mancini was of opinion, Count Nigra said, that provision ought to be made for ensuring freedom of navigation in the Canal in time of war, when the isolated action of the territorial authority which might itself be interested in the conflict could hardly be regarded as a sufficient guarantee.

Power might therefore be expressly reserved to the Powers interested to concert, when the necessity arose, for the establishment of a purely naval police service, somewhat in the form and within the limits of the proposal made by Italy to the Constantinople Conference, which received the unanimous approval of the Representatives of the Powers.

I informed Count Nigra that I could not give him an immediate answer, but that the views of M. Mancini should receive attentive consideration on the part of Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 183.

Earl Granville to Sir A. Paget.

(No. 112.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 8, 1883.

THE Italian Ambassador called upon me on the 27th ultimo, and stated that the report which his Government had received from the Italian Agent in Egypt on the question of the liability of foreign residents in that country to the payment of taxes from which they have hitherto been exempt was incomplete, and that M. Mancini had been obliged to ask for further information on the subject.

The principle was, however, admitted by Italy as by England. It became therefore a question of the application of this principle, which M. Mancini thought should be considered and determined from an exclusively practical point of view.

I informed Count Nigra, in reply, that the two Governments appeared to be agreed on the question, as the point reserved by M. Mancini was in effect the question of an equitable adjustment of the taxes to be imposed, to which importance was likewise attached by Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 184.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received by telegraph, May 10.)

(No. 141. Ext. 20.)

My Lord,

Cairo, May 10, 1883.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram of the 5th instant, I have the honour to inclose herewith copy of a letter from Major Macdonald reporting that the services of Mr. McCullough can be dispensed with as soon as the trials of the more important prisoners now before the Alexandria Commission and court-martial are concluded, and he estimates that it will take six weeks at least before the cases of these prisoners, whose names he appends, are disposed of.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 184.

Major Macdonald to Sir E. Malet.

Sir,

Alexandria, May 8, 1883.

IN reply to your letter of the 6th May, received to-day, I consider that the services of Mr. McCullough can be dispensed with as soon as the trials of the more important prisoners now before the Alexandria Commission and court-martial are at an end. It is impossible to fix an exact date for this, but I should say that the Commission and court-martial will be occupied over these cases for the next six weeks at least.

The cases in question are those of Sulciman Bey Samy and officers of the 6th Regiment, pillage and incendiarism; Saïd Bey Khandeel, implicated in massacres, 11th June; officers and men of Mustahfazeen, implicated and actual participation in said massacres; Sheikh Osman Harneel, of Tantai, inciting to massacre; Aly Labeed, ex-Prefect of Police, Tantai, implicated in massacre.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. M. MACDONALD.

No. 185.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received May 11, 11 P.M.)

(No. 51.)

(Telegraphic.)

Constantinople, May 11, 1883, 8 P.M.

THERE will, I think, be no difficulty about the Porte's consenting to the Egyptian loan, but they would wish the Khedive to apply for leave to contract it.
(Sent to Sir E. Malet.)

No. 186.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received by telegraph, May 11.)

(No. 294. Confidential. Ext. 51.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, May 11, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, with reference to your despatch No. 101 of the 13th ultimo, that there will, I think, be no difficulty about the Porte's consenting to the Egyptian Loan, but they would wish the Khedive to apply for leave to contract it.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

No. 187.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received May 12, 11:35 A.M.)

(No. 21.)

(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, May 12, 1883, 11 A.M.

YOUR Lordship's telegram No. 12 of 5th instant, and my telegram No. 20 of 10th instant.

Mr. McCullough will immediately be appointed Inspector under the Ministry of the Interior at 10/1 a-month. He will continue to be employed as long as is necessary on the court-martial.

No. 188.

Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 15.)

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, May 12, 1883, 3:20 P.M.

YOUR telegram No. 18 of 7th.

Has indictment against Khandeel been drawn? If so, what is its purport? Will he have opportunity on trial of employing counsel and cross-examining witnesses? And when will trial take place? We shall have to give information immediately after Whitsuntide.

No. 189.

Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 105. Ext. 15.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 12, 1883.

I HAVE received your telegram No. 18 of the 7th instant relative to the case of Ahmed Bey Khandeel, ex-Prefect of Police at Alexandria, now awaiting trial.

I have to request that you will inform me whether the indictment against him has yet been drawn, and if so, what is the purport of it.

Her Majesty's Government would also be glad to learn whether the prisoner will be allowed to employ counsel to defend him, whether opportunity will be afforded him of calling and cross-examining witnesses, and when the trial will take place.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 190.

Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 16.)

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, May 12, 1883, 4:10 P.M.

DOES your telegram No. 21 of 12th mean that Egyptian Government henceforth pay McCullough, and that he ceases to draw British salary for attendance at court-martial?

No. 191.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received May 12, 4:15 P.M.)

(No. 22.)

(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, May 12, 1883, 3:15 P.M.

MY despatch No. 75 of the 10th March.

One of the places of teacher of English has been filled up, so that now only five are wanted.

No. 192.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received May 14.)

(No. 131.)

My Lord,

Cairo, April 28, 1883.

FROM time to time I have urged the Minister of Justice as well as Chérif Pasha to take some energetic steps for clearing the gaols and disposing of all outstanding cases before the new Tribunals enter upon the discharge of their duties. Sir Benson Maxwell has powerfully supported me in my representations, and I have the satisfaction of informing your Lordship that the subject is now under the serious consideration of Fakri Pasha.

Upwards of 2,000 persons are, I believe, at this moment in prison awaiting trial, many of them having been already one, two, or three years in custody, and as many as 6,000 civil cases are pending before the dilatory provincial Courts.

I have, &c.

(Signed) DUFFERIN.

No. 193.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received May 14.)

(No. 135.)

My Lord,

Cairo, April 28, 1883.

I AM now in a position to give your Lordship some information as to the nature of the claims which Ismail Pasha is about to prefer against the Egyptian Government. They may be divided into three categories.

1. When the question arose of surrendering the estates of the Khedivial family to the Commission of Liquidation, the lands in question had been laboured and sown, and it was understood at the time that the owner should be paid the expenses incurred in those operations, which, however, was never done.

2. The next claim relates to the arrears due on the Civil List, which, under the auspices of Riaz Pasha, was at one time appropriated to the Khedive, and which was subsequently arbitrarily cut down, as His Highness maintains, by incompetent authority.

3. The third relates to a certain number of palaces which the Government of the day confiscated. This confiscation, however, Ismail Pasha contends was illegal, inasmuch as when the Egyptian Government tried to persuade the Commission of Liquidation to sanction the act, it studiously avoided doing so.

I have, &c.

(Signed) DUFFERIN.

No. 194.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received May 14.)

(No. 138.)

My Lord,

Cairo, April 28, 1883.

I THINK it is but fair to the officers and men of Her Majesty's Army of Occupation that I should bring to your Lordship's notice the admirable conduct which has characterized that force since the time they first entered Cairo. The modest, unobtrusive bearing of the men, their sobriety, and the friendly and good-humoured relations which they have established with the people, have excited the admiration both of their own countrymen and of the foreign colony; and this in spite of many temptations to the contrary, in the shape of infamous liquors and other facilities for impropriety of conduct.

It is needless for me to add that the English officers have also gained the goodwill and respect of every one with whom they have come into contact. On more than one occasion I have heard the Khedive express himself in the highest terms of the British army; and the favourable characteristics I have noted have greatly facilitated my negotiations with the Egyptian Government, as they have given unmistakable

proof of the cordial and amicable spirit by which the British nation is animated towards this country and its inhabitants.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

No. 195.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received May 14.)

(No. 138B.)

My Lord,

Cairo, April 28, 1883.

I HAVE the honour of forwarding, for your Lordship's information, a very able Report, written by Major MacDonald, of the proceedings up to date of the Alexandria, Tantah, Damanhour, and Mehallet-el-Kebir Commissions and of the Alexandria court-martial.

When Sir Charles Wilson left Egypt, I requested Major MacDonald to continue the duties hitherto discharged by that officer, which consisted in watching the judicial proceedings before the above Commissions and court-martial. I placed at Major MacDonald's disposal the services of Mr. Cameron, Captain Cumming, Mr. McCulloch, and Mr. Kent, Her Majesty's Consular Agent at Mehallet-el-Kebir.

In previous despatches I have already described to your Lordship the way in which all the "political" prisoners implicated in the late rebellion have been dealt with, until the issue of the general amnesty on the 2nd January last. The persons to whom Major MacDonald's despatch refers have been arrested, not on a simple charge of rebellion, but are accused of specific acts of murder, arson, pillage, and theft. The mode of proceeding adopted in their regard by the Government was in full operation when I arrived in the country, and consists in a preliminary inquiry held by the four Commissions above mentioned, sitting in the various localities where the principal massacres took place, and of the subsequent trial by the court-martial of each case sent up from the Commissions. The crimes investigated were of the most atrocious description, consisting of murder under circumstances of indescribable brutality and cruelty, of which more than 200 persons were the victims, of the sacking of houses, and the burning of an enormous amount of property.

Considerable care was taken in the composition both of the Commissions and of the court-martial, and two Europeans were appointed to sit on the latter. Unfortunately, however, from a variety of circumstances, described by Major MacDonald, the difficulty of obtaining witnesses, the inexperience of the members of some of the Commissions, and the dilatory habits of Easterns, the trials have proceeded at a very slow pace. Still, progress has been made, particularly of late. The number of persons originally imprisoned for the specific crimes above referred to amounted to 1,605. Of these 598 have been released on nominal bail, and their cases may be regarded as at an end; 6 prisoners have effected their escape from gaol; 775 cases have been disposed of, and 226 still remain to be adjudicated upon. Major MacDonald estimates that it will take the Tantah Commission three weeks, the Alexandria Commission between two and three months, the Mehallet-el-Kebir Commission six weeks, and the Damanhour Commission eight weeks to get through the cases still outstanding.

Were your Lordship to ask me whether I was satisfied with the general character of the proceedings of these Commissions and of the court-martial, I should be compelled to answer that I was not. Their way of conducting business is opposed, in several respects, to what in England are accepted as the first principles of jurisprudence. But we must remember that legal proceedings in Egypt have for some time past been modelled on French ideas, which are, in many respects, diametrically opposed to those prevailing in England. But, however illogical may have been the mode of procedure adopted by the Commissions and the Court, I have reason to believe that no substantial miscarriage of justice has taken place. The members both of the Commissions and of the courts-martial are, on the whole, intelligent, honourable, and well-meaning persons. Some of them have a considerable knowledge of law, and all of them, I imagine, are guided by a sincere desire to do their duty. This, at least, is the view of Major MacDonald, who is better qualified than any one else to pronounce an opinion on the point. On the Alexandria court-martial, which is the really important Court, there are two European members, one of them an English officer of high character.

From first to last English officials have been present, with instructions from me, not, indeed, to interfere with the general conduct of the business, but to signalize any gross or flagrant infraction of justice, and to give such assistance to the Presidents of the Court and of the Commissions as circumstances might permit. Up till now, so far from any complaints having reached me, Major MacDonald has reported that he is generally satisfied with the results which have been arrived at.

There is one special point in connection with the foregoing subject with which, however, I must trouble your Lordship.

A little while ago Mr. Napier (who, as your Lordship is aware, has acted with Mr. Broadley as counsel for Arabi and his associates) returned to this country for the purpose of defending some of the Alexandria prisoners. Had I been consulted when the Government allowed Mr. Napier to appear in Court, I might have advised them against complicating the situation by permitting a European counsel to appear, for I am certain that such an abnormal proceeding is not calculated to promote the ends of justice. On the occasion of the recent State trials, the arrangement was justified by the desirability of preventing men accused of political crimes becoming victims of political vengeance; but in the cases now under consideration, there is no reason to suspect the Judges of being animated by vindictive feelings towards the prisoners. The introduction of a lawyer from Westminster into an Arab Court is an incongruous device, only productive of confusion, delay, and endless wrangles. The Egyptian Government, however, being anxious to give a proof of their liberal sentiments, accepted Mr. Napier's proposal. That gentleman immediately requested me to intervene, in order to compel the counsel for the prosecution to come to an agreement with him as to the procedure to be pursued. I replied that I must decline to do so, as I was no judge of procedure; and I was certain that, even if he and his opponent could agree upon a procedure, he would immediately come to me the next day with a complaint that it had been infringed, and I should find myself implicated in an endless controversy in regard to legal points, of which I knew nothing. Some time afterwards Mr. Napier returned to me to complain that he was not admitted to see his clients. Upon communicating with the Egyptian Government, I found that they justified themselves on the ground that the inquiry before the Commission was analogous to the course pursued by the Juge d'Instruction in France, and that in France no one was allowed to have access to the prisoner until after the "instruction" had been completed. They added, however, that as soon as this was done, Mr. Napier would be given every opportunity of seeing his clients, of examining the "instruction," of preparing his witnesses, and of pleading his case before the court-martial, it having been arranged to allow him an interval of a fortnight or three weeks for this purpose. Mr. Napier again urged me to interfere, on the ground that the position of his clients was identical with that of Arabi and the other political prisoners, and that I had been instructed by your Lordship to see that Arabi got a "fair trial." I replied that I did not accept this view of the case, and that it appeared to me that the crimes of the prisoners now accused of specific acts of murder, &c., committed during the late rebellion, differed in no respect, unless in their heinousness, from ordinary crimes of a similar description. I further observed that the implicated persons were not prisoners of war who had surrendered themselves to a British General, but were Egyptian subjects arrested by the Egyptian Executive, and that, consequently, it was better to allow them to be dealt with by the Egyptian Government on its own responsibility. We had been content to allow the murderers of Professor Palmer and his party to be judged by the Courts in question; and I did not see why any exceptional course should be adopted in regard to the three or four persons in whom Mr. Napier was interested, merely because they were rich enough to secure the services of an English counsel. The Egyptian Government was being advised by respectable European lawyers as to the course they were pursuing, and if I once began to interfere, I did not see where my interference would be likely to end.

I cannot help hoping that your Lordship will approve my decision, for, even if the proceedings of the Egyptian Commissions had been far more unsatisfactory than was the case, an attempt upon the part of any one occupying my position to secure for the accused a "fair trial," in accordance with English ideas and the technicalities of English procedure, would only have resulted in a general breakdown.

In conclusion, I must call your Lordship's attention to the conscientious and indefatigable manner in which Major MacDonald is discharging his arduous and responsible duties in connection with these trials. He has given me entire satisfaction,

and has impressed me as being a singularly industrious, able, and high-minded officer.

I have also to express my great sense of obligation to Mr. McCullagh, who, first under Sir Charles Wilson and subsequently under Major MacDonald, has done most excellent service, and received strong commendations at the hands of both these officers.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 195.

Major MacDonald to the Earl of Dufferin.

My Lord.

Cairo, April 30, 1883.

AGREEABLY to your Lordship's request, I have the honour to lay before you a résumé of the work done by the Commissions now sitting at Alexandria, Tanta, Damanhour, and Mehallet-el-Kebir. To this I have added a few particulars regarding these Commissions for your Lordship's information.

I have also the honour to lay before you similar information regarding the Alexandria court-martial.

As your Lordship is aware, at the conclusion of the military rebellion in September 1882 special Commissions were appointed at Alexandria and Tanta. These Commissions were instituted to examine into the numerous cases of massacre, pillage, and incendiarism which had taken place in Egyptian territory during the rebellion. At the same time, a court-martial was instituted by Khedivial Decree, for the purpose of giving sentence in the cases sent before it by the Commissions.

The Decrees instituting the Tanta and Alexandria Commissions, and the Alexandria court-martial, were dated the 21st and 29th September, 1882.

Towards the end of the year, it was found that the number of cases of massacre and pillage were so much greater than at first anticipated, that it was determined to appoint two new Commissions.

On the 9th January, 1883, a Decree appeared appointing these Commissions: one was to be held at Damanhour, and the other at Mehallet-el-Kebir. These places were selected because at both of them serious disturbances had occurred, resulting in the massacre of Christians and the destruction of their property.

By the Decree of the 21st September, the Tanta Commission was to examine into all the cases of massacre, pillage, &c., which had taken place in the whole territory of Egypt, outside the town of Alexandria.

Its jurisdiction was limited by the Decree of January 9th to the provinces of Garbich, with the exception of the town of Mehallet-el-Kebir, to the provinces of Ghizeh, and all the provinces of Upper Egypt.

The jurisdiction of the Mehallet Commission was to extend over the provinces of Charkieh and Dahkalieh, that of the Damanhour Commission over Beheira and Menoufia.

By this means the work of inquiring into a large number of cases was equally divided, and the result has been satisfactory.

The powers and procedure of the four Commissions, as indicated by Khedivial Decree, are the same: they are briefly as follows:—

Each case is to be thoroughly inquired into, evidence both for and against the accused to be taken, and the whole affair carefully sifted.

If the Commission considers the evidence sufficiently strong against the accused to justify their being sent before the court-martial, an Acte d'Accusation founded on the details of evidence is drawn up, and forwarded, together with these details, to the Alexandria Court. This Acte d'Accusation is simply a summing up of the case. A Delegate from the Commission accompanies the case for the purpose of sustaining the charge. If the Commission are of opinion that the evidence is insufficient or defective in any way, the accused are at once set at liberty.

On the arrival of the case before the court-martial, the summing up is read by the Clerk of the Court to the members, reference being made to the details to clear up any part of the summing up which may be obscure. The prisoner and prosecutor are then sent for, and confronted with each other; the prisoner may make any statement

he likes in his defence, or may call any fresh evidence. The prosecutor explains the case to the Court; he then indicates the Article in the Ottoman Civil or Military Code on which he bases his accusation, and according to which the prisoner should be condemned if found guilty. The Court is then cleared for finding and sentence.

Consuls or their accredited agents are permitted to be present at the sittings of the Commissions, and have the right to make any suggestions through the President that they may think useful.

The court-martial is an open Court. From the above, it will be seen that the most important part of the work falls upon the Commissions. Also, that if the members of the latter are honourable and capable men, there is very slight chance of a miscarriage of justice. Having explained in as brief a manner as possible the mode of procedure laid down for the Commissions and court-martial, I propose to take each Commission in turn, and report upon its composition and the work done by it up to date.

The Tanta Commission was the first instituted, the Decree bearing date the 21st September, 1882.

Mahmood Pasha Falaki was appointed President, and it consisted of four members. Of this original Commission neither President nor members remain, all having been appointed to other posts.

In the changing of President and members, and the consequent delay arising therefrom, this Commission has suffered more than any of the others, the present President being the fourth that has occupied that post.

For the first two months little progress was made, and during that time not a single case was sent before the court-martial for disposal. This was due to two causes: (1) that the President, though an excellent man in other respects, and an accomplished astronomer, was not very well suited for his post; (2) that most of the Christians who had survived the massacres had left the country, and had not yet returned. It was therefore very difficult to get any reliable evidence; the Moslems refusing to give any evidence, either through fear of being implicated in the case or through dislike of the Christians. During four months of the sittings of the Tanta Commission, two Moslems have given direct evidence against their co-religionists.

Falaki Pasha was replaced by Ismail Pasha Yusri, and under the latter's Presidentship affairs progressed considerably. A number of unfortunate persons who had been imprisoned on no evidence were set at liberty. The cases of two influential men were reopened. These men had been accused of participation in the massacres, but had been set at liberty after a short examination by the previous President. Not long after this, Yusri Pasha rearrested them and sent them up for trial to Alexandria. Almost immediately afterwards, he himself was promoted to the Presidentship of the Alexandria Commission. Mohammed Zaky Pasha was appointed in his place. During his jurisdiction, which only lasted three weeks, the case of the murderers of Professor Palmer and his party was inquired into.

On the 26th February Zaky Pasha was made Mudir of Dakhalia, and in the beginning of March Ali Pasha Sadik, the present President, succeeded him. This constant changing of the personnel has been very detrimental to the work done, the new President and members finding it very hard to pick up the threads of the various cases where they were abandoned by their predecessors. The present Commission consists of Ali Pasha Sadik and two native members. None of the Commission profess to have any knowledge of the law, or of the powers of cross-examining; they therefore throw a great deal of the work, which ought to be done by them, upon the court-martial.

Of the 146 persons arrested for complicity in the massacre, riot, and pillage at Tanta and in its neighbourhood, together with 14 prisoners brought there charged with the murder of Professor Palmer and his party—

Sentenced to death	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
" to penal servitude	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
" to imprisonment	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Awaiting in prison the completion of inquiry or sentence	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
Released on bail for minor cases of pillage	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
Released by the Commission	..	..	..	..	..	..	290
Acquitted by the court-martial	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Making a total of 160 persons examined by the Tanta Commission of Inquiry.							

The Tanta massacre commenced at daylight on the 13th July, 1882, and proceeded with occasional lulls until about midday. It was then put an end to by the arrival of Ahmed Bey Minshawi. This man is a large landed proprietor in the

neighbourhood. He entered the town with his followers, and effectually stopped the rioting, released the Christians who were in hiding, put them some days after in a train, to the number of 300, and took them to Ismailia.

During the time the massacres lasted between 70 and 80 Christians, mostly Greeks and Syrians, were killed under circumstances of the greatest brutality.

The main causes of the massacre were, first, the presence of a mob of Alexandrians in the town; secondly, religious fanaticism against Christians in general; thirdly, personal malice against many of the Christians, who were mostly of the shop-keeper and usurer class. There yet remains about three weeks' work before this Commission.

The Alexandria Commission was instituted on the 29th September for the investigation of massacre, pillage, &c., which had taken place in the town of Alexandria on the 11th June, 1882, and on the days between the 11th and 16th July, inclusive. Its powers were identical with those of the Tintah Commission.

The President was Abdur-Rahman Pasha Rushdi, and it consisted of six members, two of whom were Europeans. Of the remaining four, two, Emeen Bey and Beleegh Bey, are still members of the Commission. Most of the members had other duties to perform in addition to the work of the Commission, so that the progress made was slow. At the commencement of February, Yusri Pasha was appointed President of this Commission, and some new members were nominated. M. Caillard, one of the European members, handed in his resignation on account of the extra work the attendance at the Commission entailed on him. The number of the members was increased to seven; two of these, Shekeeb Bey Mansoor and Emeen Bey El-Ahmed, are substitutes to the Prosecutor-General of the Native Courts; three are substitutes to the Prosecutor-General of the Mixed Tribunals. The sixth member is Ibrahim Pasha Rushdi, who has filled many important posts under the Government; and the seventh, M. Cavallo, a European in the Egyptian service. With regard to the substitutes, they are all men of good family, who have received their legal education in France and Switzerland. The President, Ismail Pasha Yusri, late Prosecutor-General of the Native Courts, was educated at King's College, London. The difficulty in obtaining reliable evidence, after the lapse of time since July, has stood greatly in the way of this Commission. It has also had to deal with some cases to which extra importance has been attached on account of the accused being defended by European lawyers.

Of the 793 persons arrested for complicity in the massacres of the 11th June, and in the rioting and incendiarism of the 11th to 16th July—

Sentenced to death	2
„ to penal servitude	11
„ to imprisonment	21
Acquitted by court-martial	32
In prison awaiting the conclusion of their inquiry (these latter are all accused of massacre, assault, or inciting to murder)	86
Absconded	6
The Commission has no jurisdiction, as their offences are not those laid down in the Decree	44
Let out on bail for 177 minor cases of pillage	337
Released by the Commission after a <i>prima facie</i> examination	251
	793

It must be borne in mind that, previous to the appointment of this Alexandria Commission, a court-martial had held sittings at Alexandria for the trial of persons implicated in the massacres of the 11th June. This Court disposed of 117 cases, implicating 198 persons. Of these 198 persons, 9 were sentenced to death.

With regard to the details of the massacres, they are too well known for me to dwell upon them here.

There yet remains between two and three months' work before this Commission, provided that the cases in which European lawyers are engaged are not unnecessarily lengthened.

The Mahallet-Kebir Commission.

The Decree appointing this Commission is dated the 9th January, 1883. The Commission consists of a President and two members. The first President was Saad-ed-deen Bey; the members are both natives. One of these, Ferced Efendi, is a substitute of the Prosecutor-General of the Mixed Tribunals; the other is an official from the Ministry of the Interior.

The work done by this Commission, under the Presidentship of Saad-ed-deen Bey, was very good. The difficulties in obtaining evidence are very great, owing to the lapse of time which has taken place between the committal of the massacre and the sitting of the Commission, and also to the notorious stubbornness of the peasantry of this part of the country. By dint of much patient cross-examination, sufficient evidence has already been obtained to bring the guilt home to 37 persons, 6 of whom have been sentenced to death by the court-martial.

Of 100 persons arrested for complicity in the massacre, &c.—

Sentenced to death	6
„ to penal servitude	13
„ to imprisonment	18
In prison awaiting the completion of their inquiry, or sentence of the court-martial	42
Released on bail	21
	100

The riots at Mahallet-Kebir took place on the same day as those at Tintah. They began immediately on the arrival of certain ringleaders from the latter town by the mid-day train, and continued till about 3 P.M. Most of the Christians who still remained in the town had shut themselves up in places of safety, and thus escaped. Eight unfortunate persons, mostly Italians, were, however, seized by the mob and massacred. Many shops and houses of Christians were pillaged. The riot was eventually stopped by Hasan Fuad, Prefect of the Police, who was severely maltreated by the mob in his efforts to suppress the disturbance. Shekeeb Bey, a Moslem landed proprietor of the neighbourhood, behaved with great courage and gallantry in saving the lives of several Europeans, whom he afterwards sheltered, and forwarded in safety to Ismailia.

There yet remains about six weeks' works for this Commission to get through.

The Damanhur Commission.

The Decree appointing this Commission is dated the 9th January. The Commission consists of a President named Hamdi Bey and two members, Suliman Yusri Bey, a Lieutenant-Colonel, and Mohammed Raseem Efendi, a substitute of the Prosecutor-General of the Mixed Tribunals. The President and members are the same as at first appointed, no change having taken place in the personnel. To this, and to the intelligent procedure of the Commission, are doubtless due to the fact that the Damanhur cases are remarkable for the clearness of their summing up and the completeness of their details. The Commission here have a special prison for their use. In the chambers of this house or prison the accused are separately confined, so that no collision amongst them is possible. This greatly facilitates the work of cross-examination. At the other Commissions the prisoners are herded together in the town prisons. The answers given by them when cross-examined by the Commission are remarkable for their similarity.

Of 252 persons arrested for complicity in the massacre, &c., in Damanhur and its neighbourhood—

Sentenced to death	2
„ to penal servitude	13
„ to imprisonment	3
Acquitted by the court-martial	4
In prison awaiting the conclusion of their inquiry or sentence by the court-martial	19
Released on bail	181
	252

The massacre at Damanhur and its neighbourhood took place on the morning of the 11th July, and was directly due to the influx of a large mob of Alexandrians. The people of the town assisted with much willingness. In Damanhur itself only one man, a Jew, was killed, owing principally to there being no one else to kill, all Europeans having fled or taken refuge in the houses of rich Moslems; fifty-five shops and houses belonging to Christians were wrecked; fourteen Christians, chiefly Europeans, were massacred in the surrounding villages.

As at Tintah, the work of destruction began at daybreak and lasted till noon, and was eventually stopped by the energy of the Inspector of the Treasury. It is a regrettable fact, that not a single Alexandrian has been arrested for this day's work, and at Tintah only two have been arrested. The reason given for this is, that the arrests only began in September, by which time all the Alexandrians had dispersed.

There yet remains about eight weeks' work before this Commission.

The Alexandria court-martial was instituted on the 21st September, 1882. It consists now of a President and eight members. Morice Pasha, Inspector of Lighthouses, was an original member of this Court; he did not remain long (as it interfered with his other duties), and was replaced by Morice Bey, Chief of the Coast-guard. On the departure of the latter to conduct Arabi and other political prisoners to Ceylon the Court was left without any European member; its sittings were then characterized by much delay, and an apparent, if not real, sympathy for the more influential class of prisoner. This Court was dissolved at the end of March and a new one instituted, which held its first sitting on the 2nd April.

The President of the court-martial is Raouf Pasha, who has held some of the most important posts under the Government, and has a high reputation for straightforwardness and integrity of character. There are two Europeans on the court-martial, Morice Bey and Federigo Pasha. I cannot speak too highly of the assistance that both these members are, and especially the former, in expediting the affairs of the court-martial. It will be seen by comparing the numbers already given that, of the 1,605 persons who were originally imprisoned for participation in the massacres, pillages, &c., which accompanied the military rebellion—226 whose cases are undergoing inquiry yet remain in prison—598 are out on nominal bail for minor cases of pillage, possessing plunder, &c., and have absconded; the remaining 775 have been disposed of by Commissions and court-martial.

In conclusion, I would venture to bring to your notice the valuable services rendered to me by Mr. McCullough, Mr. Cameron, and Mr. Kent, British Consular Agent at Mehallet-el-Kebir. Mr. Cameron has represented me at Tantah during my absence on Commission work. He has attended nearly all the sittings of the Tantah Commission, from the 1st January until now, and has rendered me most valuable assistance, both as an interpreter and as my representative at Tantah.

The services of Mr. McCullough have been of the greatest assistance to me. His knowledge of the Arabic and Turkish languages, as well as his zeal and capability for work, are most remarkable. I can safely say that the good progress made on the court-martial lately is in a very great measure due to him.

In Captain Cummings I have had a most valuable and zealous representative on the Alexandrian Commission and court-martial. He has also rendered me great assistance in occasionally visiting the Damanhour Commission, and the prisons both at Damanhour and Alexandria.

I subjoin lists containing the names of every person whose case has been inquired into by the four Commissions and forwarded to the court-martial, with the sentences that have been passed upon them by the latter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. M. MACDONALD.

Inclosure 2 in No. 195.

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.—TANTAH.

RETURN giving the Names of all Persons arrested for Massacre, Riot, and Pillage, &c., who have been Convicted, or are waiting Sentence, by the Court-martial.

No.	Name of Prisoner.	Crime.	Sentence of the Court-martial.
1	Yusuf Abudia, Captain ..	Inciting to massacre ..	Hanged at Tantah, 5th February.
2	Hassan Dali Fellah ..	Murder of Basih and Aboka ..	" " 5 "
3	Ahmed Fors ..	Ditto ..	" " 5 "
4	Mohammed Abu Nigm ..	Ditto ..	" " 5 "
5	Ahmed Berekat ..	Murder of Yusuf Rozeik ..	" " 12 "
6	Mohammed Sabban ..	Ditto ..	" " 12 "
7	Shaban Seleemé ..	Murder of Anton Shami ..	" " 17 "
8	Hajj Bekir ..	Murder of Costi Kharis ..	" " 17th March.
9	Ali Kholi ..	Murder of Yami Malia ..	" "
10	Seyyid Nahhas ..	Murder of Tadros ..	" "
11	Salim Sheikh ..	Murder of Prof. sser Palmer, Captain G B, Lieutenant Charrington, and their two servants, at Wady Sadr	Hanged at Zagazig, 1st March.
12	Salim Abu Telheida ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
13	Selamé Abu Telheida ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
14	Mursi Rashidi ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
15	Ali Shwair ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.

No.	Name of Prisoner.	Crime.	Sentence of the Court-martial.
1	Selamé Eed ..	Accessories in the attack on Professor Palmer's party	15 years' penal servitude at Alexandria.
2	Arson ..	Ditto ..	10 " "
3	Selamé Wadi ..	Ditto ..	5 " "
4	Murshid Saad ..	Ditto ..	5 " "
5	Aabid Moheisin ..	Ditto ..	5 " "
6	Eed Abu Raggal ..	Ditto ..	5 " "
7	Seleem Suliman ..	Ditto ..	3 " "
8	Mohammed Garib ..	Accessory to murder ..	15 " "
9	Honeish ..	Ditto ..	15 " "
10	Ali Kamil ..	Ditto ..	15 " "
11	Hassan Jammal ..	Ditto ..	10 " "
12	Mahmoud Barrad ..	Ditto ..	10 " "
13	Abu Jellab ..	Ditto ..	9 " "
14	Hamad Fiki ..	Ditto ..	7 " "
15	Seyyid Jelal ..	Ditto ..	5 " "
16	Hassanein Dali ..	Ditto ..	5 " "
17	Tawwat Fadl ..	Ditto ..	5 " "
18	Ibrahim Arrara ..	Ditto ..	5 " "
19	Abdel Aal Kamil ..	Ditto ..	5 " "
20	Mustafa Shami ..	Ditto ..	3 " "
21	Abdullah Haroon ..	Ditto ..	3 " "
22	Ibrahim Mansoor ..	Ditto ..	2 " "
23	Hajj Suliman ..	Ditto ..	4 years' penal servitude at Suakin.
24	Ruzzi ..	Ditto ..	3 " "
25	Hassan Nigm ..	Ditto ..	3 " "
26	Shahata Omar ..	Ditto ..	3 " "
27	Abdel Baseet ..	Ditto ..	3 " "
28	Abdel Jerad ..	Ditto ..	3 " "
29	Bilal Abd ..	Ditto ..	3 " "
30	Ibrahim Fesekhain ..	Ditto ..	3 " "
31	Mohammed Najjar ..	Ditto ..	3 " "

1	Ali Hussein, Governor of Nakhl ..	Connivance with the attack on Professor Palmer	1 year's imprisonment.
2	Laila, a woman ..	Pillage ..	9 months' "
3	Fati, a woman ..	Ditto ..	9 " "
4	Hameeda, a woman ..	Ditto ..	6 " "
5	Dellala, a woman ..	Ditto ..	6 " "
6	Fatima, a woman ..	Ditto ..	5 " "
7	Mohammed Hassan ..	Ditto ..	9 " "
8	Mohammed Gauhari ..	Ditto ..	9 " "
9	Bikri Abdullah ..	Ditto ..	6 " "
10	Ali Hindi ..	Ditto ..	6 " "
11	Ateefi Fati Ghattas ..	Ditto ..	6 " "

1	Ali Labeeb, ex-Prefect of Police ..	Wilful negligence and pillage ..	Awaiting in prison the completion of inquiry or sentence of Court-martial.
2	Sheikh Osman Harmeel ..	Inciting to massacre ..	
3	Ashur Shahata ..	Murder ..	
4	Meh-hedi Ali Ekber ..	Ditto ..	
5	Ali Hanawi ..	Ditto ..	
6	Mohammad Abdullah ..	Ditto ..	
7	Ahmed Kabbani ..	Ditto ..	
8	Ali Ghanim ..	Ditto ..	
9	Ehas Sabbagh ..	Ditto ..	
10	Husein ibn Jarié ..	Ditto ..	
11	Husein Saleh ..	Ditto ..	
12	Mustapha Ghurr ..	Ditto ..	
13	Seyyid Tumbari ..	Ditto ..	
14	Salih berbeni Saud ..	Ditto ..	
15	Abd-s-Seyyid Suddani ..	Ditto ..	
16	Seyyid Naggar ..	Ditto ..	
17	Suliman Zogheb ..	Torture ..	
18	Mustafa Kasim ..	Murder ..	
19	Ali Dellal ..	Ditto ..	
20	Seyyid Kasim ..	Ditto ..	
21	Mohammed Abu Kitf ..	Ditto ..	
22	Mohammed Abu Selam ..	Ditto ..	
23	Ahmed Najjar ..	Ditto ..	
24	Khaleefe Kahweyi ..	Ditto ..	
25	Hassan Rasheedi ..	Ditto ..	

No.	Name of Prisoner.	Crime.	Sentence of the Court-martial.
26	Isewi Rasheedi	Murder.	
27	Mohammad Bedr	Ditto.	
28	Ali Najjar Samanoodi	Ditto.	
29	Hejazi Behmesawi	Ditto.	
30	Mohammed Shantoori	Ditto.	
31	Ahmed Musenmah	Ditto.	
32	Ahmed Nisri	Ditto.	
33	Suroor Soodani	Ditto.	
34	Fadhallah Soodani	Ditto.	
35	Kha'rullah Soodani	Ditto.	
36	Ibrahim Habib	Ditto.	
37	Desooki Rizk	Ditto.	
38	Ali Bekri	Ditto.	
39	Hasan Nash-shar	Ditto.	
40	Janhar Soodani	Ditto.	
41	Desooki Shenawi	Ditto.	
42	Mohammad Zumara	Ditto.	
43	Ahmed Zumara	Ditto.	
44	Abu Aras Sheikh	Ditto.	
45	Mohammad Gholab	Ditto.	
46	Ali Boheiri	Ditto.	
47	Ali Ayad	Ditto.	
48	Mohy-ed-Deen	Ditto.	
49	Abdel Molla Soodani	Ditto.	

ALEXANDRIA.

RETURN giving the Names of all Persons arrested for Massacre, Riot, and Pillage, &c., who have been Convicted, or are awaiting Sentence by the Court-martial.

No.	Name of Prisoner.	Crime.	Sentence of the Court-martial.
1	Omar Ismail	Murder	Condemned to death.
2	Bilal Yusuf, soldier	Ditto	"
3	Ameen Yusuf	Ditto	10 years' penal servitude.
4	Mohammad Shikab	Murderous assault on Mr. Cookson	10 years in chains at Saakin.
5	Mansoor Mohammad	Murder	15 " " "
6	Mazook Ramadan	Ditto	2 years' penal servitude.
8	Ahmed Naseef	Ditto	5 years in chains at Saakin.
9	Hasan Fehmi	Ditto	5 " " "
10	Ali Tantawi, corporal	Murderous assault	7 " " "
11	Mohamed Ali, soldier	Ditto	7 " " "
12	Selami Bedewi, soldier	Ditto	7 " " "
13	Alam-ed-Deen	Horse stealing	3 years' penal servitude.
14	Saadullah	Pillage	1 year's imprisonment.
15	Mohammad A-hoor	Ditto	4 months' imprisonment.
16	Ali Ibrahim	Ditto	4 " " "
17	Bedeer Mohammad	Ditto	4 " " "
18	Daood Suliman	Ditto	6 " " "
19	Metuali Ahmed	Ditto	3 " " "
20	Ahmed Saad	Ditto	1 year's imprisonment.
21	Seid Mosaad	Ditto	6 months' imprisonment.
22	Mahdia, a woman	Ditto	4 " " "
23	Kaleel Azoor	Ditto	9 " " "
24	Hasan Genaini	Ditto	1 year's " "
25	Ahmed Shekeek	Ditto	6 months' " "
26	Abdullah Khaleef	Ditto	3 " " "
27	Ibrahim Ray	Ditto	9 " " "
28	Bayoomi Nigma	Ditto	1 year's " "
29	Ali Taha	Ditto	1 " " "
30	Mohammad Waheed	Ditto	6 months' " "
31	Seid-el-Kurman	Ditto	6 " " "
32	Mursi Mustafa	Riot	1 year's " "
33	Ali Shebana	Pillage	1 " " "
34	Hasan Mustafa	Ditto	6 months' " "
35	Tulba Gumaa	Ditto	4 " " "
36	Abdurrahman Mohammad	Ditto	6 " " "
37	Mohamed Etmunani	Ditto	9 " " "

PRISONERS Confined at Alexandria for the Alexandria Commission.

IN THE ZAPTEH PRISON.

1. Mohammad Ateek.	22. Mohammad Zokari, 6th Regiment.
2. Ali Hasan Kiridli.	23. Mohammad Ameen, "
3. Saad Mustafa.	24. Ibrahim Abul Hasan, "
4. Bayuni Garhi.	25. Mohammad Nimetulla, "
5. Saïd Mohammad Sudani.	26. Mohammad Rifaat, "
6. Abul Baki.	27. Abdul Kereem Subri, "
7. Yusuf Mohammad.	28. Mustafa Abiad, "
8. Mohammad Mohammad.	29. Moharib Moriz, "
9. Ibrahim Faham.	30. Ali Riza, "
10. Hasan Ali Rakkad.	31. Farag Yusuf, "
11. Abdulullah Ramadan.	32. Ahmed Nejib, "
12. Ibrahim Atea.	33. Ali Nimshawi, "
13. Ibrahim Mohammad.	34. Ali Hamami.
14. Hajji-el-Arabi.	35. Hasan Gumaa Saeedi.
15. Abdullah Gumaa.	36. Mussa Nacem.
16. Ali Muzhar, 6th Regiment.	37. Hassan Khalef.
17. Osman Khamees, "	38. Kurdi Mustafa.
18. Hajji Gad, "	39. Hasan Abdulla.
19. Rihel Okba, "	40. Ahmed Ghanin.
20. Hasan Hafiz, "	41. Abdel Aal Taya.
21. Ali Ibrahim, "	42. Mansoor Nasar.

MOHARRAM BEY GATE PRISON.

43. Sayyid Kandeel.	49. Sid abu Gebel.
44. Mohammad Handak.	50. Ali Daood.
45. Suliman Sami.	51. Mohammad Ayad.
46. Rasool Faidi.	52. Mohammad Hamdu.
47. Ahmed Hakk.	53. Mohammad Fowda.
48. Ali Moosa.	54. Abdurrahman Alem.

BORG PRISON.

55. Hasan Sad Moghrebi.	70. Harneel Yussuf.
56. Mahmood Ghadban.	71. Mohammad Shebshin.
57. Mohammad Salih.	72. Radwan Kaptani.
58. Mohammad Arafat.	73. Shaban Tantawi.
59. Yusuf Yoonis.	74. Ghonemi Dah.
60. Ali Shaban.	75. Mohammad Aswad.
61. Saïd Mohammad.	76. Hasanein Behnawi.
62. Ali Salem.	77. Ali Hasan.
63. Mohammad Bedr.	78. Mohamed Atea.
64. Hasan Bedr.	79. Rashid Suliman.
65. Mohammad Hamed.	80. Mohammad Mughrebi.
66. Mohammad Ibrahim.	81. Ahmed Gereedi.
67. Mohammad Gemmal.	82. Hasan Gereedi.
68. Mohammad Diab.	83. Abdes Shafi.
69. Mohammad Zeidoon.	84. Abdel Wahhab.

FEMALE PRISON.

85. Zeine Gumma Ibrahim.	86. Saïda.
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MAHALLET-KEBIR.

RETURN giving the Names of all Persons arrested for Massacre, Riot, and Pillage, &c., who have been Convicted, or are awaiting Sentence by the Court-martial.

No.	Name of Prisoner.	Crime.	Sentence of the Court-martial.
1	Mohammad Bihlewan	Murder of Khatalambo, a Greek	Condemned to death.
2	Ali Jayetar	Ditto	Ditto.
3	Ali Kurdeesh	Ditto	Ditto.
4	Mohammad Balata	Ditto	Ditto.
5	Suliman Medkoor	Ditto	Ditto.
6	Sheikh Musa Rizk	Murder of Tanoos	Ditto.
7	Abdurrahman Samahi	Accessory to murder	10 years' penal servitude.
8	Zeeni Sondani, ...	Ditto	10 " " "
9	Ahmed Mubbeyid	Ditto	10 " " "
10	Ahmed-el-Hfet	Ditto	10 " " "
11	Chelebi	Ditto	5 " " "
12	Ahmed Zorab	Ditto	5 " " "
13	Mohammed-el-Konsol	Ditto	3 " " "

No.	Name of Prisoner.	Crime.	Sentence of the Court-martial.
14	Hamdi Jemál	Pillage of the British Vice-Consulate, Damietta	5 years in chains at Suakin.
15	Ibrahim Zeeki	Ditto	5 " "
16	Ahmed Rabb	Ditto	5 " "
17	Ibrahim Abu Yusuf	Ditto	3 " "
18	Mohammad Dirs	Ditto	3 " "
19	Mohammad Gebalawi	Ditto	2 years' penal servitude.
20	Ahmed Nacem	Ditto	1 year's imprisonment.
21	Abdel Aal Farr	Ditto	6 months' imprisonment.
22	Abdel Ghani	Ditto	3 " "
23	Ibrahim Sherana	Ditto	3 " "
24	Ahmed Dellal	Ditto	3 " "
25	Yusuf Bikri	Ditto	3 " "
26	Mohammad Ghazawi	Ditto	3 " "
27	Hasan Nabri	Ditto	3 " "
28	Abdel Elfy	Ditto	3 " "
29	Ibrahim Mubashir	Ditto	2 " "
30	Suliman Ali	Ditto	2 " "
31	Alem-ed-din	Ditto	2 " "
32	Hassan Niamet	Ditto	2 " "
33	Ali Mohammad	Ditto	2 " "
34	Ahmed Nebarawi	Ditto	1 " "
35	Mohammad Shorba	Ditto	1 " "
36	Ibrahim Neshokati	Ditto	1 " "
37	Ahmed Abdu	Ditto	1 " "
38	Esh Sharawi	Ditto	Actually on military service in the Soudan.
39	Mohammad Zafarawi	Ditto	Ditto.
40	Omar Mohamed	Ditto	Ditto.
41	Sid Yusuf	Ditto	Ditto.
1	Ibrahim Ali-ed-deen	Murder of Zifeo, a Greek	Awaiting in prison the completion of inquiry or sentence of court-martial.
2	Mahloof Shooni	Ditto.	
3	Seyyid Numeil	Ditto.	
4	Abdul Mejid Resheedi	Ditto.	
5	Hasan Jindi	Murder of Hopwood, an Englishman, at Menzaleh.	
6	Ahmed Yaseen	Ditto.	
7	Salih Seyyid	Ditto.	
8	Mohammad Jebr	Ditto.	
9	Ahmed Rutb	Ditto.	
10	Ahmed Abu Hussein	Ditto.	
11	Ramadan Asasi	Ditto.	
12	Hassan Manawi	Ditto.	
13	Saad Farag	Ditto.	
14	Awad Bennati	Ditto.	
15	Mahmood Tobar	Ditto.	
16	Mustafa Moona	Inciting to massacre.	
17	Nasif Baitar	Ditto.	
18	Mohammad Arrab	Murder of three Italians in a barn.	
19	Suliman Jafarawi	Ditto.	
20	Hasan Mahadawi	Ditto.	
21	Naji Ali Berberi	Ditto.	
22	Saeed Soodani	Ditto.	
23	Amru Mohammad	Ditto.	
24	Mohammad Zeyin	Ditto.	
25	Yusuf Abu Fadl	Ditto.	
26	Seyyid Sahalool	Ditto.	
27	Ibrahim Menooti	Ditto.	
28	Seyyid Sabbagh	Ditto.	
29	Mahmood Zahloob	Ditto.	
30	Mustafa Ikhtiyar	Ditto.	
31	Mohammad Alfi	Ditto.	
32	Hussein Saedi	Ditto.	
33	Ali Dundun	Ditto.	
34	Ibrahim Mergan	Ditto.	
35	Ahmed Ades	Ditto.	
36	Ramadan Hasan	Ditto.	
37	Atman Ali Sulman	Ditto.	
38	Ibrahim Inami	Ditto.	
39	Mohammad Mekky	Ditto.	
40	Mursi Zeid	Riot.	
41	Hussein Dervish	Ditto.	
42	Ali Adawi	Ditto.	

DAMANHOUR.

RETURN giving the Names of all Persons arrested for Massacre, Riot, and Pillage, &c., who have been Convicted, or are awaiting Sentence by the Court-martial.

No.	Name of Prisoner.	Crime.	Sentence of the Court-martial.
1	Hageeh-el-Gahsh	Murder	Condemned to death.
2	Seyyid Hidayid	Ditto	" "
3	Tulba Bakhanect	Ditto	15 years' penal servitude in chains at Suakin.
4	Farag Radi	Ditto	15 " " " "
5	Saad Helwagi	Ditto	15 " " " "
6	Mohammad Gali	Ditto	9 " " " "
7	Yoonis Gali	Ditto	9 " " " "
8	Yusuf Gali	Ditto	9 " " " "
9	Sadawi Gali	Ditto	5 " " " "
10	Mursi Shahata	Ditto	5 years' penal servitude in chains at Zeila.
11	Mahgoob Yusuf	Ditto	3 years' penal servitude.
12	Yusuf Amar	Ditto	3 " " " "
13	Mahmood Hasan	Ditto	15 years in chains at Suakin.
14	Mohammad Hasan	Ditto	15 " " " "
15	Abder Rezzal Elwan	Ditto	15 " " " "
16	Khaled Gsirri	Ditto	1 year's imprisonment.
17	Masood Gahsh	Ditto	1 " " " "
18	Ibrahim Zakzok	Spectator	6 months' imprisonment.

No. 196.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received May 14.)

(No. 138c.)

My Lord,

Cairo, May 1, 1883.

AS I have already informed you by telegram a disturbance, which might have proved serious, took place at Port Saïd on the 29th April. The Greeks were celebrating their Easter festival, and on coming out of church proceeded to burn the effigy of a Jew, and to fire a *feu de joie* in the streets. The police endeavoured to stop these proceedings, which had been forbidden by the Governor. The Greeks at once turned their arms against the police, and a collision ensued. As the rioters were numerous the position of the police became critical, especially as it was necessary to detach a part of their force to keep at a distance the Arab population, who had begun to collect as soon as they heard the firing. The Governor of the town, who had repaired to the scene of the riot, thought it advisable under the circumstances to invoke the aid of Captain Rice, of Her Majesty's ship "Iris." This officer, with great promptitude, sent on shore a detachment of men to the assistance of the police, and in this way order was quickly restored.

On learning what had occurred, General Baker dispatched to Port Saïd a reinforcement of 100 men of the constabulary from Alexandria, and another 100 from Cairo, under Major Sartorius, Major Clarke, and other European officers.

It seems that at this season of the year the proceedings of the Greeks generally give rise to some such *contretemps* as that which occurred at Port Saïd, as would likely be the case when excitable persons of one nationality discharge guns and pistols in the streets of a town inhabited by another nationality equally excitable. In view of this danger the ordinary constabulary force both at Taniah, Alexandria, and Ismaïlia had been strengthened, but as the Governor of Port Saïd had not intimated that he was apprehensive of trouble additional men were not sent there.

Great credit is due to Captain Rice for the energy and decision with which he acted.

I have, &c.

(Signed) DUFFERIN.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received May 14.)

(No. 140.)

My Lord,

Cairo, April 28, 1883.

I HAVE the pleasure of inclosing, for your Lordship's information, copy of a Règlement which has been drawn up by the Minister of Public Works for the protection of the ancient monuments of Egypt.

I have already alluded to this subject in my despatch No. 92 of the 2nd instant. A Committee is to be appointed at the Ministry of Public Works to deal with and supervise the proposed arrangements. The principal provisions laid down in the inclosed Règlement are as follows:—

No person will be permitted to remove or dispose of antiquities except according to the Rules regulating the sale of all State property. Land near the monuments or other places specially designated by the Committee cannot be sown or cultivated, but, under certain conditions, the peasants will be allowed to make use of the soil for manure, as has been hitherto the custom.

Any removal of antiquities will be regarded as a theft, and persons who write their names on or otherwise deface the temples, tombs, or other buildings, will be punished for destruction of property.

Antiquities on land belonging to private individuals are the property of the State, but the Government will pay a reward for their discovery amounting to one-half of the number of articles excavated, or else to one-half of their estimated value. All excavations and the cost of the removal of the objects discovered will be defrayed by the Government, who will also pay an indemnity for the damage done in the course of the undertaking, but in cases where the work is commenced at the expressed wish of the owner of the land, the expenses will fall to his charge.

The Government has the right to excavate anywhere on payment of the above-mentioned indemnity, the amount of which is to be fixed beforehand.

To carry out these Regulations, six additional Inspectors are to be appointed. It will be their duty to preserve the existing buildings from any kind of demolition or defacement. They will prevent unauthorized persons from excavating, and in the case of the accidental discovery of antiquities, they will stay the prosecution of the work until the arrival of competent and duly authorized agents. They are specially instructed to apply to the local authorities for assistance whenever immediate steps are necessary to save ancient buildings from falling into ruin. In addition to these functions, they will be called upon to assist visitors by every means in their power, and especially to protect them from annoyance and importunity at the hands of the natives.

Excavating agents are also provided for. Other persons may receive permission to excavate, but only on condition that the results of their labours should become the property of the Government.

In the distribution of the districts of the Inspectors, a special proviso is made in favour of the Bedouins of Ghizeh, who will retain their former privilege of escorting travellers up the Pyramids, the duty of the Inspectors being limited to the protection of the stonework itself from injury.

Penalties are provided for the contravention of these Regulations. Fines and even imprisonment will be imposed, and it is suggested that, when foreigners are concerned, their cases should be dealt with before the Mixed Tribunals.

A certain number of European police will be placed at the disposal of the Director of the Boulae Museum, to be located in those places principally visited by foreigners.

Your Lordship having been so good as to authorize me, in your despatch No. 102 of the 19th instant, to inform the Egyptian Government that Her Majesty's Government would consent to any Regulations by which visitors to Egypt could be made to contribute towards the preservation of ancient monuments and temples, I have made a communication in this sense to Chérif Pasha, which his Excellency received with expressions of the greatest gratification.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

M. Ara to the Earl of Dufferin.

Le Caire, le 28 Avril, 1883.

Excellence,

EN suite de la lettre de M. Maspero, j'ai l'honneur de transmettre ci-joint à votre Seigneurie copie du Règlement concernant la conservation des antiquités Égyptiennes. Une copie du même Règlement a été envoyée ce matin à M. Maspero.

Veillez, &c.
(Signé) C. ARA.

Règlement concernant la Conservation des Antiquités Égyptiennes.

CHAPITRE I^{er}.—*De la Direction Générale des Musées.*

ARTICLE 1^{er}. Une Direction Générale des Musées et des Monuments Anciens est instituée auprès du Ministère des Travaux Publics.

Art. 2. La Direction Générale des Musées recevra les ordres de son Excellence le Ministre et du Directeur-Général des Travaux Publics.

CHAPITRE II.—*Des Monuments Anciens, Objets d'Art, Objets Usuels, Reliques, Documents, Momies.*

Titre I.—*Des Antiquités se trouvant sur le Terrain de l'État.*

Art. 3. Il est défendu à toute personne de disposer ou d'aliéner les objets d'art, les ustensiles de la vie privée, les momies, les édifices, les monuments anciens conservés en partie ou en entier qui se trouvent ou seront découverts dans les terrains de l'État, sans suivre toutes les formalités prescrites pour la vente des biens domaniaux.

Art. 4. Il est défendu d'ensemencer et de labourer des terrains situés près des monuments ou bien dans des endroits spécialement indiqués par la Direction Générale des Musées.

Les terrains ainsi réservés devront être mesurés et délimités par les Ingénieurs des Moudirichs, sur réquisition du Directeur des Fouilles, dans les six mois qui suivront la réquisition, et des bornes (ou autres signes de délimitation) posés aux frais des Moudirichs, indiquant les limites.

Art. 5. Toute contravention à l'Article 1^{er} du présent Règlement constitue un délit contre la propriété.

Art. 6. Quiconque s'emparera des objets anciens existant sur un terrain de l'État sera considéré comme coupable de vol et puni comme tel.

Art. 7. Quiconque se permettra d'écrire son nom sur les murs des anciennes mosquées, monuments, sarcophages, ou encore faire des inscriptions, annotations, ou quelque signe que ce soit sur les dits monuments et dans un endroit quelconque de ces derniers, sera considéré coupable de dégradation et punissable comme tel.

Art. 8. L'ancien usage consistant à se servir de la terre pour l'engrais (le "sebakh"), n'est pas aboli, mais pour l'excavation on devra observer les prescriptions de la Direction des Monuments sous les peines qui seront ultérieurement fixées dans le cas de contravention. En aucun cas, les paysans ne devront procéder isolément à l'extraction du "sebakh." Ils devront le prendre tous à la fois dans l'endroit qui leur sera indiqué par l'officier des Fouilles.

Titre II.—*Objets se trouvant dans des Terrains appartenant à des Particuliers.*

Art. 9. Les monuments, édifices, objets anciens, tant d'art qu'usuels, &c. . . . qui se trouvent cachés sous le sol privé, appartiennent à l'État.

Art. 10. Les propriétaires, locataires, ou possesseurs du terrain devront livrer sans aucun retard à la personne chargée par le Gouvernement, tous objets anciens sans distinction, qu'ils auront découverts contre un certificat constatant la livraison.

Art. 11. Le Gouvernement paiera à titre de prime aux propriétaires, locataires, ou possesseurs qui dénonceront la découverte, soit la moitié des objets trouvés pour en

disposer comme il l'entendra, soit la moitié de la valeur des dits objets, valeur qui sera fixée suivant expertise d'office ou à l'amiable.

Art. 12. Tous frais nécessaires à l'extraction des objets découverts, ainsi que ceux qui nécessitent la remise des biens en leur état primitif, par suite de la demande de la partie intéressée, seront supportés par le Gouvernement.

Toutefois, dans le cas où la fouille aurait été faite sur la demande expresse d'un propriétaire qui connaît, ou croit connaître, un endroit où seraient enterrés des objets d'antiquités, la dépense entière retombera à la charge du demandeur.

Art. 13. Le Gouvernement sera tenu de payer aussi l'indemnité qui pourra être due en suite des fouilles du terrain et autres ouvrages nécessaires, sauf le cas où la fouille aura été faite sur la demande du propriétaire.

Art. 14. Tous frais de réduction ou de fouille seront déduits avant d'établir la valeur à partager entre les propriétaires, locataires, ou possesseurs.

Art. 15. Le Gouvernement aura le droit de pénétrer dans toute propriété privée pour faire des recherches des objets anciens; toutefois, avant de faire les fouilles ou ouvrages quelconques, le représentant de l'Administration choisi par le Directeur devra décliner ses qualités, fixer la qualité et la quantité ou d'accord ou au moyen d'expropriation pour cause d'utilité publique.

CHAPITRE III.—Des Inspecteurs ou autres Personnes chargés de la Conservation ou de la découverte d'Objets Anciens.

Titre I.—Des Inspecteurs.

Art. 16. Six Inspecteurs sont attachés à la Direction Générale des Musées, qui a son siège au Caire et de laquelle ils relèvent exclusivement.

Art. 17. Les Inspecteurs ont le devoir de veiller à la conservation des lieux anciens, monuments, temples, tombeaux, statues, &c., mis sous leur surveillance.

Art. 18. Ils devront empêcher que tout ce qui est confié à leur garde ne soit détruit, brisé, démoli; que personne ne se serve de leur matériel pour fabriquer des briques pour la construction des maisons, des fours pour chaux, ou pour toute autre raison que ce soit.

Art. 19. Ils ne doivent pas laisser déplacer une pierre pour n'importe quelle motif.

Art. 20. Ils doivent empêcher toute inscription de nom ou dessin ou signe quelconque sur les monuments, sarcophages, ou anciens murs, surtout sur ceux des monuments qui sont déjà couverts d'inscriptions hiéroglyphiques, et sur les statues ou bas-reliefs.

Art. 21. Ils doivent empêcher toutes fouilles sur les terrains appartenant à l'État, de n'importe quelle personne qui ne serait pas chargée à cet effet par la Direction Générale.

Art. 22. Les Inspecteurs veilleront à ce que les paysans ou les officiers inférieurs des Moudirichs ne s'emparent des terrains réservés à l'Administration des Antiquités en vertu de l'Article 4, pour les mettre en culture ou pour y établir domicile.

Art. 23. Lorsqu'il s'agira d'objets anciens, tels que murs, édifices anciens, statues pesantes, les Inspecteurs retireront les premiers et prendront les dispositions nécessaires afin que tout soit laissé à sa place jusqu'à ce que la Direction Générale des Musées ait donné ses ordres à cet effet; les Inspecteurs expédieront sans retard les objets découverts et retirés et en aviseront la Direction Générale de la trouvaille.

Art. 24. Il pourra arriver que l'on doive prendre certaines précautions pour des constructions menaçant ruine ou recourir d'urgence à des moyens de coercition; dans ces cas les Inspecteurs pourront s'adresser aux autorités locales qui pourvoiront instantanément. Toutefois, ils devront en informer immédiatement la Direction Générale du Musée par Rapport spécial.

Art. 25. Les Inspecteurs dans l'exercice de leurs fonctions se trouvant souvent en contact avec des voyageurs étrangers qui visitent les antiquités égyptiennes, devront être polis, prévenants, et s'ils en sont requis, prêter leur aide et assistance afin d'écarter les indigènes qui, par leurs cris ou leurs demandes, importuneraient les voyageurs.

Art. 26. Les Inspecteurs constituent un service tout à fait distinct de celui des agents chargés des fouilles. Ils sont indépendants les uns des autres et ne relèvent que de la Direction Générale des Musées.

Art. 27. Tous les mois au moins les Inspecteurs adresseront à la Direction Générale un Rapport sur le résultat de leurs attributions. Ce Rapport contiendra les change-

ments survenus, une notice sur les monuments qui peuvent menacer ruine et qui auraient besoin d'être consolidés, les découvertes faites par les fellahs, cultivateurs, &c.

Titre II.—Des Agents chargés des Fouilles.

Art. 28. Les fouilles sont exécutées sur les ordres du Directeur par des agents salariés choisis *ad hoc* et rétribués par l'État. Toutefois, le Directeur aura le droit de déléguer provisoirement et sans rétribution le titre d'agent, soit à des savants étrangers de passage en Égypte, soit aux personnes établies dans le pays qui voudront bien se charger de surveiller les fouilles dans les endroits où la Direction des Antiquités n'entretient pas d'agents réguliers. Ces agents provisoires seront assimilés pour le temps de leur séjour et sauf en ce qui concerne le traitement aux agents ordinaires, et le produit de leurs fouilles appartient tout entier à l'État.

Art. 29. Les agents prendront les ordres du Directeur-Général et exécuteront les fouilles en présence de ce dernier ou de ses délégués.

Art. 30. Les agents susdits pourront aussi travailler seuls sans aucune assistance; mais ils devront être dans ce cas munis d'un ordre écrit qu'ils devront exhiber toutes les fois qu'ils en seront requis.

Art. 31. Si les agents, en faisant des fouilles sans la présence du Directeur-Général ou d'un de ses délégués, venaient à trouver des objets anciens, murs, ou constructions, &c., ils devront dans ce cas se conformer aux dispositions de l'Article 21 du présent Règlement, en avisant ainsi qu'il est prescrit par le même Article.

Titre III.—Des Circonscriptions à inspecter.

Art. 32. Les fonctions et attributions des Inspecteurs sont exercées par chacun des Inspecteurs dans les circonscriptions qui leur sont confiées.

Art. 33. Il n'y a pour le présent en Égypte que six circonscriptions régulièrement établies qui sont dans l'ordre géographique suivant:—

1^{re} Circonscription: Memphis, comprenant Myt-Rahynch, Daschour, Sagguarah, Abousyr, les Pyramides.

2^e Circonscription: Abydos (Harabat-el-Madfounèh), et ses dépendances.

3^e Circonscription: Dendérah.

4^e Circonscription: Thèbes (rive droite).

5^e Circonscription: Thèbes (rive gauche).

6^e Circonscription: Edfou.

D'autres circonscriptions seront établies au fur et à mesure des exigences du service.

Art. 34. La surveillance et la police des guides chargés des visiteurs des trois Grandes Pyramides et du Sphinx ressortissant à la Moudirich de Guizeh, l'Inspecteur de la 1^{re} Circonscription n'a dans le district de sa circonscription que le droit de s'assurer si aucun des monuments avoisinant les Grandes Pyramides n'est endommagé par les guides ou les voyageurs. Toutefois, il reprend tous ses droits de surveillance lorsque l'Administration du Musée fait exécuter des fouilles dans cette localité.

Art. 35. L'Inspecteur de la 1^{re} Circonscription aura sa résidence à l'endroit qu'il lui plaira de choisir pourvu que cet endroit soit dans le territoire sur lequel il doit opérer.

L'Inspecteur de la 2^e Circonscription résidera à El-Kharbèh, ou Harabat-el-Madfounèh,

Celui de la 3^e Circonscription, au village de Dendérah, et par autorisation spéciale à Kénèh.

L'Inspecteur de la 4^e Circonscription résidera à Louqsor.

Celui de la 5^e Circonscription, à Gournah;

Et, enfin, l'Inspecteur de la 6^e Circonscription aura sa résidence à Edfou.

CHAPITRE IV.—Des Contraventions et des Délits.

Titre I.—Des Contraventions.

Art. 36. Les contraventions devront être établies dans un procès-verbal signé par l'Inspecteur et deux témoins.

Art. 37. Le procès-verbal des contraventions doit être libellé d'une manière claire et précise, et doit mentionner le nom et prénom des Inspecteurs et des deux témoins, et le lieu où le procès-verbal est dressé.

Le nom et prénom du contrevenant et sa nationalité; le fait constituant la contravention; l'heure et la date du jour du procès-verbal; les signatures, cachets, ou signe des témoins.

Art. 38. Les contrevenants aux dispositions des Articles 1, 7, 8, 10, 18, 19, 21, 23 du présent Règlement à quelque nationalité qu'ils appartiennent seront en suite du procès-verbal de la Direction Générale, dénoncés au Ministère Public pour telles mesures à prendre par devant les Tribunaux.

Art. 39. Les peines pour les contraventions à appliquer à chaque contrevenant sont d'une amende de P. T. 10 à 100, selon le cas, dont l'appréciation est laissée aux Tribunaux.

Les contrevenants dans le cas de récidive pourront être condamnés à la prison variant d'un jour à une semaine.

Titre II.—Des Délits.

Art. 10. Tant pour les délits contre la propriété prévus par les Articles 1 et 3 du présent Règlement que pour ceux de vol (Article 4), les Inspecteurs dresseront un procès-verbal dans la forme prescrite par l'Article 36 ci-dessus, en ajoutant pour-tant toutes les principales circonstances de fait qui établissent les délits, et le nombre des témoins qui peuvent témoigner du délit commis.

Art. 41. La Direction Générale en recevant le procès-verbal, le transmettra au Ministère Public des Tribunaux locaux si l'inculpé est indigène pour la poursuite, suivant les dispositions du Code Pénal en vigueur, en se portant partie civile pour soutenir l'accusation.

Art. 12. Quand il s'agit d'un étranger la Direction Générale transmettra le procès-verbal au Consul dont l'inculpé relève, en insistant pour qu'il soit poursuivi comme coupable de délit contre la propriété ou de vol, suivant les circonstances.

CHAPITRE V.—Dispositions Générales.

Art. 43. Pour l'application de l'Article 13 du présent Règlement la Direction Générale des Musées toutes les fois qu'il s'agira de propriété appartenant à des étrangers, Européens ou protégés, devra avant de s'introduire dans une propriété fermée et qui constitue le domicile du propriétaire, s'adresser aux Consuls respectifs par le moyen de la police, ainsi que cela se pratique dans des cas similaires.

Art. 44. La Direction Générale des Musées, devra, dans le terme qui lui sera fixé par le Ministère des Travaux Publics, entreprendre l'inventaire de tout ce qui se trouve dans le musée pour s'assurer la charge.

Art. 45. La même Direction prendra note dans un registre spécial de tous les objets, qui seront portés dans le local après la clôture de l'inventaire pour y faire les annotations nécessaires.

Art. 46. Quant à l'exportation des objets anciens, on devra se soumettre à toutes les prescriptions ordonnées au sujet des lois de la Douane, lesquelles devront être strictement observées.

No. 198.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received May 14.)

(No 148.)

My Lord,

Alexandria, May 3, 1883.

I AM happy to be able to announce to your Lordship that a decisive victory has been gained by General Hicks over the troops of the Mahdi on the 29th ultimo. 500 of the enemy have been killed, including their General and several Chiefs, and numbers more have been disabled.

This event, it is to be hoped, will lead to the general pacification of the country. General Hicks' victory is opportune, as in a short time the rainy season will have set in, during which no military operations could have been conducted.

I have, &c.

(For Lord Dufferin),

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 199.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received May 14.)

(No. 129. Confidential.)

My Lord,

Cairo, May 6, 1883.

YOUR Lordship will remember that on the departure of Dervish Pasha last summer one member of his mission, named Cadri Bey, was left behind. He has remained here ever since, and though he is invested with no official position as agent of the Sultan, he has been the reporter of events to His Majesty. The Khedive has frequently complained to me of the manner in which Cadri Bey fulfils this duty. His Highness states that the reports made are false, and that their general drift is to foreshadow dissensions between His Highness and the English, and to encourage the Sultan in the idea that he still retains great influence in Egypt.

Recently Cadri Bey proposed to four influential Egyptians to make the Sultan a present of horses. Three of them agreed to do so, and the fourth, as he had no horses, offered to send a dromedary. The four persons in question were Prince Ibrahim, son of the late Ahmed Pasha and cousin of the Khedive; Sultan Pasha, President of the last Chamber of Notables; Cheikh Sadat, and Mustapha Pasha Khaznadar. The first three sent horses, the last a dromedary.

On receiving these presents the Sultan announced his intention of conferring the following honours on the donors:—

Prince Ibrahim was to receive the First Class of the Order of the Medjidieh in diamonds.

Sultan Pasha to be raised to the rank of Bala, corresponding to the rank of Vizier or Marshal.

Cheikh Sadat was to have the First Class of the Order of the Medjidieh, and Mustapha Pasha Khaznadar to be raised to the rank of Roumeli Beilas Bey.

The Khedive was exceedingly annoyed at learning this intention of His Majesty, as it was, in the first place, a departure from the long-established rule that all honours, decorations to Egyptians, should be given through His Highness, and on His Highness' recommendation; and secondly, because it is extremely undesirable that such dignities should be bestowed in return for presents.

His Highness therefore, with the approval of the Council of Ministers, telegraphed to Constantinople to ask if the intelligence he had received was correct. The result has been that he has received a telegram from the Porte, stating the Sultan's desire to confer the honours, and asking the Khedive if he approves, to which His Highness has replied that the honours are beyond the deserts of those for whom they are intended, and that he cannot approve of their being awarded. The matter remains there for the present, but His Highness, in relating the incident to me, stated that he should be very grateful if Lord Dufferin, to whom he had spoken on the subject, could obtain Cadri Bey's recall, as his presence enabled him to carry on small intrigues on the spot, and that he was constantly endeavouring to form a party favourable to the influence of the Sultan.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 200.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received May 14.)

(No. 130. Confidential.)

My Lord,

Cairo, May 6, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the Khedive said to me on the 4th instant that he had received a telegram from the Palace at Constantinople, saying that a report had reached the Sultan that it was the intention of the English to compel His Highness to appoint Arabi President of the new Parliament. The telegram urged His Highness to resist, and warned him against the English, who would ultimately supersede him by Arabi if His Highness allowed him to return from Ceylon. The Khedive has replied that there was no Parliament, merely a Legislative Council, and that the idea of the return of Arabi, or of appointing him to any post in Egypt, was not entertained by anyone. His Highness said to me that the incident

was only worth mentioning as one of the many endeavours of the Sultan to sow distrust in His Highness towards us; endeavours which are happily entirely futile.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 201.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received May 14.)

(No. 137.)

My Lord,

Cairo, May 7, 1883.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch to Lord Dufferin No. 111 of the 20th ultimo, requesting his Excellency to recommend the Egyptian Government, in view of their right under the Postal Union, to submit to the French, Austrian, and Italian Governments a proposal for the withdrawal of their post-offices, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the Egyptian Government has been for some time in negotiation with the French Government on the subject, and that since the beginning of the year they have received a refusal from the French Government to consider the matter further at present, on the general ground that there are other questions connected with Egypt which require consideration first.

The Government of His Highness will now approach the Governments of Italy and Austria on the subject, and see if they can obtain more considerate treatment.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 202.

Mr. Wyndham to Earl Granville.—(Received May 14.)

(No. 287. Confidential.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, May 7, 1883.

I HAVE been informed that the Turkish Government have been sending secret agents and money to the Mahdi, or False Prophet, in the Soudan, and that there is said to be much disappointment here at the recent reported success of General Hicks against the rebels.

No doubt the Turkish Government would like to see the troubles in the Soudan increase, as it might afford them an excuse for putting forward the necessity of sending troops to assist the Khedive in restoring order.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HUGH WYNDHAM.

No. 203.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Lister.—(Received May 11.)

Sir,

Admiralty, May 11, 1883.

MY Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty desire me to forward herewith, for the perusal of Earl Granville, a copy of a despatch, with inclosures, from Captain Ernest Rice, of Her Majesty's ship "Iris," dated the 30th April, giving particulars of the recent disturbance at Port Saïd, and the steps he took to restore order by landing a small force from Her Majesty's ships "Iris" and "Falcon."

I am, &c.
(Signed) G. TRYON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 203.

Captain Rice to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir,

"Iris," at Port Saïd, April 30, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to forward the inclosed copy of a despatch I have addressed to Vice-Admiral Lord John Hay, Commander-in-chief.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST RICE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 203.

Captain Rice to Vice-Admiral Lord John Hay.

My Lord,

"Iris," at Port Saïd, April 30, 1883.

YESTERDAY afternoon I sent the following telegram addressed to your Lordship:—

"Outbreak in Port Saïd, Greeks *versus* Police, threatened to become Arabs *versus* Europeans. Have occupied town of Port Saïd at written request of Governor and Consuls. Matters are quieter at present. Will telegraph again later. Have informed Lord Dufferin and Senior Officer, Alexandria."

And in the evening a further one as follows:—

"Order is restored. Two Europeans killed, about twenty wounded of different nations. No assistance required."

The circumstances attending the outbreak, and under which I deemed it my duty to incur the responsibility of acting as I have done, are shortly as follows.

2. About 2 P.M. on Monday, the 29th instant, the English and Greek Consuls came on board and reported that a serious outbreak had occurred between the Greek and Arab population, that life had already been lost, that the police were overpowered, and that the Governor's life had been attempted. I at once gave orders for the landing parties of "Iris" and "Falcon" to prepare to disembark. I then informed the Consuls that the first duty of preserving or restoring order in the town belonged to the forces under the Governor, and that before I consented to act in any way I must have a written communication from his Excellency to the effect that he was unable to preserve order, and from the English and Greek Consuls that they considered the lives of Europeans in danger owing to there being no force able to control the population.

3. As far as I can ascertain, the disturbance commenced at the Greek Church, where the Easter religious ceremonies were being carried out. The Governor had given orders to the police to prevent the burning of the "Jew." This was resented by the Greeks, who surrounded the police, and a general fight seems to have commenced inside and outside the church. The Governor came down, and was assaulted by a Greek with a knife. The report then spread that his Excellency had been wounded, on which the Arabs began to collect, and advanced from the Arab town in large numbers. The Governor went to meet them, and at great personal risk induced them not to enter the European quarter. At this period one European was killed and about fifteen of different nationalities wounded, and it was at this stage that I was appealed to. Satisfying myself that the state of affairs was critical, and that if the feeling already exhibited was allowed to grow between the Europeans and Arabs disastrous consequences would ensue, and finding that the police were powerless, I placed the small-arm companies of the two ships and all the marines, making a total of 180 officers and men, under the command of Commander Pringle, with directions to march through the Greek quarter and principal streets of the town, then to repair to the English Consulate and await orders. The Governor, English and Greek Consuls, and Major in command of police, met me at the Consulate, and having received the letters (copies of which I inclose), and ascertained from these gentlemen the true state of affairs, and that they had no means of restoring order, I consented to become responsible for the restoration and maintenance of order until the next morning at 10 A.M. The Governor then placed the whole of his gendarmerie and police under my orders. I at once sent for the Greek Consul and priest, closed the church, relieved the Arab sentries round it with our own men, gave orders that no firing in the streets and backyards was to be allowed (a practice of the Greek population during Easter), issued a Proclamation through the Greek Consul that no collection of people would be allowed near the church or in the streets, and directed Captain Pringle to institute strong patrols of our men to disperse gently but firmly the large mob of people collected round the church, Consulate, and other places. In an hour order was restored. I then, in conjunction with Captain Pringle, who remained on shore in command during the night, made such arrangements as I considered necessary to ensure the safety of our men and the tranquillity of the town during the night. This morning at 9.30 I visited the Governor, taking with me the English Consul and police officer. I asked the Governor if he considered he could maintain order if I withdrew my men. The police officer then said if the English force was withdrawn he would not answer for what might occur; he had just imprisoned an "Arab" policeman for refusing to make an arrest. The Governor then requested me to continue in command for another twenty-four hours, and his request will be made in writing.

4. I have suggested to his Excellency Lord Dufferin that a force of some fifty men (Europeans) should be sent here temporarily. At present there are 120 police, 100 of whom are Arabs, and cannot be trusted.

5. As the mail leaves to-night and I have much to attend to, I trust your Lordship will excuse my going into further detail. I will only add I am aware of the great responsibility I have incurred in landing the small force at my disposal in a place inhabited by such different and discordant elements; but as I took every precaution to ensure the retreat and safety of our men, and felt certain that by prompt action a collision between the large Arab and European population which was threatening, and which would certainly have led to disastrous consequences, could be averted, I trust your Lordship will approve my proceedings.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST RICE.

Inclosure 3 in No. 203.

Acting Consul Wolff to Captain Rice.

Sir,

Port Said, April 29, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a letter I have received from his Excellency the Governor-General. I myself am a witness to the row, which is of a very serious nature, and which the police appear to me to be unable to bring to an end. I am informed that two men are killed and about thirty wounded.

I am, &c.
(Signed) A. WOLFF.

Inclosure 4 in No. 203.

The Governor-General of Port Said to Acting Consul Wolff.

M. le Consul,

Port Said, le 29 Avril, 1883.

UNE rixe très grave a commencé cet après-midi à 2 heures et demie entre la police locale et des Grecs. Ma vie a été menacée, et la population Arabe s'est soulevée en entendant que j'étais en danger. Je la tiens avec difficulté au village Arabe, d'où elle menace d'entrer en ville pour ma protection. Je considère que la vie des Européens et des Arabes est en danger. Je vous prie donc de vouloir bien demander au Capitaine commandant le bateau de guerre Anglais dans ce port de me donner son aide jusqu'à demain matin pour le maintien de l'ordre, en m'envoyant une force à terre avec ce but.

Veillez, &c.
Le Gouverneur-Général,
(L.S.)

Inclosure 5 in No. 203.

M. Fontana to Captain Rice.

M. le Commandant,

Port Said, le 29 Avril, 1883, à 4 heures après-midi.

J'AI l'honneur de vous prier de bien vouloir débarquer une force pour maintenir l'ordre à terre, étant survenue une rixe très grave entre la police et les Grecs, qui constitue un danger imminent pour la vie de tous les Européens. Les Arabes menacent déjà d'entrer dans la ville. Il y a déjà plusieurs morts et blessés.

Confiant que ma prière sera accordée, je vous prie, &c.

Le Consul de Grèce,
(Signé) S. FONTANA.

No. 204.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received May 14, 1:15 P.M.)

(No. 24.)

(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, May 14, 1883, 9:10 A.M.

YOUR Lordship's telegram No. 15 of the 12th instant.

The indictment against Khandeel has not been drawn as yet, but probably will be this week. When drawn, the purport will be complicity in the massacres of the 11th June last.

He will have every opportunity on trial of employing and seeing counsel, and of calling and cross-examining witnesses.

The trial will take place as soon after the preparation of the indictment as his counsel is ready to proceed with the case.

His counsel will have free access to all papers concerning the case, and as much time as he likes, within reasonable limits, to prepare the defence.

Morice Bey and Federigo Pasha, an Englishman and an Italian, are members of the Court which will try him. Major Macdonald watches the proceedings. (See Lord Dufferin's despatch No. 138 B of 28th ultimo, the latter part of which specially refers to this case.)

No. 205.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received by telegraph, May 14.)

(No. 156. Ext. 24.)

My Lord,

Cairo, May 14, 1883.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 15 of the 12th instant, I have the honour to report that the indictment against Said Bey Khandeel has not been drawn up as yet, but that it will probably be done this week. When drawn up, the purport will be complicity in the massacres of the 11th June, 1882. He will have on his trial every opportunity of employing and seeing counsel, and of calling and cross-examining witnesses.

The trial will commence as soon after the preparation of the indictment as his counsel is ready to proceed with the case. Counsel will have free access to all the documents concerning the case, and as much time as he chooses, within reasonable limits, to prepare the defence.

Major Morice Bey, an Englishman, Chief of the Coastguard Service, and Federigo Pasha, an Italian, Vice-Admiral in the Egyptian navy, are both members of the court-martial which will try Said Bey Khandeel.

Major Macdonald watches the proceedings.

I beg to draw your Lordship's attention to Lord Dufferin's despatch No. 138 B of the 28th ultimo, the latter part of which specially refers to this case.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 206.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received May 14, 4:30 P.M.)

(No. 25. Confidential.)

(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, May 14, 1883, 3:15 P.M.

CHERIEF Pasha has been to me this morning to say that Cadri Bey is continuing his intrigues, and that he hopes that Lord Dufferin will induce the Sultan to remove him, otherwise his Excellency fears that he will be obliged to request him to quit Egypt.

(Sent to Constantinople.)

Mr. Lister to the Law Officers of the Crown and Dr. Deane.

Gentlemen,

Foreign Office, May 15, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you, by direction of Earl Granville, the papers noted in the accompanying list,* with reference to a claim put forward by the Suez Canal Company, to the exclusive right of constructing a maritime canal through Egypt between the Mediterranean and Red Seas.

I am to refer you, in the first place, to the preamble to the Concession of the 30th November, 1854 (Parliamentary Paper, p. 1), by which the Viceroy of Egypt granted to M. de Lesseps exclusive power to form and direct an universal Company to pierce the Isthmus of Suez, and to work a canal between the two seas, from which it would appear that the power thereby granted did not extend beyond the isthmus. This view seems to have been held at the time by M. de Lesseps, who, in his Report to the Viceroy of the 30th April, 1855 (p. 3, marked para., Parliamentary Paper), recognized the desire of His Highness to limit the area through which the canal was to pass, and stated that, after reviewing all the schemes put forward during the last fifty years, full liberty had been given to make a communication between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean by cutting the Isthmus of Suez at a point to the east of the Nile, but that His Highness had declared that he would not authorize the Company to take a line which would start from a point on the Mediterranean to the west of the Damietta branch, and cross the river.

The second Concession, of the 5th January, 1856, alludes in the preamble (p. 4, Parliamentary Paper) to the first Concession granted above, as giving to M. de Lesseps exclusive power to pierce the Isthmus of Suez, and describes the duty of the Company to be the construction of a maritime canal between Suez on the Red Sea and the Gulf of Pelusium in the Mediterranean, which description is repeated in the second Article of the Statutes of the Company (p. 8, Parliamentary Paper).

Again, at the commencement of the Convention between the Company and the Egyptian Government (p. 19, Parliamentary Paper) relative to the construction of a fresh-water canal, reference is made to the two Concessions of 1854 and 1856 for the construction of a maritime canal across the Isthmus of Suez.

I am to invite your attention to Article 56 of the Statutes (p. 13, Parliamentary Paper), which lays down that the approval of the General Assembly of the Shareholders is necessary in questions of fresh Concessions or of combining with other schemes, from which it may be inferred that other Concessions were considered possible, and that the Concessionnaires only took the necessary precautions to prevent any interference with the Concessions obtained by them so far as the Suez Canal was concerned.

The accompanying despatch, from Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt in 1872, shows that the Khedive then entertained the project of constructing a fresh-water maritime canal from Alexandria to Suez through the agency of a British Company, and that, although M. de Lesseps had made representations on the subject, claiming for his own canal the exclusive right of ship communication between the two seas, His Highness refused to admit this pretension, as he maintained that no such construction could be attached to the Concession, and that there could be no doubt of his own right to make canals through Egyptian territory.

I am to refer you, on the other hand, to a despatch from the British Directors of the Suez Canal Company, who were consulted with reference to a scheme for cutting a second canal between the Mediterranean and the Gulf of Suez, in which they state their opinion that the Concessions to M. de Lesseps give him the exclusive power of working a canal between the two seas.

I am to request that you will take these papers into your consideration, and favour his Lordship with your opinion whether the Company's monopoly extends to any canal uniting the two seas, or only to any canal uniting the two seas across the Isthmus of Suez; and if, in your opinion, such exclusive right only applies to the Isthmus of Suez and the Gulf of Pelusium, whether the Khedive has a right to make a second canal, starting from the east of the Damietta branch of the Nile, or only from the west of that branch.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

* Concessions, &c., of Suez Canal Company (Parliamentary Paper); Colonel Stanton, No. 71, September 14, 1872; Suez Canal Directors, No. 16, Commercial, October 17, 1882.

Earl Granville to the British Suez Canal Directors.

(No. 21.)

Gentlemen,

Foreign Office, May 16, 1883.

HER Majesty's Government have had under their consideration your despatches Nos. 20 and 21, reporting conversations held by you with the Messrs. Lesseps, and the suggestions put forward by M. Charles de Lesseps as to the arrangements that might be made between Her Majesty's Government and the Company with the view of meeting the requirements of the shipping and commercial interests of this country.

I have now to authorize you to take an early opportunity of opening negotiations with M. de Lesseps, taking as bases the three following points, which Her Majesty's Government are desirous of attaining:—

1. The improvement of the Canal accommodation across the isthmus so as to meet the increasing requirements of commercial traffic.

2. A substantial reduction of the dues and tolls.

3. An increased share in the government of the Company.

In consideration of such concessions, Her Majesty's Government would be prepared to favour the construction of a second canal, parallel to the present one, and with that object to join with the Company in seeking from the Egyptian Government a concession of the additional lands indispensable for its formation.

They would further support an application by the Company for a prolongation of the term of their existing concession, and they would assist M. de Lesseps' views as to the extension of the Fresh-Water Canal to Port Said, as to which you have already been furnished with instructions.

Her Majesty's Government consider that in view of the predominant interest of this country in the Canal, and especially after any agreement arrived at for its further extension, it would be only reasonable that the present Direction and practical administration of the Canal should be modified.

Should M. de Lesseps suggest any arrangement with Her Majesty's Government intended to lessen the pecuniary burden which might be entailed upon the Company by giving effect to the wishes of Her Majesty's Government, you will report his proposals to me, and failing any such initiative on his part, you might take advantage of any favourable opportunity that may occur for eliciting an overture to this effect.

I need not impress upon you the necessity of using great caution in conducting these negotiations.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 209.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received May 18, 1.5 P.M.)

(No. 26.)

(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, May 18, 1883, 12.30 P.M.

MY despatch No. 75 of the 10th March, and telegram No. 22 of the 12th instant.

Have the five schoolmasters been engaged? There are two or three candidates here who fulfil the necessary requirements, but I cannot move in the matter without knowing what has been done at home.

No. 210.

Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 19.)

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, May 18, 1883, 3.10 P.M.

HER Majesty's Government approve Lord Dufferin's views as to trial of Khandeel and others reported in his despatch No. 138 B of the 28th April.

No. 211.

Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 110. Ext. 19.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 18, 1883.

I HAVE received the Earl of Dufferin's despatch No. 138 B of the 28th ultimo, forwarding Major Macdonald's Report of the proceedings of the Alexandria, Tantah, Damanhour, and Mehallet-el-Kebir Commissions, and of the Alexandria court-martial, and stating the reasons for which his Excellency had declined to comply with the request of Mr. Napier, counsel for some of the prisoners, that he should interfere with regard to the procedure adopted in cases of prisoners accused of specific criminal acts, &c.

I have to state, for your information, that Her Majesty's Government concur in Lord Dufferin's views on the subject of these trials, as expressed in his despatch above referred to.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 212.

Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 106.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 18, 1883.

I HAVE received from Lord Dufferin in his despatch No. 138 B of the 28th ultimo Major Macdonald's Report on the proceedings of the Alexandria, Tantah, Damanhour, and Mehallet-el-Kebir Commissions and of the Alexandria court-martial.

I have to instruct you to express to Major Macdonald my satisfaction at the efficient manner in which he fulfilled the duty entrusted to him of watching those proceedings on behalf of Her Majesty's Government. I have brought that officer's Report to the notice of the Secretary of State for War.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 213.

Viscount Lyons to Earl Granville.—(Received May 19.)

(No. 327. Secret.)

My Lord,

Paris, May 18, 1883.

WITH your despatch No. 192 of the 11th instant your Lordship has done me the honour to send me a copy of a despatch (No. 43 of the 29th ultimo) which has been addressed to you by the Earl of Dufferin on the subject of the friendly attitude assumed to him by the Representatives of foreign Powers in Egypt.

In that despatch Lord Dufferin calls particular attention to the very correct and loyal attitude of M. Raindre, the French Agent and Consul-General, and of all the French officials in the country, and informs your Lordship that not only have those gentlemen shown great personal cordiality towards himself, but that neither in word nor deed have they from first to last done anything to impede or thwart his efforts in the execution of the English programme for the amelioration of Egyptian affairs.

Your Lordship is so good as to say that I am at liberty to communicate Lord Dufferin's despatch to the French Government if I should think it advisable to do so.

It is with much pain that I find myself bound to deprecate any communication of the contents of this despatch either to the French Government or the French public. In the present state of irritation in France respecting Egypt there is, I fear, no hope that it would be read here in the same friendly spirit in which it has been written. If it became public, it might produce attacks in the press upon M. Raindre which might seriously injure him personally, and render it difficult for him, or for the successor who will probably be appointed, to go on in the same prudent and conciliatory line of conduct.

I cannot help adding that there seems no probability that the consideration shown

by Lord Dufferin for the position and interests of the Frenchmen in the Egyptian service would be appreciated here. So far from being regarded gratefully, or even dispassionately, the information on the subject given in the despatch would probably raise a storm of controversy in France.

I must, however, guard myself against being held to imply, by what I have said above, that in acting as he has done M. Raindre has departed from his instructions. I do not think that it is the policy of the French Government to pick small quarrels with us, or show ill-humour in treating ordinary every-day matters with us, either in Egypt or other countries. On the contrary, in dealing with such matters the French Foreign Office seems to me to be, if anything, rather more punctual and conciliatory than usual. I am far from undervaluing the advantages of this, and, indeed, it is my hope that from careful and considerate endeavours to be friendly in minor matters we may glide more or less insensibly into generally cordial relations. But I cannot persuade myself that a really cordial feeling exists on the French side at this moment. As your Lordship is well aware, M. Challemel-Lacour is little disposed to go beyond the matter actually in hand when conversing on diplomatic questions, but subordinate French officials do not hesitate to let it be understood that courtesy in minor questions will not exclude strenuous resistance in matters which affect strongly French feelings or French views of the interests of the country.

All things considered, I cannot but think that the safer course will be not to communicate Lord Dufferin's despatch to the French Government, or to allow its contents to transpire in this country.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYONS.

No. 214.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Lister.—(Received May 19.)

Sir,

Admiralty, May 17, 1883.

WITH reference to my letter of the 11th instant and previous correspondence relating to the recent outbreak at Port Saïd, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you, for Earl Granville's perusal, the accompanying copy of further letters, dated 2nd and 3rd May respectively, from Captain Rice, of Her Majesty's ship "Iris," the Senior Naval Officer at Port Saïd, the first reporting an attempt to renew the disturbance at that place, and the second reporting the arrival of a sufficient force of Egyptian troops and gendarmerie to permit the withdrawal of the naval force landed from Her Majesty's ship "Iris," and inclosing a copy of a Circular letter addressed to the foreign Consuls with their replies relative to the steps taken by Captain Rice.

My Lords desire me to observe that they propose, with the concurrence of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to convey to Captain Rice their approval of the action taken by him in reference to this affair.

I am, &c.
(Signed) G. TRYON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 214.

Captain Rice to Vice-Admiral Lord J. Hay.

My Lord,

"Iris," at Port Saïd, May 2, 1883.

IN continuation of my letter of the 30th ultimo, I have the honour to inclose copy of his Excellency the Governor's written request referred to in that letter, and to inform you that during the afternoon of Monday an attempt to get up a disturbance was again made on the occasion of the funeral of the European who was killed on Sunday. It is impossible to get at the true origin of these disturbances. I believe it originated by an Arab saying as the body passed he "hoped all the Christians would soon be going the same path;" stones and pieces of wood were then thrown at the coffin, and a large mob collected, a rush being made from the Arab town. The officer in charge at the main guard sounded the assembly, and when he had got his men together marched them through the mob, separating the Arab and European population as far as possible, and after a time order was restored. Both parties are evidently

restrained by the presence of our men and are satisfied to be so, as on every occasion of their interfering they are cheered by both European and Arab, a significant sign, which has relieved me of much anxiety.

2. On the 30th ultimo I received from the officer in charge of the police forces a letter, in which he states that he can no longer put any confidence in the native gendarmerie and police, and suggesting their arms should be taken from them: this I did not sanction, but directed that, if necessary, they should patrol immediately in front of our men, and that no ammunition should be given them. During the evening and night there was no further disturbance, and on the morning of the 1st instant, Colonel Sartorius, chief of Baker Pasha's staff, arrived from Cairo. He informed his Excellency the Governor and myself in writing, that he was not prepared to take over the command of the town and be responsible for order until further forces arrived, and we mutually arranged that I should continue that responsibility on the same conditions as heretofore, viz., that the gendarmerie and police remained under my orders until I am informed in writing by his Excellency that he is prepared to re-establish civil authority.

3. I have been in telegraphic communication with his Excellency Lord Dufferin, who complied with my every request, placing the troops at Ismaïlia at my disposal, and sending a trustworthy force to whom I hope to give over charge of the town this afternoon and re-embark our men.

4. I have refrained from making any inquiry or arrests, as I considered that appertained to the civil authority, and I only undertook to preserve order until that authority was re-established.

5. To-morrow there will be a force, of 100 Turks and 200 gendarmerie and police: an inquiry will then commence, and is sure to lead to several arrests, but with prudence the above force ought to be amply sufficient.

6. I did not bring the troops from Ismaïlia, because I understood from his Excellency Lord Dufferin, when I visited him in Cairo, that it was desirable we should interfere as little as possible with the local Executive.

7. I shall have an opportunity of sending your Lordship a further despatch to-morrow.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST RICE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 214.

Acting Consul Wolff to Captain Rice.

Sir, *Port Said, April 30, 1883.*
I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a letter I received this morning from his Excellency the Governor-General, requesting me to take the necessary steps that the seamen landed by you from Her Majesty's ship "Iris" may not be withdrawn before 2 P.M. to-morrow.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. WOLFF.

Inclosure 3 in No. 214.

Hamdy Pasha to Acting Consul Wolff.

(Translation from the Arabic.)

Sir, ALTHOUGH in the letter that I had the honour to address to you yesterday I told you that the English sailors ("soldats Anglais") would return on board at 10 A.M. to-day, I shall be much obliged if you will be pleased to take the steps necessary for the said troops not to retire from the town until to-morrow at 2 P.M., the surveillance for the maintenance of public tranquillity being necessary until the receipt of superior orders I am awaiting.

The Commandant of Police, questioned by me if he could answer for the public safety, declared that that was impossible, owing to the combination of the Greeks.

Permit me to express to you my thanks for the readiness that you have shown in

complying with my requests, by causing the English sailors to land at such an opportune time.

Believe me, &c.
(Signed) ISMAIL HAMDY, Governor-General.

Inclosure 4 in No. 214.

Colonel Sartorius to Captain Rice.

Sir, *Port Said, May 1, 1883.*
I HAVE the honour to inform you that I am not prepared to advise the Governor to place the town again under the regular police authorities until I get further reinforcements.

I will notify to you the arrival of these reinforcements as soon as they come.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. SARTORIUS, Colonel,
Chief of Staff.

Inclosure 5 in No. 214.

Captain Rice to Vice-Admiral Lord J. Hay.

My Lord, *"Iris," at Port Said, May 3, 1883.*

IN continuation of my letter dated the 2nd instant, I have the honour to inform you that at 4 P.M. yesterday I sent the following telegram to your Lordship in cypher:—"Naval force embarked again."

At 3:30 P.M. yesterday I received from his Excellency the Governor-General a letter informing me of the arrival of sufficient force to enable him to resume authority in the town. I immediately gave orders to Commander Pringle to arrange with Colonel Sartorius the necessary details and to re-embark our men, which was at once done.

2. I also inclose a copy of a Circular letter to the foreign Consuls with their replies. Those of the French and Italian Consuls are characteristic, and an index to the unfortunate want of unanimity existing amongst some of the Consular Body at this place; but as time did not admit of these gentlemen being consulted by their colleagues in the first instance, and as at the time of making their replies order was re-established and their personal safety assured, it was as much as could be expected.

3. I am glad to say my relations with the Canal Company during these events have been satisfactory and cordial; they rendered me every assistance, keeping their telegraph office open all night to Ismaïlia, and offering the use of a steamer to convey the troops from that place if necessary. I have addressed a letter to M. Theveney, the head of the employés here, thanking him for these services, and adding that I have reported my having done so to your Lordship.

4. Mr. Royle, agent of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, has also been of great assistance, placing his office and house, from the roof of which I could flash to the ship at night, at my disposal whilst on shore, detaining one of his tugs free of expense at Ismaïlia for fourteen hours, and giving me the benefit of his local experience and knowledge.

5. I would only further bring to the notice of your Lordship, that though disembarked for three days and nights in a place which is one mass of low grog-shops and dens of infamy, not one case of drunkenness or misconduct occurred. That on two occasions large concourses of excited men were quietly dispersed, order restored and maintained during the whole of that time, without a counter-complaint from any of the inhabitants, I consider due to the great tact, judgment, and firmness of Commander Pringle in carrying out his orders.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST RICE.

Inclosure 6 in No. 214.

Acting Consul Wolff to Captain Rice.

Sir,

Port Saïd, April 30, 1883.

IN compliance with your request, I have endeavoured to ascertain from the foreign Consuls whether it is their wish that you should, in accordance with his Excellency the Governor's request, keep your men on shore, and whether they consider the measure necessary in the interest of public security.

I have also complied with your desire, and informed them that should your men be withdrawn, and a new disturbance take place, you would take steps to protect any of the inhabitants who choose to take refuge at "Dutch House."

I am, &c.
(Signed) A. WOLFF.

Inclosure 7 in No. 214.

Acting Consul Wolff to the Consuls of Foreign Powers at Port Saïd.

(Circulaire.)

Messieurs,

Port Saïd, le 30 Avril, 1883.

RELATIVEMENT à la rixe d'hier, j'ai l'honneur de vous soumettre, ci-inclus, copie d'une lettre que son Excellence le Gouverneur-Général m'a adressé, priant qu'une force soit débarquée du navire de guerre Anglais pour la protection de la ville. M. le Consul de Grèce a fait une demande dans le même sens. Ce matin M. le Commandant de la Gendarmerie a déclaré qu'il ne pourra pas répondre de la sécurité publique, si la force que M. le Commandant de "l'Iris" a mis à terre hier viendrait d'être retirée. M. le Consul de Grèce m'a aussi exprimé le désir que cette force continue à rester à terre pour le moment.

Le Commandant Anglais est prêt à retirer sa force à bord, si MM. les Représentants des Puissances ne jugent pas leur séjour à terre pour le maintien de l'ordre nécessaire. Je vous prie en conséquence de bien vouloir m'informer, au bas de la présente, si vous jugez nécessaire, le maintien de cette force à terre pour le moment, et s'il est votre désir que M. le Commandant de "l'Iris" accède à la demande de son Excellence le Gouverneur-Général, et celle de M. le Consul de Grèce, de continuer à maintenir l'ordre.

J'ai, en outre, l'honneur de vous informer que dans le cas d'une nouvelle rixe, après la rentrée à bord des marins de "l'Iris," les mesures nécessaires seront prises pour la protection de tous ceux qui voudront se rendre à l'établissement Anglais (Dutch House).

Veuillez, &c.
(Signé) A. WOLFF.

G. Fontana, Consul de Grèce, considère le maintien de la force à terre nécessaire, des troubles lui ayant été signalés ce matin dans le quartier Arabe.

(Seal) (Signé) G. FONTANA.

Inclosure 8 in No. 214.

Replies of Foreign Consuls to preceding Circular.

JE désire que l'ordre soit maintenu, et que son Excellence le Gouverneur-Général puisse répondre de la tranquillité et sécurité publique.

Le Consul Impérial et Royal d'Autriche-Hongrie,
(Seal) (Signé) REGLIA.

Puisque le Gouverneur-Général déclare que la vie des habitants est en danger et que les Arabes se sont soulevés et qu'ils menacent d'entrer en ville, il y a lieu de

remercier le Commandant de "l'Iris," s'il décide de laisser à terre provisoirement un nombre d'hommes suffisant pour parer à toute éventualité.

German and Russian Consul,
(Signed) H. BROWN.

Son Excellence le Gouverneur-Général ayant déclaré qu'à la nouvelle que sa vie avait été menacée, la population Arabe s'était soulevée et menaçait d'entrer en ville. Que son Excellence le Gouverneur-Général, déclarant, en outre, ne pouvoir répondre de la sécurité publique, en n'ayant à sa disposition que la seule force de police locale, il y a lieu des remerciements à M. le Commandant du vapeur de guerre de Sa Majesté "l'Iris," d'avoir pris, d'accord avec son Excellence le Gouverneur-Général, les mesures voulues pour sauvegarder la vie et les propriétés des habitants.

Le Consul des Pays-Bas,
(Seal) (Signé) VAN DER DRUYN.

Personnellement je ne crois à aucun danger, surtout de la part des Arabes, et si M. le Gouverneur de Port-Saïd croit que la vie des Européens est menacée, c'est à lui seul qu'il appartient de prendre les mesures nécessaires pour réprimer toute velléité de révolte chez les Arabes et pour assurer la sécurité des habitants de Port-Saïd.

Port-Saïd, le 30 Avril, 1883.

(Seal of French Consulate.)

(Signé) EYCHESSE.

J'attends des instructions.

Port-Saïd, le 30 Avril, 1883.

(Seal) Le Vice-Consul d'Italie.

J'attends des instructions.

Port-Saïd, le 30 Avril, 1883.

Le Vice-Consul d'Espagne,
(Seal) A. DE LA COSTE.

Je crois le maintien de la force à terre nécessaire.

Le Vice-Consul de Suède et Norvège,
(Seal) (Signé) T. T. WILLS.

Je pense que la paix publique doit être assurée avant tout; les autorités locales n'étant pas à même de la faire, nous devons des remerciements au Commandant de "l'Iris" d'avoir pris sur lui la responsabilité d'une intervention dans l'intérêt général.

(Danish Seal) (Signé) JAMES P. O'CONNOR.

Inclosure 9 in No. 214.

Hamdy Pasha to Captain Rice.

M. le Commandant,

J'AI l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance que M. le Colonel Sartorius Bey, Chef d'État-Major de la Gendarmerie et Police, vient de m'informer qu'un renfort de troupe est arrivé du Caire, et qu'il va prendre le commandement militaire de la ville de Port-Saïd, pour assurer la tranquillité publique.

Je viens donc vous prier, M. le Commandant, de vouloir bien retirer vos forces, et consigner le commandement à M. le Colonel Sartorius.

En vous remerciant de votre concours pour calmer les craintes de la population, je vous prie d'agréer, &c.

Le Gouverneur-Général,
(Seal)

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received May 21.)

(Separate.)

My Lord,

"Helicon," May 3, 1883.

HAVING quitted Egypt, as I have already announced to your Lordship in my last despatch from Cairo, one further duty is still incumbent upon me, namely, to convey to your Lordship my deep sense of obligation to Sir E. Malet, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, with whom I have been associated during the last six months in the important mission your Lordship was pleased to confide to us. It would be presumptuous upon my part to dwell upon those qualities in Sir Edward Malet which have already gained for him the honourable position he holds in the Diplomatic Service, as well as in your Lordship's confidence; but having had exceptional opportunities of becoming personally acquainted with the high estimation in which he is personally held by all classes in Egypt, by the Khedive, by His Highness' Ministers, and by the English, and, I may say, the European colony at large, it is but natural that I should desire to add my tribute of respect to the general voice. From first to last Sir Edward Malet gave me the most cordial support. His knowledge of Egyptian affairs and of the leading personages in the country rendered his opinions extremely valuable, and I have no doubt that on many occasions I have been kept from adopting erroneous views, and from taking many a doubtful step, through having had the advantage of his advice. He was of the greatest assistance to me in the elaboration of my General Report, many of its paragraphs having contained more of his handiwork than of my own. On taking my leave of the Khedive, nothing struck me more than the unmistakable earnestness with which His Highness expressed his hope that Sir Edward Malet might return to Cairo, and similar expressions of regard emanated with equal warmth from His Highness' Ministers.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

No. 216.

Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 112.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 21, 1883.

WITH reference to the Earl of Dufferin's despatch No. 138 A of the 28th ultimo, inclosing a Memorandum by the Inspector-General of Police calling attention to the difficulty of enforcing the Police Regulations against foreigners in consequence of the Capitulations, I have to request you to confer with the Egyptian Government as to the best manner of reforming this evil, and to furnish me with a report on the subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 217.

The British Suez Canal Directors to Earl Granville.—(Received May 22.)

(No. 25.)

My Lord,

Paris, May 20, 1883.

IN obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch No. 21 of the 16th instant, we have taken advantage of an extraordinary meeting of the Suez Canal Council to open negotiations with M. de Lesseps on the three points indicated by your Lordship.

We have the honour to report as follows the results of our discussions with M. Charles de Lesseps, which were confirmed by his father.

On the subject of the improvement of the canal accommodation across the Isthmus, the MM. de Lesseps pointed out that the Committee of Works had already, last winter, recommended that the construction of a second canal parallel to the first should be undertaken when the net tonnage passing through the Canal should reach 10,000,000, in order that it might be completed by the time this tonnage should amount to 12,000,000, and that the Council of Administration had adopted this

Report. But, in order to meet the requirements of trade and the wishes of Her Majesty's Government, M. de Lesseps declared that he should be ready to recommend to his Company to undertake this work at once without waiting for the increase of tonnage, which he had deemed necessary to allow of the shareholders bearing, without too heavy a sacrifice, the increased strain on their revenue which so large an outlay must entail. That we proposed to push forward the work with the utmost energy, so that, if possible, it might be carried through in four years from the moment of its commencement. M. de Lesseps stated that a further concession of land would be required, through which the second canal would pass, and on which new towns or villages must be built, and enlarged basins at Port Saïd and Suez be excavated to hold the increase of shipping for which the means of transit from sea to sea is being provided. That he counted on the support of Her Majesty's Government in obtaining this concession, as well as a prolongation of the term of the concession in consideration of the heavy additional outlay to be made on the Canal.

As regards the second point of discussion—a substantial reduction of the dues and tolls—we found a very decided opposition to any immediate reduction.

It was contended that the suggestion which had been made to us, and which formed the subject of our No. 21 of the 30th April last, was intended to be prospective; that the arrangement concluded between M. de Lesseps and Colonel Stokes in 1876 for the gradual extinction of the surtax, which is now in the last year of its operation, had been represented to the shareholders as conclusive, and that thereafter they would be left in the undisturbed possession of their rights. That as such it had been, though reluctantly, accepted by them, and that it would have the worst effect to come to them now before the contract which they had been taught to consider final had reached its accomplishment, and to call upon them to suffer a reduction of their legal maximum of 10 fr. per ton.

It was admitted that the true interests of the Company consist in not abusing the power conferred by their Charter, and that the Company was prepared to accept an eventual reduction of the tariff, or, in other words, to admit their customers to a share of their profits, but this reduction was not possible at the very moment at which they arrived at their normal condition.

It was further urged that the reduction of the tariff could not be proposed just as they were about to engage to construct new and extensive works; that the shareholders would certainly rebel against such a proposal.

The outlay on the second canal could not be safely estimated at less than 200,000,000 fr., including the outlay necessary for the construction of a fresh-water canal between Ismaïlia and Port Saïd, which would be an absolute necessity in the event of the duplication of the Maritime Canal. The annual charge of this sum on the Company's revenue would not be less than 10,000,000 fr., to which must be added 3,000,000 fr. or 4,000,000 fr. annually for increased cost of working and maintaining the new canal. That this annual charge of itself was equivalent to a reduction of tariff in its effect on the dividends of the shareholders of at least 1½ fr. per ton.

We pointed out that the outlay would not all take place at once, but by degrees, to which it was replied that if the work is to be carried through with the rapidity above mentioned, and which is indeed most desirable in the interests of commerce, a large part of the sum must be spent at the outset on the acquisition of dredging plant and the establishment of the working parties, workshops, &c., and that thus a heavy annual charge will at once come upon the revenue.

We, however, pressed upon M. de Lesseps that, even if he did not see his way to an immediate reduction of the transit dues, there is a due levied by the Company which gives rise to much irritation and complaint, and which, although the Company have a right to levy it, we thought that they might, and, indeed, in their own interests should, abolish at once and altogether—namely, the pilotage due. This due is much in excess of the real requirements of the pilotage service, and we urged strongly that it should be made to disappear.

M. de Lesseps admitted the force of our arguments, but pointed out that this pilotage due brought in 3,500,000 fr. in 1882, or 75 centimes per ton; that its abolition, therefore, must be taken as forming one distinct step in the direction of a gradual reduction of the dues. The net tonnage being now at about 5,000,000, he proposed to reduce one-half of the pilotage dues when the net tonnage should reach 7,000,000, the other half at 8,000,000.

He further proposed to remit half-a-franc per ton from the transit dues when the net tonnage should reach 10,000,000, and by successive steps to bring the transit due

down from its legal maximum of 10 fr. to 7 fr. when the tonnage should have reached 30,000,000 tons.

This did not seem to us acceptable, and we urged M. de Lesseps to provide for a gradual and much more speedy reduction of the toll to 5 fr. on the same basis of augmentation of tonnage.

After much discussion, another solution was proposed, which seems preferable to any scheme simply based on the growth of tonnage. In any calculation of the latter system it is necessary to assume an annual expenditure several years in advance, which may be entirely falsified by the requirements of the Canal.

It was therefore proposed to make the reduction of the dues dependent on the net receipts of the shareholders. The net profit for 1882 has been very nearly 16 per cent. on the share capital. For 1883 it will probably amount to 18 per cent.

The proposal submitted to us on this basis was as follows:—

When the profit reaches 20 per cent., which at the present rate of progress would be in 1884, the following year the pilotage dues to be suppressed.

After a year of 25 per cent. profit the transit dues to be diminished by 50 centimes, and so on for every addition of 5 per cent. to the profits of a year a diminution of 50 centimes to be made on the transit dues.

It was during the course of the long discussion on the subject of the effect on the revenue of the charges for the new works, which will tend to keep down the percentage on the profits, that the opportunity occurred for eliciting from M. Charles de Lesseps an observation to the effect that if Her Majesty's Government could aid them in the matter of the capital for the new works, so that, instead of an interest of, say, 5 per cent., they would have to pay only 3 per cent., the moment for the reduction of the dues would be considerably hastened, and the burden of the new works to the shareholders sensibly lightened. M. Charles de Lesseps even remarked that Her Majesty's Government might perhaps be disposed to create a sinking fund for the extinction of the debt from the dividends that will eventually accrue to the Government from the shares held by them. It was apparent to us, however, that the idea of obtaining the assistance of the English Government in providing the capital proceeded rather from the desire to show their co-operation with the Government than from any attraction offered by a reduced rate of interest, which they look upon as in the interest of the ship-owners, for on it will depend the earlier reduction of the tariff.

It has been usual to offer the Company's loans to the shareholders on advantageous terms, and any arrangement which might deprive them of this privilege would probably not be so acceptable.

In pursuance of your Lordship's instructions that we should endeavour to obtain an increased share in the government of the Canal, we submitted to the MM. de Lesseps different methods by which this object might be obtained, but we found ourselves confronted by the difficulty in which they stand at the present moment in presence of a very excited state of public feeling in France.

They profess their anxiety to give a certain satisfaction to Her Majesty's Government on this point, but cannot afford to appear to be yielding to the pressure of public agitation in England, and thereby discredit themselves with their shareholders and the French public.

There appear to be three methods by which, in different degrees, a larger participation in the control of the Canal might be obtained by Her Majesty's Government:—

1. A revision of the Statutes with the object of removing the limit which allows to any one shareholder a maximum of ten votes only in the general assembly, and substituting the principle of voting power proportional to the interest of the shareholder in the undertaking, *i.e.*, to the number of shares held by him. We strongly urged the reasonableness of this system, which was not altogether denied, although we were assured that it is not in force in the great French Companies; but M. Charles de Lesseps declared that its adoption now by the Suez Canal Company would be an absolute impossibility, inasmuch as any such alteration of the Statutes would have to be voted by the existing body of shareholders, who certainly would never voluntarily agree to an arrangement which would virtually hand over the government of the Company to the English Government.

2. A certain number of Englishmen might be introduced into the staff on the Canal, and a larger share in the Directorate might be reserved to Englishmen.

On the second point M. Charles de Lesseps repeated what he has often declared on previous occasions, when we have pressed it on his attention—that although there was no objection to introduce Englishmen at the bottom of the service, who might eventually rise to the upper grades, it would be destructive of the harmonious working

of the present system if men were introduced at once into the higher offices who would be looked upon as the nominees of a Government.

M. Charles de Lesseps referred to the suggestion made by his father as to the creation of a new appointment of an "Inspecteur de la Navigation," to be filled by an Englishman. He declared that, in his opinion, such an appointment would be destructive of the Company's organization, and must inevitably lead to serious difficulties. He contended that, if the Inspector is an English officer depending on Her Majesty's Government, and in any way independent of the Company, not only will the Company's superior officers be placed in a most invidious position, but other countries may claim to have their own Inspectors likewise, and thus an international interference be established which it is as much the interest of England as of the Company to avoid.

If, on the other hand, the Inspector is made a servant of the Company and liable to be dismissed by them, he thinks that Her Majesty's Government will be placed in a false position, and the Company will feel hampered in its free action from its unwillingness to dismiss any officer named by the Government. He would entertain a similar objection to an officer nominated even by the French Government.

He urged, moreover, that an effective inspection of the Canal is made by two of the Directors, who annually visit the Canal, and report upon its condition and the working of the different services. That they would be very willing that one of these Directors should always be one of those representing Her Majesty's Government. We did not think that this would enter into the views of Her Majesty's Government, and the matter was finally referred to M. de Lesseps himself, who overruled the objections of his son, and expressed his conviction that, if a proper officer were selected, there would be no difficulties; and that as soon as the present effervescence had calmed down, and he can do it without the appearance of yielding to pressure, he would recommend to the Council the appointment which he had himself suggested before the agitation of the last few weeks had taken so decided a form.

As regarded the third point, *viz.*, the increase of control in the Central Administration, M. Charles de Lesseps pointed out that the arrangements under which three Directors, holding the exceptional position of representing Her Majesty's Government in the Council of the Company, were accepted by the Council and by the general meeting of shareholders in 1876, indicated clearly that such representation was considered and admitted by Her Majesty's Government to be a full recognition of their extraordinary interest in the Company.

He did not see how an addition to the number of English Directors would increase the power or authority of Her Majesty's Government in the Council, which is already greater than that of any shareholder or group of shareholders, because no other shareholders are directly represented in the Council; indeed, any such addition would tend to weaken the influence of the three official Directors, and create a feeling of antagonism on the part of the French Directors which hitherto has never been aroused.

He recalled to mind that not only is Her Majesty's Government thus directly represented in the Council, and possesses all the weight which the English Directors must naturally have as the mouth-pieces of the Government, but that Mr. Standen is an honorary member, and, in due course, will become a regular member, of the Managing Committee, and thus takes an active part in the daily management of the Company's affairs; and the other two Directors assist at the meetings of the Finance Committee, to which all matters of importance are referred before submission to the Council.

Still, to increase the importance of these Directors, he should be willing on the first vacancy to propose that one of the three Vice-Presidents of the Company should be chosen from the British Directors.

One additional point that we urged was that, for the better working of the Canal, a large proportion of the pilots should be Englishmen, or at least should speak English. This was fully admitted, and the Company are prepared to engage English pilots, if they will present themselves.

To sum up the concessions which M. de Lesseps expresses himself willing to agree to:—

1. A second parallel canal to be made at once, and completed, if possible, within a period of four years from the commencement of the work.

2. (a.)—The abolition of the pilotage toll as soon as the earnings of the Company allow of a distribution of 20 per cent. on the share capital.

(b.) The gradual reduction of the transit dues by 50 centimes a-ton after each successive increment of 5 per cent. beyond 20 per cent. distributed to the shareholders.

3. (a.)—The appointment of an English officer as "Inspecteur de la Navigation" on the Canal, to be designated by the English Government for employment by the Company.

(b.) The nomination of one of the English Directors to be a Vice-President of the Company.

(c.) The employment of English or English-speaking pilots.

In consideration of the concessions above mentioned, the Company would expect the good offices of Her Majesty's Government in obtaining from the Egyptian Government—

(a.) A grant of the lands required for making a new canal and the enlargements of the ports.

(b.) A prolongation of the term of the existing Concession.

(c.) Facilities for the construction of a fresh-water canal between Ismaïlia and Port Saïd.

In conclusion, we desire to state to your Lordship that in the discussion of these matters, which extended over four long interviews, the attitude of M. de Lesseps and his representatives, although friendly, was in substance not very conciliatory.

They declared that if the second canal was to be made by the Company, it was not out of any fear of competition. They were strong in the right of their monopoly for the construction and working of a canal across the Isthmus, and were convinced that no rival canal by any other route could successfully compete with them.

In the interests of their shareholders they would be perfectly satisfied to abide by the decisions taken last January, which, in the judgment of M. de Lesseps, would sufficiently provide during a considerable period for the requirements of commerce.

If, therefore, they now are willing to undertake this important new work, it would be entirely in deference to the wishes of Her Majesty's Government, and to meet the expressed demand of English merchants and ship-owners.

We must add that M. de Lesseps and his advisers absolutely refuse to admit the justice of the complaints which have been so abundantly expressed of late as to the insufficiency of the present canal accommodation.

They are of opinion, however, that such complaints will cease to be heard when a second canal having been made, vessels will not be shunted into sidings, and the irritation and annoyance caused by these delays will in future have no reason for existence.

We have, &c.
(Signed) J. STOKES.
C. RIVERS WILSON.
EDWD. J. STANDEN.

No. 218.

Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 114.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 22, 1883.

I HAVE received and laid before the Queen the Earl of Dufferin's despatch No. 138 of the 28th ultimo, in which his Excellency informs me of the assistance he derived in his negotiations with the Egyptian Government from the conduct of the officers and men of the British Army of Occupation.

Her Majesty's Government have received that report with much satisfaction.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 217*.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received by telegraph, May 22.)

(No. 172. Secret. Ext. 27.)

My Lord,

Cairo, May 22, 1883.

WITH reference to Mr. Wyndham's despatch No. 264, Secret, of the 30th ultimo, containing a copy of a Petition to the Grand Vizier against British policy by Notables and Ulemas in Egypt, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that at an interview, shortly after my return to my post, with the Khedive, His Highness told me that a rumour of the existence of such a Petition had reached him, and that M. Raindre, the French Acting Agent and Consul-General, had asked him whether there was such a Petition. His Highness had thereupon, he said, sent for the Prefect of Police, who had denied that there was any foundation for the rumour; and it was clear, from the manner in which His Highness spoke to me, that he also disbelieved the report.

When, therefore, I received a copy of the Petition itself, transmitted by Mr. Wyndham, I showed it to Chérif Pasha, commenting on the inefficiency of the police authorities in the matter. His Excellency was ready to admit that Cadri Bey might have obtained a few signatures to such a document, but he said he could not believe that it had 125, or, if it had, that they were the signatures of Notables and Ulemas; and he said that he should be very glad if it were possible to obtain for him a copy of them. I have accordingly telegraphed to-day to your Lordship to ask if a list of the signatures can be obtained.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 219.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received May 23.)

(No. 140.)

My Lord,

Cairo, May 9, 1883.

WITH reference to Lord Dufferin's despatch No. 148 of the 3rd instant, I have the honour to inclose herewith copy of a telegram which I have received from General Hicks relating to the recent successes in the Soudan.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 219.

General Hicks to the Earl of Dufferin.

(Telegraphic.)

Near Gebel Ain, May 3, 1883.

IN confirmation of my telegram of the 29th, I steamed up river and, as I expected, found the rebels crossing. I drove them inland on both banks, killing a number on west bank. A very large assembly were prevented from crossing. I sent word for the landing force to advance quickly, but they were delayed. I hear that many I stopped have crossed to Blue Nile to submit to force there. I am afraid they will not find it; it has gone too far south. I believe that the victory of the 29th is a very heavy blow to the rebels, so many Chiefs killed. The country seems deserted. I went to Gebel Ain, landed, sent men to top of mountain; the place seems quite deserted. I came back to land force to-day. It seems there are tribes beyond Gebel Ain to whom it is important to show an army; if so, I shall march the force there. My after movements depend on information, if I can get any. I am inclined to drop quickly down river, and descend on Shat; but if there are many men with rifles, I shall be cautious of attacking with cavalry. A square surrounded by clouds of skirmishers with rifles would have bad chance, if composed of the best of soldiers.

Please communicate to Baker Pasha, and ask him to send to War Office.

No. 220.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received May 23.)

(No. 144.)

My Lord,

Cairo, May 11, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith copies of a pamphlet containing the general conditions applicable to the sale of the Domains, prepared by the Administrators of the Domains, approved by Messrs. de Rothschild, Sir Auckland Colvin, Financial Adviser of the Egyptian Government, and ratified by the Council of Ministers.*

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 221.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received May 23.)

(No. 146.)

My Lord,

Cairo, May 11, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith, extracted from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of the 9th instant, a Decree adding to the Statutes of the "Crédit Foncier Égyptien" an additional clause, by virtue of which the Government has the right to control the operations of the Bank.

The Commissary-General mentioned in the Annex to the Decree will be Sir A. Colvin, and the two Censors, Messrs. Fitzgerald and Piétri.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

* Not printed.

Inclosure in No. 221.

*Extract from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of May 9, 1883.**Décret.*

NOUS, Khédive d'Égypte,
Vu notre Décret, en date du 15 Février, 1880, autorisant la fondation du "Crédit Foncier Égyptien;"

Considérant que par son objet et la nature de ses opérations, cette Société intéresse le bien-être de la population et la fortune publique; que dès lors il importe d'en assurer le contrôle et la surveillance;

Sur la proposition de notre Conseil des Ministres:—

Décrétons:

Article 1^{er}. Il est ajouté aux Statuts du "Crédit Foncier Égyptien" un titre additionnel dont le texte est annexé au présent Décret.

Sous réserve de cette addition, il n'est, en rien, dérogé aux dispositions de notre Décret du 15 Février, 1880, et des dits Statuts.

Art. 2. Notre Ministre des Finances est chargé de l'exécution du présent Décret.

Fait au Palais d'Abdin, le 5 Mai, 1883 (28 Djemad-Akher, 1300).

(Signé) MEHÉMET TEWFIK.

Par le Khédive:

Le Président du Conseil des Ministres,

(Signé) CHÉRIF.

Le Ministre des Finances,

(Signé) HAÏDAR.

Annexe au Décret autorisant des Modifications aux Statuts du Crédit Foncier Égyptien.

Titre Additionnel du Commissaire-Général et des Censeurs du Gouvernement Égyptien.

Article 1^{er}. Un Commissaire-Général et deux Censeurs sont délégués par le Gouvernement Égyptien auprès du Crédit Foncier. Ils sont nommés par Décret et leurs fonctions sont gratuites.

Art. 2. Le Commissaire-Général est chargé d'une façon générale du contrôle et de la haute surveillance du Crédit Foncier; il assiste de droit à toutes les réunions du Conseil d'Administration et à l'Assemblée Générale; il a voix consultative en toutes matières; il peut, s'il le juge utile, d'accord avec les Censeurs, convoquer les actionnaires en Assemblée Générale Extraordinaire.

Art. 3. Les Censeurs sont chargés, avec le Commissaire-Général, de surveiller les opérations du Crédit Foncier et de veiller à l'exécution des Lois, Statuts, et Règlements; ils peuvent assister au Conseil, avec voix consultative, sur la demande du Commissaire-Général; ils examinent les inventaires et les comptes annuels et présentent à ce sujet leurs observations à l'Assemblée Générale lorsqu'ils le jugent à propos. Les livres de comptabilité et généralement toutes les écritures doivent leur être communiqués à toute réquisition; ils peuvent à quelque époque que ce soit vérifier l'état de la Caisse et le Portefeuille.

Ils sont tenus de rendre compte, au moins une fois par an, au Conseil des Ministres, des résultats de leur surveillance.

No. 222.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received May 23.)

(No. 150.)

My Lord,

Cairo, May 13, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a copy of an opinion given by the Law Officers of the Egyptian Government in answer to the question submitted to them "whether the Lesseps Convention constitutes a monopoly which restrains the Government of His Highness from ever establishing a new line of water communication between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea.

The opinion given by these gentlemen is that, reserving the right of the State to exact additional works and modifications of those existing, the Lesseps Convention constitutes a monopoly which, as long as it lasts, prevents the construction of a new line of communication by water between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean.

The opinion is signed by MM. Borelli, Piétri, and Ara. The first two gentlemen are French; M. Ara is Italian.

The opinion is principally based upon the following words occurring in the preamble of the first concession: "We have given to him (M. de Lesseps) by these presents, exclusive power to constitute and to direct an universal Company for the piercing of the Isthmus of Suez, and the formation and working for his benefit ('exploitation') of a canal between the two seas."

Those who are of an opposite opinion to that of the Law Officers of the Egyptian Government hold that these words merely indicate that the Viceroy granted an exclusive right to M. de Lesseps to make and work the existing Canal; that the power granted to him was exclusive with regard to that Canal; but that there is nothing in the successive concessions to the Suez Canal Company to prevent the Egyptian Government from permitting the construction of other canals uniting the two seas.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 222.

Opinion by the Egyptian Law Officers.

LES Directeurs du Contentieux de l'État, réunis en Comité et Consultes sur la question suivante: "La Convention de Lesseps constitue-t-elle un monopole qui interdise à tout jamais au Gouvernement de Son Altesse la faculté d'établir une nouvelle voie de communication par eau entre la Méditerranée et la Mer Rouge?"

Considérant que l'effet des concessions est de soumettre un seul particulier ou une Association à l'obligation de construire et d'entretenir à ses frais, risques, et périls, un ouvrage d'utilité publique, moyennant l'abandon, pour un temps déterminé, de l'exercice de droits qui ont le plus ordinairement pour objet la perception d'un péage. Que ce Gouvernement donne donc, et le concessionnaire ne reçoit pour indemnité de ses travaux et dépenses, que l'autorisation de percevoir certaines taxes. Que ces taxes font tout le prix de l'entreprise pour le particulier ou l'Association qui s'est chargée de l'exécuter. Que, par suite, la position du concessionnaire n'est autre que celle de l'adjudicataire qui a mené à fin son entreprise, à cette différence près, que celui-ci est payé par le versement de la somme stipulée, tandis que celui-là doit trouver son prix dans les produits d'une taxe à percevoir. Que des lors la taxe et le droit de la percevoir, voilà donc ce qui reste au concessionnaire, pour lui, tout est là. Que s'il s'agit de déterminer les garanties et la protection qui lui sont dues; c'est à ce droit, dans la nature que nous venons de lui assigner, qu'il faut se rapporter: Que s'il s'agit, au contraire, d'expliquer et de justifier les pouvoirs de protection, de conservation, et de disposition, attribués au Gouvernement, c'est encore à ce droit qu'il faut se rattacher:—

Considérant que l'octroi à un particulier ou à une Association d'une Concession dont le but est identique à une précédente Concession en pleine exploitation, est manifestement de nature, par le seul fait de la concurrence, à diminuer l'usage et par conséquent le produit des taxes du travail d'utilité publique, c'est-à-dire, à porter atteinte, par le fait du Gouvernement, aux conditions mêmes de l'entreprise;

Considérant que, dans le silence du cahier des charges, on peut admettre qu'une concession préexistante ne met pas obstacle à une Concession nouvelle réclamée par l'utilité publique, mais que ce tempérament est corrélatif aux droits essentiels et primordiaux du pouvoir souverain. Qu'il est même généralement abandonné à l'exercice de ce pouvoir par voie législative, et qu'il ne s'applique, en réalité, qu'avec l'assentiment, ou à la suite d'arrangements spéciaux intervenus entre le Gouvernement et les intéressés;

Considérant au surplus, que la proposition soumise à notre examen ne présente aucune de ces conditions, soit qu'on considère les faits eux-mêmes, soit qu'on considère les rapports de la Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez avec le Gouvernement Égyptien, rapports qui sont et demeurent régis par les principes

du droit commun et notamment par les dispositions de l'Article 7 du Code Civil Égyptien;

Considérant que les actes constitutifs de la Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez ne laissent aucun doute sur la pensée absolue du Vice-Roi d'Égypte et de M. de Lesseps d'accomplir une œuvre *unique*, excluant toute idée d'entreprise rivale, que cette pensée s'explique par la grandeur du projet et par les obstacles de tout genre qui lui étaient opposés. Qu'elle devient plus éclatante encore par le concours et les concessions extraordinaires donnés par le Gouvernement Égyptien. Qu'ainsi il n'est jamais question de l'exécution d'un canal—mais bien de "*l'exécution du Canal Maritime de Suez*"—et ailleurs "du Grand Canal Maritime de Suez à Péluse;" qu'il serait aisé de rapprocher plusieurs expressions du même genre, concourant toutes à témoigner de la pensée absolue d'une œuvre unique—que le Firman Impérial de Sa Majesté Impériale, a été conçu et écrit sous l'empire de cette même pensée—que le caractère universel donné à la Société corrobore ces considérations;

Considérant que si la Concession donnée à M. F. de Lesseps n'est pas qualifiée de "monopole" dans les actes constitutifs, elle y est déterminée et expliquée en termes qui seraient vides de sens s'ils n'avaient point cette signification—telle est l'incontestable portée du préambule du premier Acte de Concession: "Notre ami M. Ferdinand de Lesseps ayant appelé notre attention sur les avantages qui résulteraient pour l'Égypte de la joncture de la Mer Méditerranée et de la Mer Rouge par une voie navigable pour les grands navires, et nous ayant fait connaître la possibilité de constituer à cet effet une Compagnie formée de capitalistes de toutes les nations, nous avons accueilli les combinaisons qu'il nous a soumises et nous lui avons donné par les présentes pouvoir exclusif de constituer et de diriger une Compagnie Universelle pour le percement de l'Isthme de Suez et l'exploitation d'un canal entre les deux mers."

Considérant que la Concession de Lesseps, dans les conditions particulières d'existence et de fonctionnement de la Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez n'est pas exclusive de droit éminent de l'État agissant dans l'intérêt public, pour l'établissement de travaux additionnels ou modificatifs; que ce droit est incontestable et que la Compagnie a l'obligation d'en tenir compte dans ses rapports avec l'État;

Considérant que la durée de la Société et de la Concession est fixée par l'Article 16 de l'Acte du 5 Janvier, 1856—

Estiment :

Que, dans la mesure de la réserve contenue au présent avis, relativement à l'exercice du droit éminent de l'État dans les questions d'utilité publique, la Concession de Lesseps constitue un monopole qui interdit, pendant sa durée, la création d'une nouvelle voie de communication par eau entre la Mer Méditerranée et la Mer Rouge.

Délibéré au Caire, le 7 Mai, 1883.

(Signé) BORELLI.
C. ARA.
A. M. PIÉTRI.

No. 223.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received May 23.)

(No. 153.)

My Lord,

Cairo, May 14, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the Egyptian Government has found it necessary to adjourn the date of the elections from the 15th instant to the 5th proximo.

Eight thousand copies of the Electoral Law had to be printed and to be distributed in all the villages in Egypt, and the time which had originally been allowed proved to be insufficient to admit of this being done.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

P.S.—Since writing the above, the Decree adjourning the elections has been issued, and I have the honour to inclose it herewith.

E. B. M.

Inclosure in No. 223.

Extract from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of May 14, 1883.

Décret.

NOUS, Khédive d'Égypte,

Vu la Loi Électorale promulguée à la date du 1^{er} Mai, 1883;

Sur la proposition de notre Ministre de l'Intérieur et l'avis conforme de notre Conseil des Ministres;

Décrétons :

Article 1^{er}. Le délai fixé par l'Article 5 de la Loi Électorale pour la formation des listes est prorogé au 5 Juin, 1883.

Le délai ultérieur de quinze jours fixé par l'Article 42 A de la même Loi pour l'affichage des listes courra, par conséquent, du 6 Juin, 1883.

Art. 2. Notre Ministre de l'Intérieur est chargé de l'exécution du présent Décret.

Fait au Palais d'Abdin, le 6 Redjeb, 1300 (13 Mai, 1883.)

(Signé) MÉHÉMET TEWFIK.

Par le Khédive :

Le Président du Conseil des Ministres,

(Signé) CHÉRIF.

Le Ministre de l'Intérieur,

(Signé) ISMAÏL EYOUT.

No. 224.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received May 23.)

(No. 154.)

My Lord,

Cairo, May 14, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith copy of a Report by Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart on the Soudan and Abyssinian frontier, and on his journey from Khartoum to Senaar, Kassala, and Massawah.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure 1 in No. 224.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart to Sir E. Malet.

Sir,

Massawah, April 18, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 8th March I left Khartoum for Massawah. My road lay along the western bank of the Blue Nile as far as Senaar, and through a level open country more or less cultivated during the rains. There are a considerable number of villages. Those nearer Khartoum, mostly of mud-houses, are inhabited by "Danaglas," or emigrants from Dongola. Those more remote are inhabited by various tribes of Arabs, and generally consist of "tokhuls," or bee-hived shaped straw huts.

On the 10th I reached the large village of Khanbeen. Here at one time it was intended to build a cotton cleaning factory, and machinery was brought from England at great expense, which was, however, never put up, and now strews the banks of the river. The belt of cultivated land extends here a considerable distance from the river. The crops are mostly cotton, corn, and indigo.

On the 12th I reached Messelemia, a place some 3 or 4 miles from the river, with a population variously estimated at from 6,000 to 10,000, mostly of the Danagla, Djaaleen, and Shauablé tribes or races. The latter is said to represent the ancient race. This place exports a large quantity of corn, and the area cultivated during the rains extends nearly across to the White Nile. The town is open and undefended, situated in a plain, and is mostly built of mud-houses. The neighbouring villages are inhabited by the Halloween Arabs—a sub-tribe of the Rufaa.

On the 14th I reached Senaar. For the last 40 or 50 miles the road passes through

a somewhat more broken country covered with thorny bush-jungle, alternating with spaces of more open ground. The inhabitants all belong to the Wad Saad section of the Kawaklak tribe of Arabs, and had all revolted against the Government.

That this district had been a disturbed one was evident from the deserted and burnt villages, the uprooted telegraph poles, and the empty "djerribos," or bush stockades, built by the troops. Some five or six hours before reaching Senaar I crossed the battle-field of Mashra-el-Dai, where the insurgents, under Amr and Achmet-el-Makashfi, were defeated by Abdel Kader Pasha. The rebels, who apparently were encamped in considerable numbers among some thorny bushes close to the river, were dislodged from their shelter by the Egyptian artillery. They retreated to the river, but instead of crossing returned through the woods, and suddenly attacked the Egyptians with considerable vigour. It is said that they nearly succeeded in breaking the square.

When I visited the battle-field the only vestiges of the fight were a number of dirty caps and other clothing, and thirty or forty human skeletons. According to what I subsequently heard at Senaar, the Egyptian pursuit after the victory was greatly wanting in vigour, and most of the insurgents were allowed to get away with their large herds of cattle. After this defeat, the insurgents would appear to have split up into three divisions: one, under Abdul Ghaffar, retired to Karkotsh and joined Fakih Sheriff; a second party, under Amr and Achmet-el-Makashfi, took up a position at Jebel Sekhedi, a few miles to the west of Senaar, where they met with reinforcements sent by the Mahdi, and from whence they were shortly after dislodged by Saliha Bey and his irregulars; a third party came into Senaar and surrendered.

Senaar, the capital of the province, is a miserable, poverty-stricken place, with a population variously estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000, mostly of the Dgaaleen race. Although most of the houses are of mud, there is also a fair proportion of "tokhuls." The town is situated on the Blue Nile, and during the late insurrection a ditch and rampart had been built around it. There is a market-place beyond the ramparts where markets used to be held twice a-week, but which is now only occupied by the spiked and sun-dried heads of Amr-el-Makashfi and some six or seven of his followers.

The Governor of the province is Besati Bey, late Secretary to General Gordon. He gave me some details both of the beginning of the rebellion and of the battles that had occurred in the neighbourhood. According to him the battle of Sekhedi was a far more disastrous defeat for the rebels than that of Meshra-el-Dai, both as regards losses and prestige. He also said that the reason why Abdel Kader did not employ Egyptian troops at Sekhedi was that the irregulars of Saliha Bey were far better able, being mostly natives, to endure the want of water and the fatigues of the march. It would also seem that in the house of Amr and Achmet-el-Makashfi at Sekhedi many bottles of absinthe and brandy were found after the battles, and it would seem to have been the habit of these leaders to intoxicate some of their principal subordinates before a fight. Again, in the flight succeeding that battle it was noticed that Achmet-el-Makashfi drew his sword, and, flourishing it in the air, told the people that for every cut he made the Nebbhi (Prophet Mahomet) would slay 100 infidels (Turks or Egyptians). He also assured them that all those slain in battle would rise again after six months, adding that there were "many other things yet I could say, but I cannot tell them yet." Besati Bey also confirmed what had been already told me by many people, that the real cause of the rebellion was misgovernment and oppression, and that all the Mahdi did was to apply a lighted match to the fully-prepared tinder.

Besati Bey, in common with other officials, appeared very hopeless as regards the present condition of affairs. He stated that no revenue had been paid for two years, and that salaries were seven months in arrear. I even heard that some of the irregular troops had not been paid for twenty-five months. He appeared to have little faith in his ability to do any good, saying that he was liable to be removed at any moment—that he had been sent there as a sort of exile to punish him for having been General Gordon's Secretary; that the general feeling of the country was against the Governor, &c.

Several of the residents also complained of the conduct of the Egyptian troops on their march through the town, and I was assured they had robbed and plundered so impartially as to pick the pockets of their own commanding officer. Others related the history of the rebellion, showing that it was greatly owing to the folly and want of judgment of the officials that the town had ever been in the actual possession of the rebels. Stories were also told me of the desperate tenacity, even when under torture,

with which the rebels held to their opinion that the Egyptians and Turks were infidels.

From Senaar it had been my intention to go on to Gallabat, but I gave up the idea, being assured that most of the tribes to the east and south of Senaar were still far from quiet, and that a large escort would be necessary. I had therefore to retrace my steps down the Blue Nile to Wed-Medani, where I crossed that river, reaching Abu Haraz on the 20th March.

This is a considerable village, built of mud-houses, surrounded by a good deal of cultivation, and inhabited by Djaaleen Arabs. The soil is reported very rich, and a good amount of corn is grown during the rains. As elsewhere in the Soudan the free population is indolent and limited, so that large use is made of slave labour. Without such help undoubtedly a large amount of ground would not be cultivated. The plough is unknown, and planting is by hand. I was told that on fairly good soil, where the weeds were kept down and the rains abundant, the return was simply marvellous.

From Abu Haraz to Ghedariff, or Souk Abu Siit, except where the short and stony trachyte range of Kalaab Arauj crosses the path, the road is over a barren, bush-covered, and generally waterless plain, inhabited by the Chukriyeh, a nomad tribe, living in tents of mats, and miserably poor. The Chief of this tribe is Awd-el-Kerein, who has done right good service for the Egyptians during the rebellion; indeed, it is hardly too much to say that, but for him, the revolt would have been far more serious. As already mentioned, the supply of water is very limited, and this district, like so many others of the Soudan, would appear condemned to remain in the future, as in the past, comparatively a desert.

Besides the Chukriyeh, the district is also visited by the Rufaa-el-Sherk Arabs, who travel up from the south, both for the sake of the pasture, and also to escape the tsetse fly. When last in the country the tribe was in full revolt, and opportunity had been taken of destroying the telegraph uniting Abu Haraz with Ghedariff.

Ghedariff is a collection of tokhul villages on an undulating plain close to some low, isolated hills. Each tokhul is usually surrounded by a garden and fence. In many of these gardens tobacco is cultivated; but I was greatly disappointed both with the quality and the system of cultivation. I was told that the area under cultivation had diminished instead of increasing. The usual reasons were given—the indolence of the people, their venality, and the pressure of taxes.

Here, as elsewhere in the Soudan, were some Greek traders, owners of stores, where, amongst other articles, brandy and other spirits were sold. Until lately some of the Greeks were in the habit of lending money, usually at enormous interest; but I hear that of late this kind of business has fallen off, the Arabs in many cases declining to pay either interest or capital.

The inhabitants are mostly of the Chukriyeh tribe, and the Chief of the district is Mahmoud Effendi Awd-el-Kerein, a Chukriyeh. This official was away with Abdel Kader Pasha, and, pending his return, Yuzbashi (Captain) Moosa Effendi Hassan was Acting Governor.

As at Senaar and other places in the Soudan, a fair, or market, is held at Ghedariff twice a-week. As the fair happened to fall during one of the days of my stay, I took the opportunity of visiting it. I found it held in a large open space in the centre of the town, and that each trader sat under the shade of a straw screen, which he gradually shifted round with the sun. Besides the market-place, where only country produce was sold, there were also two or three rows of small brick stalls, where Manchester goods, scents from India and Arabia, sandal-wood, tin-plates, knives, scissors, bottles, beads, and other foreign goods were sold.

On inquiry I found that the octroi dues levied on sales in the bazaar and market were sold by public auction once a-year, and that the present multezim, or farmer, was Sheikh Ali Wad Amara, who had paid 60,000 piastres for them. I also heard that some years ago the fair had been much more prosperous, and that the octroi dues had been sold for 160,000 piastres; also that the reason why the importance of the fair had so greatly decreased was the outrageous way in which the sellers were robbed by the multezim and Government officials. To verify this statement, I caused several of the traders to be examined, and they stated—

1. That a butcher paid for every slaughtered bullock, valued from 5 to 10 dollars, a tax of 1 dollar 2 piastres, besides giving half a hind quarter to the tax-farmer.
2. That grass mats, valued at 2 piastres each, pay a tax of 20 paras.
3. That wood is charged 2 piastres the bullock-load, the wood merchant besides giving two logs of wood to the police officer, two to the military, two to the multezim, two to the Government official, and two to the vekel per bullock-load.

4. Salt, valued at 2 dollars the half-cantar, pays a tax of 4 piastres.

(N.B.—The legal tax on these articles is 5 per cent. on the selling price.)

5. For the privilege of putting up a screen or seat in the market 1 piastre is charged per day, besides which each trader has to give a handful of all he sells to the farmer.

6. Transit dues are charged on goods passing through at the same rate as if actually intended for Ghedariff, a camel-load of coffee being charged 6 dollars. I was also told that such are the heavy dues charged at Gallabat that its local timber trade has been quite ruined.

On discovering this state of things I sent for the Acting Governor, or Yuzbashi. Far from denying, he assured me that he had repeatedly reported the above facts, but that no notice had been taken of them. He also said that of late the state of affairs had comparatively improved, owing to the absence of the Bashi-Bazouks, or irregular troops, who, it appears, were in the habit of occupying all the approaches to the market in order to plunder the traders and Arabs.

I then sent for Sheikh Ali Wad Amera, the oetroi farmer. This man at first strongly denied my statement, but eventually took refuge in generalities, saying that he was no worse than his neighbours; that for every piastre he took others stole dollars; that he robbed the poor, but did not meddle with the wealthy; that I showed great ingratitude in finding fault with him, after his hospitable reception. I replied that I would certainly report the case. I think there can be no doubt that the whole local Government is in league to rob and plunder.

From Ghedariff I proceeded to Kasala, stopping one night with Mahmoud Bey Wad Said, the Chief of the powerful and comparatively wealthy Dabaina tribe. This tribe inhabits the district of country extending nearly from Gallabat north along the Atbara River.

I found the Sheikh living at the village of Tomat, built of tokhuls, and close to the junction of the Selit with the Atbara, until near Tomat, where there are some villages, cultivation, and shallow ravines; the country does not greatly differ from that already described. The Sheikh, who is apparently fairly well off, told me that his tribe had come originally from Damascus, and that, on account of their aristocratic descent, they refuse to intermarry with any of their neighbours.

From Tomat the road continues along the left or western bank of the Atbara, through an uncultivated and treeless country, inhabited by the Chukriyeh. The water in Atbara was very low, and the river could be easily forded all along its course. Its banks are, however, high, and in the rainy season the volume of water must be very great. Immediately beyond the poor and miserable Chukriyeh village of Fashei I forded the Atbara, and, after many hours' ride across a monotonous and barren plain, I reached Kasala on the 30th March. Just before reaching that town, the wide, sandy, and very dry bed of the Gash is crossed. There is a good deal of cultivation along its banks, and also dense groves of dune palms. The river, which rises in Abyssinia, continues its course northward, past Kasala, till it gradually is lost in the sands of the plains. The river begins to fill about the end of June, and continues more or less in flood for three months; it is subject to very sudden freshets, when it is quite impassable; when in that state it has been known to carry down elephants and huge logs of wood.

Kasala or Taka, the capital of the province, consists of mud-houses surrounded by a weak mud wall, with some flanking towers and a ditch filled up. The town within the walls covers some 200 acres, and includes, besides private houses, the ruins of the Government offices, barracks, and gaol. Beyond the walls a second town of tokhuls has sprung up. Here is also the usual market-place. The inhabitants are all Arabs. There are also a few Greek shopkeepers. The present Mudir is Achmet Bey Refaat, a young Circassian, and lately Yuzbashi in Arabi's army at Kafr-Dowar. He appeared very down-hearted over the general state of affairs, saying that last year not one-third of the revenue had been collected, and that although the first quarter of the present year had passed, nothing had as yet been collected. He said that he had summoned all the Arab Sheikhs throughout the province to Kasala, and that he hoped to come to some arrangement as to the amount each should pay. The Mudir had only lately come from Cairo, and had brought with him £ E. 10,000, with which he was settling the arrears of pay due to the officials. His predecessor was a native of the district.

I walked about the town and visited a very good cotton factory which had been put up seven years ago by Munzinger Pasha, at an estimated cost of 20,000*l.* or 30,000*l.*

This cotton cleaning factory was complete in every respect, with engines of 100 horse-power and 21 gins. Everything appeared to be in excellent order, and all that was wanted to set the factory going was the cotton. I was told that the factory had never been worked; that although the culture of cotton had succeeded the first year it was tried, it had since unaccountably failed. Further inquiry elicited the fact that the usual causes, indolence, dislike of change, oppressive and illegitimate taxation, difficulty of communication, &c., were at the bottom of this as of other Egyptian commercial ventures. In a village I subsequently passed through the peasantry assured me that they had to give up the growing of cotton, as every passing traveller and Bashi-Bazouk was in the habit of allowing his camels to graze in their cotton fields. Besides the factory I visited the barracks and gaol. In the barracks, instead of finding a battalion, I only found a few tailors and shoemakers. I was told that the battalion were all on detached duty, some employed in getting in the taxes, others on police work, &c. I inclose a Table showing the present distribution of the battalion, and how far the system of employing soldiers on duties foreign to their profession has been carried in the Soudan. It is almost needless for me to point out how utterly ruinous the system is to discipline, *esprit de corps*, and other military requisites. In the prisons I found fifty-three prisoners, and discovered that none had been legally sentenced, although some had been six or seven years in prison. The President of the local Court had recently been dismissed for incapacity, but I sent for him and inquired why justice had not been more speedy, and why at least some of the cases had not been completed. He stated that as regards seventeen of the prisoners they had come in since the 17th March, 1883, the date of his dismissal, and that as regards the remainder, he had done all in his power to accelerate matters; that he had brought the state of affairs to the notice of the Mudir. That the causes of the delay were partly the difficulty of procuring evidence and partly the dismissal of the Cadi some two years ago, and who had not been replaced. Also, that the presence and signature of the Cadi was rendered necessary by an order of Réouf Pasha, ex-Governor-General of the Soudan; that he, the President, had tried to get over the difficulty by replacing the Cadi by the Mufi, but that this had been overruled. I append a list of the prisoners, and would beg to bring the case most urgently to your Excellency's notice, and to point out that the case of the Tribunal is far from reflecting credit on the administration of Ala-el-Deen Pasha, the late Governor-General of East Soudan. It is useless for him to plead ignorance of the state of affairs as Governor-General; it was his business to make himself acquainted with them, and to devise measures to put an end to the scandal.

From Kassala I proceeded through a hilly country to Senhyt or Keren, as it is indifferently called. The road is level along the bed of narrow, uninhabited valleys, alternating with bare grass plains. The grass is of a very coarse and reedy kind. The hills are mostly trachyte, and are bare and uninteresting. Water is scarce, and only procurable from shallow wells dug in the sandy beds of the torrents or rivers. Judging from the size of many of the latter, the fall of rain in the rainy season must be very heavy. The country is mostly inhabited by the Beni Amr, a poor but large tribe of nomad or partly nomad Arabs, living in tents made of mats, and only just cultivating enough to supply them with the minimum of corn required. To the south are the hills inhabited by the Bara, Barka, and Bazi tribes of Nubians, said to be partly subjected to Egyptian rule, but who plunder and rob the passing caravans and Beni Amr tribe with apparent impunity, and, practically, neither recognize as rulers either the Abyssinians or Egyptians. In this respect they resemble the frontier tribes of India, who neither acknowledge our rule nor that of the Afghans. These tribes are mostly armed with swords, shields, and lances.

Near Khor Baraka, a large, sandy and dry river bed, thickly lined with doun palms, I passed several Arab encampments. From one of them I heard the piteous wailing of a number of women, and the following story was told me, which well illustrates the lawless character of the irregular troops:—It would appear that some time ago a slave belonging to the Sheikh of the encampment escaped, and enlisted as an irregular soldier in the service of the Egyptian Government. He then returned to the village and asked the Sheikh to give him one of his relatives in marriage, but was refused. Sometime after he again returned, and to revenge himself shot a cow belonging to the Sheikh. The villagers thereupon turned out, and one of them is said either to have struck or threatened him with a stick. The soldier immediately went to the neighbouring village of Bakhit Andowal, where there was a small garrison of irregular soldiers. Returning with some of them he attacked the village, and in

the *mêlée* two of the Arabs were killed, and one Arab and one soldier wounded. The cries I heard were those of the female relatives of the dead Arabs.

I have no reason to disbelieve this story, as it quite corresponds with the character I have everywhere heard given of these Bashi-Bazouks, and who are universally spoken of with detestation and abhorrence. There can be no doubt that the sooner it is decided to get rid of them the better it will be, both for the Government and the people. When near Senhyt I again personally was a witness to the exactions of these troops on the Arabs going up to sell their goods at that town, and when I insisted on the return of the stolen articles, and told the soldiers they were but highway robbers, they appeared quite surprised, said I took a wrong view of the case, and that instead of protecting their enemies the Arabs, that I should protect them. They appear to consider themselves in a conquered country, and that they have a right to take anything they choose.

On the next march after Khor Barakat I noticed several Arabs on the road carrying children, and on inquiry was told that they belonged to the camp recently molested by the troops, and that they were leaving Egyptian territory to take refuge in Khor Farfar, as they could no longer endure the oppression of the soldiers.

This Khor Farfar would appear to be a sort of Neutral Ground between Egypt and Abyssinia, and the usual refuge of tribes discontented with the Government. It is now inhabited by the Dumbelas, a tribe formerly subject to Egypt, but now in rebellion.

As Senhyt is approached, the zone mutually claimed by the Abyssinians and Egyptians is crossed. All this tract of country is subject to Abyssinian raids, or rather, as they term it, the levying of taxes. As the people were liable to be taxed by both parties, it will be hardly a matter of surprise that they have mostly abandoned the country. At the same time, the district is but a poor one, and as water is scarce, except in the rains, it is very improbable that it will ever be of much value. During and immediately after the rains, it may be used as a grazing ground for the flocks of the neighbouring tribes.

The ascent to Senhyt or Kren is up a narrow, steep, and rocky gorge. Senhyt is situated at the foot of a hillock some 150 or 200 feet high, crowned by a small fort, and in the centre of a rapidly-rising, bare, upland valley, or very wide ravine, running from east to north. The inhabitants are mostly soldiers with their families; there are also many natives, all professed Christians, and some few Europeans, Italians, Greeks, and Maltese, mostly occupied in tobacco culture, the tobacco being exported to Egypt. There is also a small French Mission to the Abyssinians, but the Superior complains of the difficulties placed in his way by their Government.

During my stay I had several conversations with the Egyptian officers in command of the garrison. They all strenuously opposed the idea of surrendering the place to the Abyssinians, pointing out that King Johannes would only interpret the surrender of a sign of weakness; that the extravagant opinion he now had of his power and influence would be confirmed; that Senhyt blocks several of the passes leading from Abyssinia; that if surrendered, Abyssinian raids would extend all over the Halechal district to the north, and perhaps even as far as Kasala. They also stated that a few months ago a Commission had been appointed to examine the whole frontier question, and that they had sent in a report to the effect that, to properly hold the frontier extending from Massawah to Gallabat, 13,500 troops, distributed as follows, would be necessary:—

1. At Massawah: 1 battalion of 1,000 men, 1 battery of 8 guns, and 1 rockets, and 500 irregulars, of whom one-half should be mounted. That the two posts of Arafleh and Sabarquma in front of Massawah should each have a garrison of one-half a battalion and one-half a battery.
2. At Senhyt: A garrison similar in all respects to Massawah, with advance posts at Eira and Adayah.
3. Emideb: A garrison of one-half a battalion, half a battery, and 250 irregulars, with an advance post at Madaroo, also garrisoned by half a battalion and half a battery.
4. Kassala: Garrison similar to Massawah.
5. Ghiré: Garrison of half a battalion, half a battery, and 250 irregulars with advance posts at Meshra-el-Ghedad and Meshra-el-Saghikh, each with two companies and two guns.
6. Gallabat: Garrison similar to Massawah, with advance posts at—
 - (a.) Senaar to the east of the Albara: Garrison half a battalion and half a battery.

(b.) Weld Manna: Two companies and two guns.

(c.) Mardebbé: Two companies and two guns.

(d.) Kasheema: Half a battalion and half a battery.

N.B.—In former years Kasheema was a fortress of some importance.

I was also told that the Commission had strongly urged the Government to occupy at least strongly the second line. Also, that the grievances of the natives had been fully inquired into, and that the report confirmed in every respect what I have already brought to your Excellency's notice.

As regards the present number of troops on the frontier, I was told they did not exceed 9,300 men, distributed as follows:—

At Massawah, 1,177 regulars and 210 irregulars; at Senhyt, 1,106 regulars and 300 irregulars; at Emideb, 901 regulars; at Ghiré, 280 regulars and 220 irregulars; at Gallabat, 556 regulars and 97 irregulars.

The Commandant also stated that the frontier was one day's march to the south of Senhyt, but from what I subsequently heard I question if any one can venture more than three hours' march in that direction without meeting with Abyssinians.

Several of the Senhyt inhabitants also confirmed the report of the very arrogant and tyrannical behaviour of Johannes, saying that since the last Egyptian defeat he had quite got beyond himself; that he was convinced he was the mightiest monarch on earth; that he had asserted it was only through his help that the British had got to Magdala; that both he and his subjects had the greatest contempt for the Egyptians and their soldiers; and that the Abyssinians were now fairly well armed with the ammunition and rifles taken from the Egyptians. It was also said that the policy of sending Consuls and others to negotiate with the King was unwise, and only confirmed him in the ideas of his own importance, and also that the Italian Government had of late sent several missions, but so far with no great result. It would also appear that latterly Johannes had rather got the better of Menelek, King of Shoa, and reduced him to comparative submission. Altogether, I gathered that the present was hardly a favourable time to enter into negotiations with the King; that affairs in Abyssinia were still in a very unsettled state; and that it was doubtful whether, if so inclined, if the King had the power to execute a satisfactory Treaty. Among those who differed with this opinion was the French Consul at Massawah, who assured me he was convinced that with a little pressure from France and England a satisfactory Treaty could be concluded; that what the Abyssinians chiefly wanted was a port; that the population of Abyssinia, owing to internecine wars, pestilence, and famine, was rapidly on the decrease, and that most of the robberies put down to the Abyssinians were really connived at by the Egyptian authorities, and carried out by their subjects. He also stated that the treatment Abyssinian traders had to put up with in Massawah did not tend to encourage a friendly feeling between the two nations. The Consul also stated that he had lately sent a messenger or emissary to King Johannes to invite the King to pay 5,000 fr., which he had promised to pay on account of an outrage on a French Catholic priest, but that he had strictly forbidden his emissary to have anything to say to politics.

He also said he was aware that Johannes was in the habit of writing to the Emperor of Russia, as Head of the Greek faith, but that so far his letters had remained unanswered.

With such very conflicting opinions, it is difficult to come to a decision as to the best policy to follow. It would, however, appear to me that, unless the English Government is prepared to interfere, that it would be better for the Egyptians to allow matters for the present to remain very much as they are. Meanwhile, attempts should be made towards conciliating the Abyssinians, by remedying some of their legitimate grievances and facilitating and encouraging their trade at Massawah. To do this, however, a European Head of the Customs would be absolutely necessary. As regards the Report of the Commission and the number of troops required along the frontier it is obvious that Egypt could never afford such a force, nor do I think that it would be at all necessary. To begin with, most of the country to be protected is at present, whatever it may be in the future, almost worthless; nor are the Abyssinians, so far as I can learn, competent to hold or govern it if so inclined. Undoubtedly, Abyssinian raids will occur, but that they will march down in force appears to me for the present unlikely. Probably the present, or something approaching the present, force will be found to suffice, but I would venture to point out the necessity of steps being taken to improve the discipline and general efficacy of the force, be they regulars or irregulars. As now constituted, they appear to me more dangerous to their friends than their foes. Perhaps also the system of small subsidies to the frontier tribes

might be introduced with advantage. As regards Senhyt, it appears to me safe from a *coup de main*, and the officers themselves acknowledge that the Abyssinians could never remain long enough to besiege it, as they never carry any provisions.

On the 11th April I left Senhyt for Massawah, where I arrived on the 15th. The greater part of the road is through a narrow, picturesque, and well-wooded gorge. The very unsettled state of the country was proved by the very large escort with which I was provided. As usual, the country is thinly peopled, the tribes being the Tamariam and the Habab. The latter, I am told, is a tribe of Abyssinian descent, expelled from that country years ago. It is now Mahomedan, and has settled along the shores of the Red Sea. It still speaks, I am told, the Guez, or ancient literary language of Abyssinia. Owing to the raids and robberies that have occurred within the last few years, this tribe has now petitioned Government to attach it to the Suakin Province, and to be allowed to move north.

The last 30 or 40 miles into Massawah are across an open, bush-covered, uninhabited and nearly waterless plain, extending between the Abyssinian Mountains and the sea. This is the scene of many of the late raids and robberies, which have become so frequent of late that the trade between Senhyt and Massawah is in a great measure put a stop to.

Massawah is a town on one or two small islands, connected by causeways with each other and the mainland. Its population, along with that of one or two villages on the mainland, is estimated at 10,000 souls, nearly all Arabs, with some Abyssinians. There are also a few Italians and Greeks, and some Indian Banyans, agents for Bombay houses, and who do a considerable trade. I hear that these Indians are very keen traders, and have been known to sell a bale at cost price, being satisfied with the profit on the iron bands which secure it.

In the first island are the barracks for the troops and a small fort commanding the causeway. The town is altogether dependent for its water supply on a spring at Monkullo, a village on the mainland also protected by a fort and garrison.

The Governor of the town is Khourshid Bey, a Circassian, lately Kaïmakam of the battalion, and said to be a weak and fanatical man. I also made the acquaintance with M. le Chevalier Soumaque, the French Consul above referred to, who told me that shortly before my arrival he had been insulted and almost struck by some of the soldiers, but that, thanks to his cavass, an Abyssinian, he had escaped unhurt, although the latter was beaten.

According to his statement, he was returning home in his palanquin, when his cavass, who had overheard the soldiers making impertinent remarks about the Consul as a "nusserance," and styling him one of the Giaours who had lately shed Mahomedan blood at Alexandria, noticed one approaching the Consul with a raised stick. The cavass at once seized the man, whereupon there was a struggle, which was put a stop to by an officer of the battalion, although another officer who was standing by never offered to interfere, and looked on with indifference. The Governor then came up and ordered the man to be arrested, but the other soldiers refused to obey, and it is even said that the Governor also was struck. The following day the Consul in full uniform, and followed by many of his protégés, lodged a protest with the Government.

On inquiry I found that the men of the battalion were nearly all negroes; that the battalion had come from Egypt three years ago; and that the commanding officer was a Sagh Kola Aghassi, the Bimbashi or Mayor having been sent away on account of his politics. I also heard that a few days prior to the assault a certain holy man, Sheikh Mohamed, had arrived from Mecca; that he had been received with great ceremony by the Notables; that a guard of irregular soldiers had come to meet him; that he had marched about the town headed by a green flag, and that he had spent the day of the assault with the troops in barracks. I understood from the Governor that the Sheikh was from Constantinople, and that he was on his way to India. It is probably entirely owing to his influence that the Consul was insulted, as negro soldiers as a rule know little, and care less, about religion. In conversation the police officer of Massawah acknowledged that the Government had been weak and foolish in not keeping the Sheikh out of the barracks.

I had an interview with the Governor, and told him I regretted to see that the discipline of his soldiers was so bad, and that I had also heard from many outsiders that it was the habit of these men to levy black-mail on all traders entering the town; that it was greatly owing to their behaviour that the Abyssinian trade had almost ceased; and that it was quite impossible to allow such a state of things to continue,

* This matter has been amicably settled at Cairo.

and that both he and the officers of the regiment would be held responsible for all that occurred. I also visited the battalion in barracks, and told the officers that the indiscipline of their men was disgraceful, and that they, the officers, were to blame for what had occurred. I also found that the men who had assaulted the Consul had been put in prison and the case reported to Reschid Pasha. The Consul also told me that, in his opinion, many of the robberies complained of were done by irregular soldiers, and connived at by the Government. He stated that some five or six hours from Massawah, at Gebel Khadem, was an outlawed Abyssinian called Lizardabad, the son of Ras Rayah, and a connection of Johannes, and that this man had, in the presence of an Egyptian official, acknowledged that he was a robber. That notwithstanding this avowal he was still at large, although his capture was easy, as he could not venture into Abyssinia. It would also appear that goods robbed from caravans shortly after make their appearance in the Massawah market.

I also hear bad accounts of the Courts, where it is said decisions are but seldom given.

At the prisons I found some seventy prisoners sent from Egypt, of whom forty-three are soldiers from Wadga, opposite Kosseir. These men appear to have been implicated in some riot with the inhabitants, and they and their officer have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The officer states they were never tried. One or two other imprisoned officers also stated that they did not know what they were imprisoned for, and that they had never been tried.

Among the prisoners was Ali Rageb, condemned to fifteen years' imprisonment. This man appears to have been Arabi's messenger to Constantinople. Should he have done nothing worse, it certainly appears hard that he should be imprisoned while his chiefs are allowed to walk about the town.

Altogether, from what I saw of Massawah, and the state of things there, I would suggest that the sooner the Governor is changed and a more intelligent, determined, and energetic man appointed, the better.

On the 18th April I left Massawah for Suez.

I have, &c.
(Signed) D. H. STEWART, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
11th Hussars.

Inclosure 2 in No. 224.

MORNING State of the Kassala Battalion, April 1, 1883.

Strength of battalion (rank and file)	..	..	..	..	..	643
Detached in the districts	..	..	..	..	..	286
Employed in telegraph	..	..	..	..	..	11
" at Dongola	..	..	..	..	..	6
" at Berber and Khartoum	..	..	..	..	..	16
" on suppression of slavery	..	..	..	..	..	6
" on escorts	..	..	..	..	..	3
" on guards and police of Kassala	..	..	..	..	..	182
" as artisans	..	..	..	..	..	12
" in hospital	..	..	..	..	..	9
" in prison	..	..	..	..	..	5
" on guards over wells	..	..	..	..	..	4
						540
Men available in barracks	..	..	..	..	..	103
Total	..	..	..	..	..	643

Inclosure 3 in No. 224.

Liste de divers Bédouins et Soldats détenus dans les Prisons de la Moudirieh de Kassala, jusqu'au 1^{er} Avril, 1883.

ABOU BAKER EL TAÏR, Caissier de la Moudirieh, emprisonné le 8 Gamad-Awel, 1300, pour déficit constaté dans la caisse.

Zéit Abdil Kadir, du deuxième bataillon à Sanhit, emprisonné le 9 Chaban, 1299, pour avoir déserté son camp. Son affaire a été examinée par le bataillon.

Abdil Kheir Ali, du deuxième bataillon à Sanhit, emprisonné le 12 Rabi-Akher, 1300, déserteur ramené de Guizeh. Son affaire n'a pas été examinée jusqu'à présent.

Hamed, fils de Mohamed, Bédouin de El-Hédéndo, emprisonné le 17 Gamad-Awel, 1300, pour être impliqué dans le pillage du courrier postal, avoir frappé le courrier à dromadaire et enlevé deux chameaux.

Ismaïl, fils de Abou Abdou, Bédouin de Cheboudnab El-Bahr, relevant de Hédéndo, emprisonné le 17 Gamad-Awel, 1300, pour être impliqué dans le pillage du courrier postal.

Abou Mohamed, fils de Mohamed, Bédouin de El-Hédéndo, emprisonné le 17 Gamad-Awel, 1300, pour être impliqué dans le pillage du courrier postal.

El-Emin, fils de Idris, Bédouin de El-Hédéndo, emprisonné le 17 Gamad-Awel, 1300, pour être impliqué dans le pillage du courrier postal.

Abdallah, fils de Adem, Bédouin de El-Hédéndo, emprisonné à la même date, pour être impliqué dans le pillage du courrier postal.

Mansour Azzam, soldat de la marine Égyptienne, emprisonné le 9 Gamad-Awel, 1299, pour avoir été condamné à la détention, pendant deux ans, dans les prisons de la Moudirieh. Après l'expiation de sa peine, il sera réintégré dans le service d'un des postes.

Mohamed Hassan, faisant partie des troupes de Hassan Agha El-Chari, emprisonné le 16 Gamad-Awel, 1300, parce qu'il se serait disputé avec ce dernier.

Abou Zéit Mohamed, faisant partie des troupes de Kéissarli Ahmed Agha Chari, emprisonné le 16 Gamad-Awel, 1300, parce qu'il se serait disputé avec Mohamed Hassan.

Farag Osman, faisant partie des troupes de Kéissarli Ahmed Agha El-Chari, emprisonné le 16 Gamad-Awel, 1300, accusé de connivence contre Mohamed Hassan.

Mohamed Zemrawi, faisant partie des troupes de Rachid Agha à Sanhit, déserteur, emprisonné le 15 Rabi-Awel, 1300.

Abdil Séid El-Adami, appartenant à El-Féki El-Makki, emprisonné le 12 Rabi-Akher, 1300, pour être accusé d'avoir percé un mur pour s'introduire dans la maison du Sieur Steilo.

Hussein, fils de Mohamed, des Bédouins de El-Hédéndo, emprisonné le 6 Ramadan, 1299, et envoyé par le Nazir de El-Hédéndo, sous l'accusation d'être voleur des grands chemins.

Moussa, fils de Ali, Bédouin de El-Hédéndo, emprisonné le 6 Ramadan, 1299, et envoyé par le Nazir de El-Hédéndo, sous l'accusation d'être voleur des grands chemins.

Moussa, fils de El-Emin, emprisonné à la date ci-dessus et dans les mêmes conditions qui précèdent.

Soit dix-sept individus détenus dans les prisons sous l'accusation indiquée devant le nom de chacun.

Fait le 23 Gamad-Awel, 1300.

Le Gardien du carakol (poste de garde) de la
Moudirieh et des Prisons,
(Cacheté) FARHAD HODAÏD.

Inclosure 4 in No. 224.

Liste de divers Soldats et Bédouins détenus dans les Prisons de la Moudirieh, pour être accusés d'Assassinat et dont les Procès sont pendants par devant le Tribunal, savoir :

SÉID AHMED ADEM EL-GILRAWI, emprisonné le 7 Redjeb, 1294, pour être accusé dans un assassinat. La solution de son affaire est subordonnée à l'examen du Charié (Mehkémé).

Farag Soudan, du troisième bataillon à Amdib, emprisonné le 19 Rabi-Aker, 1299, pour être accusé dans un assassinat. Cette accusation a été examinée par devant le bataillon.

Aatié Abdallah, du troisième bataillon à Amdib, emprisonné le 28 El-Cadé, 1298, pour être accusé dans un assassinat. Son affaire est pendante devant le Tribunal.

Bilal Adem Kalva Mohamed Arif, emprisonné à la même date.

Akhaskhali Soleiman Mohamed, soldat de milice (Bachi-Bazouk), emprisonné le 10 Gamad-Awel, 1297, pour être accusé dans un assassinat. Il a été écrit au Tribunal à ce sujet pour l'accomplissement des formalités requises.

Ali, fils de Hamed, emprisonné le 18 Ramadan, 1297, pour être accusé dans un assassinat. Son affaire est subordonnée à l'émanation du Elam (confirmation du Jugement).

Moussa, fils de Mohamed, Bédouin de El-Beccharab El-Chark, emprisonné le 30 Rabi-Akher, 1298, pour être accusé dans un assassinat. Son affaire a été soumise à l'appréciation du Tribunal qui a été chargé de désigner le Cadi de la Moudirieh afin de hâter la solution des affaires.

Din, fils de Fakkak El-Adémi de El-Halanka, emprisonné le 21 El-Hodjeh, 1297, pour être accusé dans un assassinat. Son affaire est pendante devant le Tribunal.

Séid Mohamed, du cinquième bataillon à El-Kallabad, emprisonné le 25 Chaval, 1298, pour une accusation. Son affaire ayant été terminée a été référée au Charié.

Akhaskhali Ibrahim Agha, chef d'escadron, faisant partie des troupes de Hassan Agha El-Chari, emprisonné le 19 Ramadan, 1298, correspondant au 14 Août, 1881, pour être accusé dans un assassinat. La solution de son affaire est subordonnée à l'examen du Charié.

Zahab Adem El-Dakrouri, emprisonné le 23 Rabi-Awel, 1299, pour être accusé dans un assassinat. Cet individu, bien qu'il ait été accusé par écrit comme assassin, il se renferme dans une dénégation complète.

Mahmoud, fils de Hussein, Bédouin de El-Hédéndo, faisant partie des cinq individus accusés dans la même affaire.

Ali, fils de Mohamed, un des hommes de Mahgoub Agha El-Chari, emprisonné le 17 Rabi-Akher, 1299, sous une accusation. Son affaire ayant été terminée a été référée au Charié.

Hassan Akkar, soldat de milice, emprisonné le 27 Safer, 1298, pour être accusé dans un assassinat. Rien n'ayant été prouvé à sa charge, cet individu a prêté le serment requis par la loi. Son affaire étant terminée, est subordonnée aux ordres supérieurs.

Mohamed, fils de Massala, soldat de Chakié, emprisonné le 15 Redjeb, 1299, pour être accusé dans un assassinat. Son affaire a été envoyée au Charié.

Saad Ahmed, domestique dans le service des troupes, emprisonné le 21 Safer, 1300, pour être accusé dans un assassinat. Cette affaire n'a pas été terminée, ayant été soumise au Charié.

Soit seize individus.

Fait le 23 Gamad-Awel, 1300.

Le Gardien du carakol (poste de garde) de la
Moudirieh et des Prisons,
(Cacheté) FARHAD HODAÏD.

Inclosure 5 in No. 224.

Liste de divers Bédouins et Cheikhs d'El-Bazât, détenus dans les Prisons de la Moudirieh et dont les procès sont pendants par devant le Tribunal.

SAÏD ABDOL, Nazir de El-Bazât, emprisonné le 29 Rabi, Awel 1300. Il avait été amené de Amdib par l'intermédiaire de Mohamed Effendi Labib, Lieutenant-Colonel et Agent de l'Administration de Amdib.

Ari, fils de Oebah, Cheikh des montagnes El-Baria, emprisonné dans les conditions qui précèdent.

Khalid, fils de Abd-el-Somad, emprisonné à la date ci-dessus et dans les conditions qui précèdent.

Adam, fils de Békhith, des montagnes El-Baria. Ce dernier est accusé d'avoir assassiné un individu de Beni Amer; mais rien n'a été prouvé à sa charge.

Kin, fils de Totai, des montagnes El-Baria, emprisonné le 14 Redjeb dans les conditions qui précèdent.

Dar Seblah, fils de Oebah, des montagnes El-Baria, emprisonné le 8 Rabi Akher, 1299, pour être réputé comme faisant partie d'une bande de malfaiteurs.

Chikah, fils de Aghunich, des montagnes Imassa, emprisonné le 17 Rabi Akher, 1299. Il avait été envoyé par l'Agent de M. le Gouverneur d'Amdib. Personne ne réclame contre lui. Il est d'origine habitant de Halet Imassa.

Ali, fils de Kolaï, des montagnes Imassa, emprisonné à la même date et dans les conditions qui précèdent.

Behar Kébor, des montagnes Imassa, emprisonné à la même date et dans les conditions qui précèdent.

Ibrahim, fils de Ari, des montagnes Imassa, emprisonné à la même date et dans les conditions qui précèdent.

Hamed, fils de Chekah, des montagnes Imassa.

Soit onze individus des montagnes El-Bazât et El-Baria.

Le Gardien du carakol (poste de garde) de la
Moudirich et des Prisons,
(Cachet) FARIAD HODAÏD.

Le 23 Gamad Avel, 1300.

No. 225.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received May 23.)

(No. 155.)

My Lord,

Cairo, May 14, 1883.

WITH reference to that part of Colonel Stewart's Report inclosed in my despatch No. 154 of this day's date, which refers to the insult offered to M. Soumagne, the French Consul at Massawah, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that M. Soumagne demanded exemplary satisfaction to be given for the manner in which he had been treated. The demands made by him appeared to be in excess of what it was possible for the Egyptian Government to grant, and the question of the satisfaction to be given was ultimately arranged between the Egyptian Government and M. Raindre, French Acting Agent and Consul-General, who treated the matter in a very conciliatory spirit.

The Governor of Massawah is to be removed. The new Governor on arrival will call upon the French Consul and express the regret of the Government for the incident. The Egyptian and French flags will be hoisted and saluted together in token of the amity existing between the two nations, and the officer and men implicated in the affair are to be sent to Cairo to be tried by court-martial.

I have communicated to Chérif Pasha that part of Colonel Stewart's Report which refers to Massawah.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 226.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received May 23.)

(No. 159.)

My Lord,

Cairo, May 15, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 146 of the 11th instant, I have the honour to inclose herewith a Decree dated the 13th instant, appointing Sir Auckland Colvin Commissioner on the Board of the Crédit Foncier, and Messrs. Fitzgerald and Antoine Marie Piétri, Censors on the same Board.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 226.

Extract from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of May 14, 1883.

Décret.

NOUS, Khédive d'Égypte,

Vu notre Décret, en date du 5 Mai, 1883 (28 Djemad-Akher, 1300);

Sur la proposition de notre Conseil des Ministres;

Décrétons :

Article 1^{er}. Sir Auckland Colvin est nommé Commissaire-Général auprès du Crédit Foncier Égyptien.

Art. 2. MM. Gerald Fitzgerald et Antoine Marie Piétri sont nommés Censeurs auprès du dit Crédit Foncier Égyptien.

Art. 3. Notre Ministre des Finances est chargé de l'exécution du présent Décret. Fait au Palais d'Abdin, le 13 Mai, 1883 (6 Redjeb, 1300).

(Signé)

MÉHÉMET TEWFIK

Par le Khédive :

Le Président du Conseil des Ministres,

(Signé) CHÉRIF.

Le Ministre des Finances,

(Signé) HAÏDAR.

No. 227.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received May 23.)

(No. 160.)

My Lord,

Cairo, May 15, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 140 of the 9th instant, I have the honour to forward to your Lordship herewith copy of a despatch addressed by Colonel Hicks to the Egyptian Minister of War, reporting his proceedings in the Soudan and his proposed plan of operations.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 227.

Major-General Hicks Pasha to the Egyptian Minister of War.

Excellency,

Kawa, April 14, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Excellency's information, my intention of proceeding up the Nile to the ford of Abu Zed on Monday next with a strong detachment to take possession of the ford, which is said to be held by the rebels in force, and to hold it until the arrival of the main body of our army by land, when, having established a fortified post at the ford, the whole force will proceed to attack the enemy at Gebel Ain.

I can have little information to give your Excellency by letter which you will not have already received by telegram, or will receive by telegram ere this letter reaches you.

You will have heard already of the vexatious causes of the delay which occurred in my leaving Khartoum, and in our advance from Kawa—all this will have reached you through my telegrams.

I may, however, inform your Excellency that the enemy had approached close to Kawa, and had strong parties all along the river on both banks, commencing from 6 miles out of Kawa. I determined upon make a reconnaissance up the river. I left Kawa in the steamer "Bordein," with one mountain gun, two Nordenfeldts, and fifty Bashi-Bazouks, on Tuesday, 10th April, at 6 A.M. After we had proceeded about an hour and a-half we were fired upon from the west or Kordofan bank by a small party of rebels, who were concealed in the bushes. We took no notice of them, and going on were again fired on at several places, especially opposite the Island of Abba. The rebels had constructed trenches on the banks.

The fire was at no time heavy. We returned it after the first place; and, with a few shells, some rounds from the Nordenfeldts, and a brisk rifle fire, we easily cleared the banks, and drove the rebels inland. They suffered some loss, but I cannot say what; of my party no one was injured. We took some cattle, which were appreciated by the Bashi-Bazouks, who had been some time without meat.

Owing to the failure of fuel, I was unable at that time to continue my reconnaissance up to the ford, as I had intended, and was obliged to return to Kawa, which place I reached at 5:30 P.M.

I may mention that I have to cut all fuel here, no depôts having been established as yet. I am collecting a quantity.

I will keep your Excellency advised of my further proceedings by telegram when I have the opportunity of sending to Khartoum, the telegraph to Kawa not having been yet re-established.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. HICKS, Major-General,
Chief of Staff, Soudan Army.

3 U

P.S.—My great anxiety now is for provisions for the troops, also for money for their payment. As regards the first, there are only fifteen days for some and twenty days for others. No supplies have arrived from his Excellency Aladir Pasha. The steamer I sent to Khartoum about the pay and money for expenses has not returned. I am in hopes my staff officer will bring both money and food, otherwise I fear there must be delay in the departure of the army from here.

It is eight marches to Gebel Ain, and with only fifteen days' supply, and nothing to be obtained in that country, the question is one of great difficulty. I do not like to leave on my expedition to take possession of the ford until I get news from Khartoum by the returning steamer.

The native Bashi-Bazouks who came from Wad-el-Zaki yesterday told their officers that, if they did not get pay to-day, they would go no further. This is not reassuring.

I shall endeavour to do what is possible, and to get Gebel Ain as quickly as I can, but I must point out to your Excellency, for His Highness the Khedive's information, that at present I am without sufficient supply of provisions; with an army several months in arrears of pay; with steamers out of repair and too few in number to bring up food, take possession of the ford, patrol the river, and stop communication between the banks; and I am without store of fuel, all of which I have to cut.

W. H.

No. 228.

Viscount Lyons to Earl Granville.—(Received May 23.)

(No. 336. Confidential.)

My Lord,

Paris, May 22, 1883.

SIR CHARLES RIVERS WILSON has been so good as to inform me that, during an interview which he had to-day with M. Lesseps and his son, M. Charles Lesseps, M. Fontanes, the Secretary of the Suez Canal, told him that a member of a foreign Legation had called on him this morning to say that a Protocol was about to be signed between the three Powers (Austria, Germany, and Italy), on the proposition of Austria, to the following effect:—

Each Power to have a Delegate to reside upon the Canals for the purpose of controlling the freedom of navigation, and preventing any favouritism.

This gentleman had added that Germany had already selected its Delegate, a military officer; that Holland and Spain had already privately adhered to this arrangement; and that it would shortly be communicated to all the Powers.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYONS.

No. 229.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Currie.—(Received May 23.)

(Confidential.)

Sir,

Admiralty, May 22, 1883.

WITH reference to my letter of the 11th instant, and to previous correspondence, relative to the proposal to appoint a British naval officer on the working staff of the administration of the Suez Canal, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you, for Earl Granville's perusal, the inclosed copy of a Report on this subject furnished by Captain Fairfax, of Her Majesty's ship "Monarch," who has been stationed at Port Saïd for some months, together with a copy of the letter, dated the 7th instant, from the Commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, forwarding Captain Fairfax's Report. These Reports, my Lords would observe, may be of use to the British Directors of the Canal.

With reference to the contemplated appointment, while their Lordships think it probable that more efficient administration of some of the traffic arrangements would result from the direct agency of a British naval officer, they are not unmindful of the difficulty of making any division of the duties without handing over to him the whole of the traffic arrangements apart from the finance. Their Lordships consider, however, that the British Directors will be able to judge better than they can how far

such a division would be acceptable to the Board of Direction, or whether the consultative position suggested by Captain Fairfax would be more adapted to present circumstances if a British officer is associated with the administration of the Canal.

I am, &c.
(Signed) G. TRYON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 229.

Vice-Admiral Lord J. Hay to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

(Strictly Confidential.)

Sir,

"Alexandra," at Malta, May 7, 1883.

IN forwarding, in reply to your letter of the 30th ultimo, the inclosed Report from Captain Fairfax, of the "Monarch," on the subject of the duties which would be performed by a naval officer employed in connection with the entire administration of the Suez Canal, I may express my general concurrence with his views.

2. Should it, however, be contemplated to employ a naval officer in a position of more direct authority, and not only in the position of an adviser, such as has been suggested by Captain Fairfax, I venture to state the nature of the duties which he should be placed in a position to regulate and superintend, viz.:—

The navigation; lighting; dredging; buoys; steam tugs and barges; gares; harbours; clearing passage when blocked; regulations of pilots and employés, so far as they engaged in executive, that is, non-clerical, work.

3. The duties in regard to pilots would involve a revision of the Regulations, whereby the existing delays and vexations, and irritations so much complained of at present, would be got rid of.

4. The difficulty that I see in this is, that what I have detailed describes almost the whole executive duties in connection with the Canal, leaving nothing but the finance unappropriated.

5. It seems hardly possible to diminish the list of duties that should be superintended by such a naval officer, but perhaps these might be excluded from the foregoing list, viz., the lighting and dredging.

6. It must, however, be borne in mind, that such a transfer of duties might involve a very serious change in the staff, while the duties I have enumerated are so intertwined with each other that it would be most difficult to separate them, and to assign one portion of their active superintendence to a naval officer, leaving the remainder to the management of the existing officials.

7. So that, it would appear that if you depart from the principle of advice and criticism, and attempt that of direct authority and interference, the question becomes seriously complicated.

8. I entertain no doubt whatever that a competent naval man, having direct and supreme authority over the Departments I have alluded to, would confer an immense benefit on the trade of the world, and would be of even greater advantage to the shareholders. Still, I hardly think it practicable, under existing circumstances, however desirable this may be.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN HAY.

Inclosure 2 in No. 229.

Captain Fairfax to Vice-Admiral Lord J. Hay.

(Strictly Confidential.)

My Lord,

"Monarch," at Malta, May 6, 1883.

IN accordance with your Memorandum of the 5th instant, quoting Admiralty letter of the 30th April, 1883, desiring me to report my opinion "as to the functions which may be delegated to such an officer, as an Inspector of Navigation, in connection with the Suez Canal administration, the post to be filled by an officer of Her Majesty's Navy," I have the honour to make the following observations, premising my remarks by stating that the opportunities which I have had of acquiring a knowledge of the Canal administration have not been sufficient to

warrant my expressing a very decided opinion on all the points involved in this important question.

The administration of the Canal is carried on under the following Heads of Departments:—

In Egypt there are three important posts in connection with the administration of the Suez Canal Company—A Chief, who resides at Cairo, and who represents the Canal Company to the Egyptian Government, and has, I think, supreme control of the finances of the Company in Egypt.

The person of first importance in the working of the Canal is called the “Chef du Service du Transit et de la Navigation,” and lives at Ismaïlia.

This post is filled by M. de Savary, who was lately moved from Port Saïd on promotion.

Next to the “Chef du Service” is the “Agent Principal du Transit et de la Navigation,” who resides at Port Saïd. He has under him the “Capitaine d’Armement et la Navigation,” the Harbour-masters, and the Pilot service; M. Thevenet is now “Agent Principal.”

Ships when brought in from sea, or from the Canal, are met, when near the harbour, by an officer from the Harbour-master, who directs the pilot what berth to take up.

The “Agent Principal” carries out the ordinary routine of the Canal service, but any questions of doubt are at once referred to the “Chef du Service” at Ismaïlia. The duties which naturally associate themselves with the position of a British naval officer of rank occupying the post of “Inspector of the Navigation of the Suez Canal” would be those of adviser, or counsellor of the “Chef du Service” on all practical questions, or matters affecting navigation, or the comfort and well-being of the ships and crews.

He would advise the “Chef du Service” at Ismaïlia on all points relating to the active administration of the Canal and its practical working, keeping the “Chef du Service” informed of all that comes to his notice relating to the navigation of the Canal, with the view of suggesting improvement, and for this purpose the Inspector of Navigation should, in his quality of adviser of the “Chef du Service,” have full opportunity of observing the records of administration, and should receive any returns or detailed information that he might deem necessary to effect these objects, in the interests of the Canal and of commerce generally.

The Inspector of Navigation would not require a numerous staff, only one or two clerks at the most, but they would of necessity be unconnected with the clerical staff of the existing service. This expense might doubtless be met by economy in the more than ample staff of the existing administration.

As the duties of Inspector of Navigation would specially concern questions relating to the practical working, it would be understood that all suggestions or representations on such questions should, if not in every case primarily, yet in all cases without unnecessary delay, be forwarded to him for opinion and advice, whether such questions arose from within the Canal administration or from without, in the form of complaint or suggestions by the public.

The Inspector of Navigation should make periodical reports direct to the Board of Directors, or any Committee or section of them, which may be deemed desirable, the “Chef du Service” being made acquainted with their tenour.

It is not herein suggested that the Inspector of Navigation should acquire any portion of the authority now exercised by the “Chef du Service,” while it is obviously not intended that he should hold a position subordinate to that official. His precedence among the employés of the Company should be defined as “with but after the Chef du Service,” and he should be regarded as available, in case of the interests of the Canal demanding it, for the performance of the duties of “Chef du Service,” during the absence on account of illness or other causes of that official.

The foregoing is a sketch which, in a somewhat incomplete way, answers your questions. It is, however, obvious that while an appointment might be made of an officer, in the proposed position, on the broad lines I have suggested, yet there are many details which would require working out before his duties could be more accurately defined, though perhaps after all it might answer as well to leave this to work itself out in practice, as less calculated to produce a very natural jealousy and opposition from the employés of the Canal administration.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. FAIRFAX.

No. 230.

Earl Granville to Viscount Lyons.

(No. 524.)

My Lord,

Foreign Office, May 23, 1883.

I AM informed by the Representatives of this country on the Council of the Suez Canal Company that the General Meeting of the Company is appointed to take place on the 14th proximo. It is the desire of Her Majesty's Government that Mr. Plunkett, Secretary to Her Majesty's Embassy, should attend the meeting to represent them, and I transmit herewith, to be produced at the Company's office previous to the General Meeting, a certificate under the hand of the Permanent Secretary to the Board of Treasury that the shares of the Company purchased by Her Majesty's Government, or the deposit certificates issued in lieu of the drawn shares, still remain in their possession.*

Several important matters upon which I have been in communication with the British Suez Canal Directors will probably be discussed at the General Meeting, and in order that Mr. Plunkett may be in a position to frame his language, should the occasion arise, strictly in conformity with the views of Her Majesty's Government I inclose herewith copies of several Reports which I have received on various subjects from the British Directors, and the instructions which I have from time to time addressed to them on these matters;† and I have to request that your Excellency will communicate them to Mr. Plunkett for his guidance.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 231.

Earl Granville to Sir J. Walsham.‡

(No. 19. Secret.)

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, May 24, 1883, 3.30 P.M.

A REPORT has reached Her Majesty's Government that Germany, Italy, and Austria have, on proposition of last-named Power, signed a Protocol for appointment by each of resident Delegate to control freedom of navigation on Suez Canal, and to prevent favouritism.

Endeavour to ascertain whether there is any foundation for such a report.

No. 232.

Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 21.)

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, May 24, 1883, 5 P.M.

YOUR telegram No. 27 of 22nd.

Do you propose to communicate signatures to Egyptian Government?

No. 233.

Mr. Lister to Mr. Blackwood.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 24, 1883.

I LAID before Earl Granville your letter of the 17th instant, stating that the British Postal Agency at Alexandria is about to be suppressed.

I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Postmaster-General, that his Lordship concurs in this measure.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

* In Treasury of May 19.

† British Suez Canal Directors, No. 46, October 17, 1882; to ditto, No. 17, April 28; to ditto, No. 20, May 9, 1883; and *ante*, Nos. 168, 169, 170, 206, and 217.

‡ Also to Sir H. Elliot (No. 17), and Sir A. Paget (No. 12).

No. 234.

Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 22.)

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, May 25, 1883, 5.15 P.M.

QUESTION will be asked Monday whether new Governor of Senaar is same Hassan Bey Sadyk who was under orders of Governor of Alexandria on the 11th June, and if he has ever been tried.

No. 235.

Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 118. Ext. 22.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 25, 1883.

NOTICE has been given in the House of Commons of a question with regard to Hassan Bey Sadyk, recently appointed Governor of the Province of Senaar.

I have to request that you will make inquiries, and report to me as to whether this person is the same Hassan Bey Sadyk who was under the orders of the Governor of Alexandria at the date of the massacre of the 11th June last, and, if so, whether he has ever been put upon his trial.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 236.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(Received May 25, 6 P.M.)

(No. 12.)

(Telegraphic.)

Rome, May 25, 1883, 3.55 P.M.

YOUR Lordship's No. 12, Secret, of yesterday.

Minister for Foreign Affairs states that report respecting Protocol between Germany, Italy, and Austria, for controlling freedom of navigation of Suez Canal, is absolutely devoid of foundation.

No. 237.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received May 26.)

(No. 29.)

(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, May 26, 1883, 10 A.M.

GENERAL HICKS telegraphs yesterday that rebels near Duen have dispersed, and he is withdrawing army to Khartoum, leaving garrisons behind. Many Chiefs have submitted, and Mahdi is rapidly losing followers and prestige.

No. 238.

Sir J. Walsham to Earl Granville.—(Received May 26.)

(No. 18. Secret.)

(Telegraphic.)

Berlin, May 26, 1883, 2.15 P.M.

FROM inquiries I have made, I have no reason to suppose that there is any foundation whatever for the report alluded to in your telegram No. 19 of 24th instant.

No. 239.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received May 26, 6 P.M.)

(No. 30.)

(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, May 26, 1883, 3.30 P.M.

THE Khedive is anxious to have sent to him as soon as possible 2,000 of his war medals to distribute among his own people. The only medals which have yet arrived are those intended for Her Majesty's forces. The War Office would know about the medals, as the contract was made through Lord Wolseley.

No. 236*.

Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(Received by telegraph, May 25.)

(No. 159. Secret. Ext. 12.)

My Lord,

Rome, May 25, 1883.

I HAD the honour to receive yesterday evening your Lordship's telegram No. 12, Secret, relative to a report that a Protocol had been signed between Germany, Italy, and Austria, for the appointment by each of a resident Delegate to control the freedom of navigation of the Suez Canal.

I called this afternoon upon M. Mancini, and, after acquainting his Excellency with the above report, I inquired if there were any truth in it.

M. Mancini, after expressing some wonder as to where such a report could have originated, stated that it was absolutely devoid of any foundation. Not only, he said, had no such Protocol been signed, but no proposition to sign one had ever been made to him by any Power whatever. This, indeed, was the first time, he stated, that he had ever heard the subject broached.

His Excellency added, moreover, that, pending your Lordship's further reply to his recent communication through Count Nigra for the better securing the freedom of navigation in the Canal in time of war, which your Lordship had been good enough to say should receive the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, he should have felt himself precluded from entertaining any other proposition respecting the freedom of navigation in the Suez Canal, even if one had been made to him.

The communication referred to by M. Mancini is recorded in your Lordship's despatch to me No. 111 of the 8th instant.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. PAGET.

No. 240.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received May 27, 4 P.M.)(No. 31. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.)*Cairo, May 27, 1883, 1.30 A.M.*

MY telegrams Nos. 25, 27, and 28 of the 25th and 26th instant respectively.

Chérif Pasha says that Kadri Bey does not confine his intrigues to Cairo, but is sending agents to Zagazig and other places to promote discontent at the English occupation. His Excellency suspects him also to be connected with the so-called Egyptian League (see my despatch No. 174 of the 22nd instant). His Excellency fears that he shall be compelled to force him to leave Egypt, but such a step would be a serious one to take, Kadri Bey being here by the Sultan's command. Chérif Pasha therefore will not take it without your Lordship's knowledge, and has begged me to telegraph to your Lordship on the subject.

No. 241.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received May 28.)(No. 32.)
(Telegraphic.)*Cairo, May 27, 1883, 7.30 P.M.*

YOUR Lordship's telegram No. 22 of the 25th instant.

I have received following from the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:—

"Hassan Bey Sadyk, Sub-Prefect of Police on the 11th June, has been named Governor of Senaar. His conduct during the massacre was irreproachable. He was on the spot endeavouring to stay the tumult, and while seeking to protect a European he received a blow on the head which made him insensible, and in that state he was carried away."

No charge having been made against him, he has not been tried.

No. 242.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received by telegraph, May 28.)

(No. 188. Ext. 32.)

My Lord,

Cairo, May 27, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's information, copy of the letter I have received from Tigrane Pasha, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with reference to your Lordship's telegram of the 25th instant respecting Hassan Bey Sadyk.

I have this day telegraphed to your Lordship accordingly, adding that the reason he has not been put upon his trial is that no charge has ever been preferred against him.

Since dispatching the telegram, I have received a letter from Major Macdonald, in which the following passage occurs confirming the account given me by Tigrane Pasha:—

"Hassan Bey Sadyk, recently appointed Governor of Senaar, was Sub-Prefect of Police at Alexandria during the recent troubles. On the day of the massacre he went out and endeavoured to quell the riot, was wounded and disabled by a blow on the head from an Arab's nabout. This in the execution of his duty. He has never been tried, as, though a supposed partisan of the Military party, he appears to have done his best to suppress the riots."

I have, &c.

(Signed)

EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 242.

Tigrane Pasha to Sir E. Malet.

Mon cher Sir Edward, *Le Caire, le 27 Mai, 1883.*
 HASSAN BEY SADYK, Sous-Préfet de Police lors du 11 Juin, a été en effet nommé Mudir de Senaar. Sa conduite pendant le massacre a été irréprochable; il s'était rendu en personne sur les lieux pour maîtriser l'émeute, et c'est pendant qu'il essayait de protéger un Européen qu'il a reçu un coup sur la tête qui lui a fait perdre connaissance, et qu'on a dû le transporter évanoui hors de la scène du tumulte.

Veuillez, &c.
 (Signé) TIGRANE.

No. 243.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received May 29, 11 A.M.)

(No. 33.)
 (Telegraphic.) *Cairo, May 29, 1883, 9.40 A.M.*

YOUR Lordship's despatch No. 83 of 27th ultimo.

The payment of 500l. a-year to the Governor of Ceylon, for distribution among the exiles in case of necessity, was sanctioned in Council yesterday.

No. 244.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received by telegraph, May 29.)

(No. 197. Ext. 33.)

My Lord, *Cairo, May 29, 1883.*
 WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 83 of the 27th ultimo relative to the inadequacy of the allowance granted to Arabi and the other political exiles in Ceylon, and instructing me to suggest to the Egyptian Government a grant of an extra 500l. a-year to be placed at the disposal of the Governor of that island for distribution amongst the exiles in such proportions as the necessities of each may in his opinion require, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that a grant of 500l. for the purpose named was sanctioned yesterday by the Council of Ministers.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 245.

Earl Granville to Mr. Wyndham.

(No. 40. Secret.)
 (Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, May 29, 1883.

HER Majesty's Government learn that Kadri Bey is carrying on intrigues in Egypt with a view of promoting discontent. He will be sent away if these intrigues do not at once cease.

You may give the Sultan a hint of this.

No. 246.

Mr. Lister to Sir R. Lingen.

Sir, *Foreign Office, May 29, 1883.*
 I AM directed by Earl Granville to state, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, that Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris has been requested to instruct Mr. Plunkett, Secretary to Her Majesty's Embassy, to attend the general meeting of the Suez Canal Company which is to be held at Paris on the 1th proximo as the Representative of Her Majesty's Government.

The certificate inclosed in your letter of the 19th instant, to the effect that the Company's shares purchased by Her Majesty's Government still remain in their possession, has been forwarded to Paris for production at the office of the Company previous to the meeting of the shareholders.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 246*.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received May 30.)

(No. 163.)

My Lord,

Cairo, May 16, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copies of correspondence relative to the recognition by Her Majesty's Government of the Egyptian Police Regulations of 1857.

In his note of the 25th September, 1881, Chérif Pasha called my attention to a case in which Her Majesty's Consul at Alexandria had refused to allow a Maltese, accused of the murder of a native Egyptian, to appear before the local authorities to undergo a preliminary examination in the presence of an official from Her Majesty's Consulate. My answer was to the effect that Her Majesty's Government had in 1858 addressed a protest to the Egyptian Government against the Regulations, in virtue of which the demand in question had been made, and that I was therefore unable to issue the instruction required to Her Majesty's Consul.

On the 22nd January last Chérif Pasha again addressed me in regard to this question, quoting a case which had arisen at Zagazig. Mr. Cookson thereupon furnished me with a Memorandum, showing that owing to the nature of the preliminary investigations conducted in this country it was not advisable that British subjects should be allowed to appear, and that according to the system prevailing in our Consular Courts the native police authorities have full opportunity of attending at the proceedings of the Court by which the offenders must eventually be tried. Mr. Cookson concludes by remarking that no practical advantage would be gained by the Egyptian Government from our concession of a principle to which we have a radical objection.

I referred Mr. Cookson's Memorandum to the Egyptian Government, in order to give them an opportunity of replying to his arguments, before forwarding the papers to your Lordship. No answer was sent me; but on the 21st ultimo Chérif Pasha wrote to Her Majesty's Agency and brought forward two fresh cases at Port Saïd to which he called special attention. From one of these it appears that the Greek Consul refused to prosecute certain Greeks who were accused of assault, because the English subjects implicated in the same misdemeanour were not permitted to be dealt with by the local authorities at the preliminary inquiry.

Thus the non-acceptance by Her Majesty's Government of the Police Regulations of 1857, although it may not in any way interfere with the course of justice where British subjects alone are concerned, appears to afford an inconvenient precedent, which other Governments, including, I believe, the French, are inclined to follow. And in their case, as shown by Mr. Cookson, a preliminary examination before the local authorities may fairly be asked for, because the investigations of the Consular Courts are conducted in secret.

I have the honour to place these considerations before your Lordship in case it should be found possible to assist the Egyptian Government in dealing with one of the many difficulties arising out of the Capitulations, the general question having already been brought to your Lordship's notice by Lord Dufferin in his Excellency's despatch No. 138 A of the 3rd instant.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure 1 in No. 246*.

Chérif Pasha to Sir E. Malet.

M. le Ministre, *Caire, le 25 Septembre, 1881.*
 UN Maltais nommé Auguste Naoudi Casionni aurait assassiné un sujet indigène, le Sieur Habib Faddoul.

Informée de ce crime, la Préfecture de la Police d'Alexandrie aurait prié le Consulat d'Angleterre de faire comparaître l'accusé, assisté d'un délégué, devant l'autorité locale, afin que celle-ci put effectuer l'enquête préliminaire prescrite par le Règlement de 1857, relatif à la police des étrangers.

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Mais le Consulat n'aurait pas cru devoir accéder à cette demande et aurait déclaré qu'il lui était impossible d'admettre l'intervention de l'autorité locale dans l'instruction d'une affaire criminelle contre un sujet Anglais.

Permettez-moi de vous faire remarquer, M. le Ministre, que le Consulat d'Alexandrie s'est mépris sur la portée de la demande de l'autorité locale. Celle-ci en effet n'a nullement l'intention d'empiéter sur le droit de l'autorité Consulaire en matière pénale à l'égard de ses nationaux; ce qu'elle demande c'est l'exécution pure et simple d'un Règlement qui ne saurait porter aucune atteinte à ce droit, car dans son Article 52 il dit formellement que le jugement et la punition des crimes et délits imputés à un étranger seront poursuivis devant l'autorité Consulaire dont dépend cet étranger, et si dans l'Article 49 il donne à l'autorité locale le droit de procéder à une enquête préliminaire, de concert avec un délégué Consulaire, c'est uniquement pour faciliter l'instruction de l'affaire et la constatation du crime ou du délit. Cette enquête préliminaire une fois terminée, il est évident que l'autorité Consulaire reste seule juge des moyens de procédure et d'instruction criminelle à employer.

Mais ici une objection se présente. Ce Règlement, émané de l'autorité locale, est-il obligatoire pour les Consuls?

La réponse de cette objection, M. le Ministre, se trouve dans les considérants mêmes que précèdent ce Règlement.

Le Gouvernement, en effet, pour en bien préciser le caractère, l'a soumis à l'approbation des Agents et Consuls-Généraux accrédités auprès de lui, car il avait reconnu depuis longtemps la nécessité de prendre des mesures pour mettre un terme à l'accroissement des crimes et délits que l'agglomération des étrangers rendait de plus en plus fréquents. Partageant sa manière de voir MM. les Représentants des Puissances, entre autres Mr. Green, gérant le Consulat-Général d'Angleterre, ont approuvé ce Règlement dans des conférences spéciales, les 14 Août et 21 Septembre, 1857. A la suite de cette approbation il est difficile, vous en conviendrez, M. le Ministre, de contester que ce Règlement ne soit d'une application générale et doive s'étendre à tous les accusés indistinctement, à quelque nationalité qu'ils appartiennent.

Je me plais à espérer, M. le Ministre, que ces quelques observations suffiront pour vous démontrer que la demande de la Préfecture de Police était absolument juste et conforme au droit, et que vous voudrez bien, en conséquence, inviter le Consulat d'Alexandrie à y déférer.

Veuillez, &c.
(Signé) CHÉRIF.

Inclosure 2 in No. 246*.

Sir E. Malet to Chérif Pasha.

Cairo, October 1, 1881.

M. le Président,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of the 25th ultimo on the subject of a request which had been made by the Prefecture of Police at Alexandria, and refused by Her Majesty's Consulate in that city, to allow the preliminary examination of a prisoner, a British subject, to take place at the Prefecture. Your Excellency cites the Regulations of 1857, under which the request was made, and you request me to instruct Her Majesty's Consul to defer them.

In reply, I have the honour to refer to Mr. Green's note to your Excellency of the 12th July, 1858, which deals expressly with these Regulations, and states that he is instructed by Her Majesty's Government to address a protest to the Government of His Highness the Viceroy against their being applied to Her Majesty's subjects.

If your Excellency will be so good as to peruse this note, you will see that it is not possible for me to issue the instruction to Her Majesty's Consul at Alexandria requested in your Excellency's note of the 25th instant.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure 3 in No. 246*.

Chérif Pasha to Sir E. Malet.

Caire, le 22 Janvier, 1883.

M. le Ministre,

JE me permets d'appeler d'une façon toute spéciale votre attention sur une question depuis longtemps controversée entre le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté et celui de Son Altesse.

Il s'agit de l'application du Règlement de 1857 relatif à la police des étrangers.

Il est vrai que, par dépêche en date du 1^{er} Octobre, 1881, vous avez bien voulu m'informer que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté n'avait jamais reconnu ce Règlement.

Cependant je ne crois pas inutile de soumettre de nouveau à votre impartiale appréciation les difficultés et les inconvénients multiples résultant de la situation faite par ce refus aux autorités locales.

Ce Règlement a, d'ailleurs, été conçu et rédigé dans un esprit de sagesse et de modération évidentes, alors que les Capitulations stipulent que toute rixe entre sujets Ottomans et étrangers sera du ressort des Tribunaux Ottomans; les termes mêmes des Articles qu'il renferme indiquent avec quel soin le Gouvernement Local tenait à se renfermer dans les limites de juridiction et d'autorité déterminées par les Traités Internationaux.

En vertu de ces Conventions, et en demeurant même en deçà de son droit (il suffit, pour s'en convaincre, de se reporter à quelques Articles des Capitulations de 1675 et de 1783 avec l'Angleterre et la Russie, entre autres), le Gouvernement Local se borne à prescrire une instruction sommaire devant l'autorité du pays en présence et avec le concours de l'autorité Consulaire dont relève le prévenu. Cette formalité remplie, le Règlement reconnaît à l'autorité Consulaire le droit de poursuivre le délinquant, qui lui est remis, et de statuer sur le crime ou le délit qui lui est imputé.

Du refus opposé par l'autorité Consulaire de se conformer aux prescriptions de ce Règlement, il résulte que, pour la répression d'un crime ou d'un délit commis sur territoire égyptien par un étranger, l'autorité locale est complètement ignorée, qu'elle n'a aucune communication au sujet de la gravité de l'acte qu'il s'agit de poursuivre, pas plus que de la punition infligée au coupable, et que conséquemment pour le pays où le crime ou le délit ont été commis aucune satisfaction n'est donnée à l'opinion et à la vindicte publiques.

Qu'il me soit permis, M. le Ministre, de citer ici, à l'appui de ce qui précède, un fait qui, entre beaucoup d'autres analogues, s'est produit récemment.

Un sujet local, le Sieur Mohamed-el-Sohami, aurait été grièvement blessé par un sujet Britannique résidant à Zagazig. Sur la plainte de la victime l'autorité locale s'est adressée à M. l'Agent Consulaire de Sa Majesté dans cette ville pour le prier de vouloir bien envoyer à la Moudirieh son administré, accompagné d'un Délégué Consulaire afin qu'il y fut procédé à l'enquête préliminaire prévue par le Règlement de 1857.

Cette demande a été repoussée, et le sujet local invité à porter sa plainte devant l'autorité Consulaire.

La procédure indiquée par ce Règlement ne porterait cependant (je crois devoir insister sur ce point) aucune atteinte à la juridiction Consulaire, dont les prérogatives sont entièrement respectées et reconnues par l'Article 52, et elle serait une légitime satisfaction accordée au Gouvernement Local, qui a le devoir de prendre en main les intérêts de ses nationaux.

C'est ainsi qu'ont pensé les Représentants des Puissances qui consentent à cette enquête préliminaire dans les conditions où elle est déterminée par le Règlement de 1857, et dans certaines localités, à Port-Saïd, par exemple, son acceptation donne, dans la pratique, d'excellents résultats, tant au point de vue des intérêts des sujets étrangers que de ceux des sujets locaux, pour la poursuite et la répression des crimes ou délits dans lesquels les premiers peuvent être impliqués.

Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté a donné trop de témoignages de son bon vouloir à l'égard du Gouvernement de Son Altesse pour que ces considérations ne frappent pas votre esprit, M. le Ministre, et j'ai l'espoir que vous voudrez bien, envisageant la question comme je l'apprécie moi-même, donner à vos autorités Consulaires des instructions les invitant à se conformer pour les faits de la nature de celui plus haut cité, aux prescriptions du Règlement de 1857.

Veuillez, &c.
(Signé) CHÉRIF.

Inclosure 4 in No. 246*.

Memorandum by Consul Cookson on the proposed application of the Police Regulations of 1857 to British Subjects.

I ASSUME that there is no intention to resuscitate the other parts of the Ordinance of November 1857, but that the Egyptian Government is desirous of obtaining the consent of Her Majesty's Government to the application to British

subjects of Chapter VI, Articles 16 to 55, relating to the preliminary examination and trial of foreigners arrested for offences, therein vaguely described as "sufficiently grave to compromise public order and safety," and that the question to be considered is whether on general principles it is expedient to give this consent.

Articles 48 to 52 would establish innovations in the practice which has hitherto prevailed.

Article 48 authorizes the detention of the person arrested in the local prison, or, on the demand and under the guarantee of his Consulate, in the Consular prison.

This implies the right of the police to his production before their Divan for the purpose of undergoing a preliminary examination.

Article 49 expressly authorizes the examination by the local police in the presence of a Consular Delegate.

Article 51 gives the Director of Police the power to discharge the accused.

At present the accused is arraigned only before his own Consular Court, and it rests entirely with that Court to decide whether he shall be punished summarily, committed for trial, or discharged.

The despatch of Chérif Pasha complains that the effect of this is to ignore the local authority in the matter of offences committed by foreigners on Egyptian soil, as no communication is made to them either of the nature of the charge brought or of the sentence inflicted; and a case is cited as having recently occurred at Zagazig in which a British subject having severely injured a local subject, the Consular Agent refused to allow the accused to appear before the local Police Court. It does not appear whether in this instance the accused had even been arrested and was in custody of the police.

The objections made by Chérif Pasha to the present system have undoubtedly some force in reference to most of the foreign Consulates in Egypt, where the system of secret examination by a "Juge d'Instruction" prevails; but they are entirely inapplicable to British Consular Courts. There the usual course of procedure is that either the local police authority, if the accused has been arrested by it, or some individual local subject makes a complaint through the Governor, and the Consular Court, through the same channel, requests the attendance of the prosecutor and his witnesses on a certain day, when the preliminary examination, or summary trial, of the case is to be held before the magistrate. Thus, by our system, the police have full opportunity of attending at the examination, of tendering any evidence, and of cross-examining witnesses either through the prosecutor or the Court. In the same way at the trial, if the accused is committed, every facility is afforded for the local police being represented, and they are always informed of the result.

I fail, therefore, to see what practical advantage would be gained by the preliminary examination proposed to be made by the local police. The only difference would be that, according to the practice prevalent in all foreign Courts, the accused would be liable to be questioned with a view to inducing him to criminate himself. But his answers being inadmissible as evidence before the British Tribunal, which must eventually try him, this would not be any substantial gain to the ends of justice, even from the point of view of those who put the questions.

Further, the eventual trial by the competent Court would, in my opinion, only be rendered more difficult by the conflict which would be likely to arise between the evidence taken at the Police, and that before the Consular Court.

(Signed) CHAS. A. COOKSON.

Cairo, January 29, 1883.

Inclosure 5 in No. 246*.

Chérif Pasha to Mr. Cartwright.

M. le Gérant,

A PLUSIEURS reprises, et plus particulièrement par sa dépêche du 22 Janvier dernier, ce Département a appelé l'attention de l'Agence et Consulat-Général de Sa Majesté sur les conséquences de la non-acceptation par les autorités Consulaires Britanniques du Règlement de 1857, relatif aux enquêtes préliminaires.

Des faits nouveaux se sont produits depuis ma dernière communication à ce sujet, et mieux que toute argumentation ils font ressortir les nombreux et graves inconvénients résultant de l'opposition rencontrée par les autorités locales à l'application de ce Règlement.

L'une des premières conséquences que je dois indiquer de cette opposition des autorités Consulaires Britanniques est le récent changement d'attitude de l'autorité

Caire, le 21 Avril, 1883.

Consulaire Hellénique, qui, après avoir constamment adopté cette façon de procéder, s'est tout dernièrement refusée à l'accomplissement des formalités usitées de l'enquête préliminaire.

Deux des faits auxquels je faisais allusion, exposés sommairement, suffiront à montrer les inconvénients résultant de ce brusque changement.

Des sujets locaux ayant eu à se plaindre de mauvais traitements de la part de sujets Britanniques et Hellènes, ces derniers comparurent d'abord, du consentement de leur autorité Consulaire, devant l'autorité locale à Port-Saïd, mais ensuite, et bien que, selon l'usage, les procès-verbaux de l'enquête aient été communiqués au Consulat de Grèce en cette ville, M. le Consul refusa de poursuivre ses administrés, l'enquête préliminaire n'ayant pas été acceptée par l'autorité Consulaire Britannique.

Une autre affaire, celle d'un Sieur Frigi Giuseppe, sujet Anglais, inculpé de voies de fait envers un jeune enfant et deux soldats indigènes, à Port-Saïd, demeure également en suspens pour la même raison.

Je n'insisterai pas davantage, M. le Gérant, sur la situation difficile ainsi créée aux autorités locales; vous l'apprécierez certainement comme je le fais moi-même, et je compte sur votre obligeant concours pour que les autorités Consulaires Britanniques reçoivent des instructions les invitant à autoriser la comparution de leurs administrés devant l'autorité locale pour les formalités de l'enquête préliminaire prescrite par le Règlement de 1857.

Veillez, &c.
(Signé) CHÉRIF.

No. 247.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received May 30.)

(No. 166.)

My Lord,

Cairo, May 18, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith, extracted from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of the 16th instant, two Decrees: the first institutes an Under-Secretaryship of State at the Ministry of Public Works in the place of Director-General and an Inspector-General of Irrigation; and the second appoints Rousseau Pasha, who has hitherto held the abolished title of Director-General, to be Under-Secretary of State to the Ministry of Public Works, and Colonel C. Scott Moncrieff to be Inspector-General of Irrigation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 247.

Extract from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of May 16, 1883.

Décrets.

NOUS, Khédive d'Égypte,

Sur la proposition de notre Ministre des Travaux Publics et l'avis conforme de notre Conseil des Ministres;

Décrétions :

Article 1^{er}. L'Article 1^{er} du Décret du 31 Décembre, 1878, fixant les attributions du Ministère des Travaux Publics, est rapporté.

Art. 2. Il est institué un Sous-Secrétariat d'État aux Travaux Publics.

Art. 3. Il est également institué au Ministère des Travaux Publics une Inspection Générale des Irrigations dont les attributions sont :

La direction exécutive des distributions d'eau, l'inspection et le contrôle de l'exécution des travaux neufs d'irrigation: ouvrages d'art, terrassements, dragages, machines élévatoires privées et du Gouvernement,

Et l'inspection et le contrôle des travaux d'entretien correspondants.

Art. 4. L'Inspecteur-Général des Irrigations aura voix délibérative dans l'étude de toutes questions d'irrigation, tant pour la rédaction des projets que pour la préparation du Budget.

Art. 5. Le Ministre des Travaux Publics organisera un personnel spécial à placer sous les ordres de l'Inspecteur-Général des Irrigations et devant relever directement de celui-ci.

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Art. 6. Notre Ministre des Travaux Publics est chargé de l'exécution du présent Décret.

Fait au Palais d'Ismailieh, le 8 Redjeb, 1300 (15 Mai, 1883).

(Signé) MEHÉMET TEWFIK.

Par le Khédive :

Le Président du Conseil des Ministres,

(Signé) CHÉRIF.

Le Ministre des Travaux Publics,

(Signé) ALY PACHA.

Nous, Khédive d'Égypte,

Vu notre Décret, en date de ce jour, relatif au fonctionnement des services du Ministère des Travaux Publics ;

Sur la proposition de notre Ministre des Travaux Publics et l'avis conforme de notre Conseil des Ministres ;

Décrétons :

Article 1^{er}. Rousseau Pacha est nommé Sous-Secrétaire d'État aux Travaux Publics.

Art. 2. Le Colonel C. C. Scott Moncrieff, C.S.I., est nommé Inspecteur-Général des Irrigations.

Art. 3. Notre Ministre des Travaux Publics est chargé de l'exécution du présent Décret.

Fait au Palais d'Ismailieh, le 8 Redjeb, 1300 (15 Mai, 1883).

(Signé) MEHÉMET TEWFIK.

Par le Khédive :

Le Président du Conseil des Ministres,

(Signé) CHÉRIF.

Le Ministre des Travaux Publics,

(Signé) ALY PACHA.

No. 248.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received May 30.)

(No 169.)

My Lord,

Cairo, May 21, 1883.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 77 of the 20th ultimo, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I communicated to Chérif Pasha, in accordance with your Lordship's instructions, those parts of Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart's Report on the Soudan, transmitted to your Lordship in my despatch No. 71 of the 6th April, which referred to abuses existing in the administration of that province, and suggested reforms the adoption of which would, in his opinion, be advisable, and, at the same time, I ventured to express the hope that these recommendations might be taken into the serious consideration of the Egyptian Government.

I have the honour to inclose herewith copy of my note to Chérif Pasha and of his Excellency's reply acknowledging the receipt of the extract, and expressing the thanks of the Egyptian Government for the recommendations contained therein.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure 1 in No. 248.

Sir E. Malet to Chérif Pasha.

M. le Ministre,

Cairo, May 16, 1883.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL STEWART has, as your Excellency is aware, lately spent some months in the Soudan for the purpose of reporting on the state of the province to Her Majesty's Government. He has sent in his Report to Lord Granville, and I have now been instructed by his Lordship to communicate to the Government of His Highness the Khedive the administrative reforms which Colonel Stewart's examination of the state of affairs there has led him to consider as advisable.

I have therefore the honour to inclose herewith, to your Excellency, a copy of

that part of the Report which contains the recommendations proposed by Colonel Stewart, and I venture to express the hope that they may be taken into serious consideration.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure 2 in No. 248.

Chérif Pasha to Sir E. Malet.

M. le Ministre,

Caire, le 20 Mai, 1883.

VOUS m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire le 16 de ce mois, pour me communiquer copie d'un Rapport adressé à sa Seigneurie Lord Granville par M. le Colonel Stewart, et qui contient le résultat des observations faites par l'honorable Colonel pendant son récent séjour au Soudan, ainsi qu'un exposé des mesures dont il considère l'adoption comme utile à la réorganisation administrative de cette province.

En vous accusant réception de votre dépêche et de ce Rapport, que j'ai lu avec le plus vif intérêt, je vous prie, M. le Ministre, d'agréer pour vous, et de vouloir bien faire agréer à M. le Colonel Stewart, l'expression de mes sincères remerciements.

(Signé) CHÉRIF.

No. 249.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received May 30.)

(No. 173. Secret.)

My Lord,

Cairo, May 22, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 158, Confidential, of the 14th April, conveying the wish of Chérif Pasha that Cadri Bey should be recalled, in consequence of his continual intrigues, and to my despatch No. 171, Secret, of to-day, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that Chérif Pasha spoke to me on the subject again on the 16th instant.

A Havas telegram had been published a day or two before stating that the Sultan disapproved of the British policy in Egypt, and was resolved to maintain His Majesty's rights in the country.

Cadri Bey had thereupon dispatched a telegram in cypher to Ressim Bey, first Secretary to the Sultan, of which Chérif Pasha gave me very confidentially a decyphered copy, of which the following is a translation:—

"While public opinion was much agitated by Lord Dufferin's Report, the Havas Agency informed Egyptians that His Majesty did not approve the measures taken by the English in Egypt, and would exact the maintenance of his rights in that country. This news created general satisfaction. Friends undertook to disseminate it in many places, such as Tantah, Rosetta, and Damietta, &c., where it produced an excellent impression. It is almost a fête. The English perceive that their influence in Egypt is nil, and are in much tribulation. I learn, on positive authority, that Malet has just telegraphed on the subject to Lord Dufferin and to London. May Heaven favour His Majesty in all his desires."

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 250.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received May 30.)

(No. 175.)

My Lord,

Cairo, May 22, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose an extract from the "Moniteur Égyptien," giving a translation of a telegram from the officer commanding the troops at Jebelain, from which it appears that General Hicks' victory of the 29th ultimo has been followed by good results.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 250.

Extract from the "Moniteur Egyptien" of May 21, 1883.

Traduction d'une Dépêche du Commandant de l'Expédition à Jabalin, adressée à son Excellence le Garde-des-Sceaux de Son Altesse le Khédive, en date du 4 Ragab, 1300 (11 Mai, 1883).

A LA suite du combat du 29 Avril dernier, au sujet duquel j'ai déjà eu l'honneur d'écrire à la Maïa Sania, j'ai dû porter mon attention sur ce qui est de nature à relever le prestige du Gouvernement et à démontrer aux rebelles que les troupes Khédiviales seront toujours en état de les poursuivre partout où ils se trouveront. Dans ce but, nous avons continué notre marche en poursuivant l'ennemi jusqu'à Jabalin où nous arrivâmes le Mardi, 3 Mai courant. Les rebelles étaient si effrayés et si découragés qu'ils se dispersèrent sans qu'aucun d'eux osât se montrer pendant tout le trajet. Nous avons seulement trouvé dans les forêts des drapeaux jetés à terre, et des couvre-chefs ayant appartenu à des derwiches, et se trouvant lacérés et attachés aux arbres. Il y a là une preuve que les tribus des Bédouins ont dû comprendre qu'elles avaient fait fausse route, et que les déclarations de l'imposteur Mahdi sont autant de faussetés. Nos émissaires nous avaient déjà rapporté et répété que voyant les Chefs et les derwiches tomber sur le champ de bataille, les rebelles furent terrifiés et complètement démoralisés. Le lendemain de la bataille, pendant que nous étions en marche, nous apprîmes que les rebelles essayaient de traverser le fleuve, pour passer à l'ouest. Alors il fut décidé que le Général Hicks les poursuivrait à bord du Bordaïne avec trois canons et un détachement, et que Yehyeh Bey l'accompagnerait à bord d'El-Pacher avec une pièce de montagne et un second détachement.

Arrivés à Makhadate Abou-Zeid, où le fleuve peut être traversé, nos soldats atteignirent les rebelles, et leur ayant rendu le passage impossible, ils les taillèrent en pièces; les survivants s'enfuirent à la débandade. Les embarcations des rebelles furent brûlées et leurs troupeaux, qui se trouvèrent morts, étaient étendus sur le bord du fleuve ou flottaient sur l'eau. L'état des rebelles était des plus déplorables. Ainsi je suis heureux de pouvoir annoncer à la Maïa Sania que la question de El-Guezirch (presqu'île de Semmar) et de Jabalin est terminée; il ne reste plus en effet dans ces contrées ni derwiches ni rebelles. La plupart des Chefs des tribus des contrées de Jabalin et de celles avoisinantes venant des deux rives, se sont présentés au quartier-général, pour demander la paix et rentrer dans l'obéissance. Nous les avons accueillis avec bienveillance et accédé à leur demande, tout en leur distribuant au nom de Son Altesse le Khédive des secours en numéraire et en effets. J'ai ensuite adressé une Proclamation par laquelle j'invite les autres Chefs de tribus à rentrer également dans l'obéissance. Les officiers et les soldats se portent bien; le dévouement et la fidélité dont ils sont animés envers Son Altesse le Khédive sont à toute épreuve.

No. 251.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received May 30.)

(No. 176. Confidential.)

My Lord,

Cairo, May 22, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith the decypher of a telegram received by me and addressed by General Hicks to Lord Dufferin, regarding his operations in the Soudan and recommending that he should be given command of the forces.

Bearing in mind your Lordship's despatch No. 99 of the 7th instant, I have sent this telegram, not to General Baker, but to Chérif Pasha, and have taken the opportunity once more to disengage all responsibility on the part of Her Majesty's Government for what is done in the Soudan; and I have specially guarded against its being supposed that I pronounce any opinion with regard to the recommendation made by General Hicks in this particular despatch. I have the honour to inclose a copy of my letter to Chérif Pasha.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure 1 in No. 251.

General Hicks to the Earl of Dufferin.

(Telegraphic.)

Island of Aba, May 13, 1883.

I AM glad to tell your Lordship I have induced many of the Baggara and other Chiefs to submit and beg for forgiveness. Ten Chiefs have come in to me during the last few days. The country on both sides of the river about here is settled. The movement is spreading, and I expect numbers to submit. I met the Chiefs on the western bank, unaccompanied by the army, and this gave confidence. The victory of the 29th has had a great effect. I am now hastening to Duem, and shall be there to-day. Possibly attacked there by Mahdi. Mahdi is evidently going to do something, but what I do not know. I am moving the army to Duem.

I ask General Baker to submit to His Highness that I should be in indisputable command. I have not interfered with the ———, but my orders should be law, or I cannot have confidence nor success. I do not ask this from any personal motive, but being convinced of the necessity.

The quicker I am placed in this position the better. Hussein Pasha has at a critical time delayed unnecessarily for some weeks joining his command, and I do not yet know that he has done so.

Will you please forward to General Baker after perusal.

Inclosure 2 in No. 251.

Sir E. Malet to Chérif Pasha.

(Confidential.)

My dear Chérif Pasha,

Cairo, May 22, 1883.

I INCLOSE herewith to your Excellency, confidentially, a telegram from General Hicks to Lord Dufferin. Your Excellency will perceive that General Hicks requests that this telegram may be sent to General Baker, but instead of doing so I send it only to your Excellency for such action as your Excellency may deem advisable. Because, although General Hicks finds it convenient to communicate with Lord Dufferin or with me, it must not be supposed that we indorse in any way the contents of his telegrams.

It is, I am sure, unnecessary for me to repeat to your Excellency that Her Majesty's Government are in no way responsible for the operations in the Soudan which have been undertaken under the authority of His Highness' Government, or for the appointment or actions of General Hicks.

In this particular instance I desire to guard against any supposition on the part of your Excellency that my sending a copy of the telegram to your Excellency indicates any expression of opinion with regard to the recommendations contained in it.

These remarks must not, however, be taken in any way to the prejudice of General Hicks, who appears already to have shown himself to be a very capable officer. They are merely intended to prevent any misunderstanding as to the position of Her Majesty's Government in regard to operations in the Soudan.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 252.

Earl Granville to the British Suez Canal Directors.

(No. 24.)

Gentlemen,

Foreign Office, May 31, 1883.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 22 of the 30th ultimo, informing me of the reasons for which you had refrained from entering into negotiations with M. de Lesseps with regard to the proposed fresh-water canal between Ismailia and Port Saïd, as authorized by my despatch No. 16 of the 28th March last.

I have to state that your proceedings in this matter are approved by Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 253.

Mr. Wyndham to Earl Granville.—(Received June 1, 8 A.M.)(No. 60. Secret.)
(Telegraphic.)*Constantinople, May 31, 1883, 10:30 P.M.*

YOUR Lordship's telegram No. 40 [?].

I to-day saw the Grand Vizier [and the Minister for Foreign Affairs?], and told them that Cadri Effendi must be told to cease his intrigues, and I suggested that he should be recalled. I will let your Lordship know the result of my representations [?].

No. 254.

Mr. Wyndham to Earl Granville.—(Received by telegraph, June 1.)

(No. 343. Secret. Ext. 60.)

My Lord,

Therapia, May 31, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to state that, in pursuance of your Lordship's telegraphic instructions, I called upon the Grand Vizier and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in order to warn them that Cadri Bey must cease from intriguing in Egypt, and I also suggested that it might be well that he should be recalled.

I shall not fail to report to your Lordship as soon as possible the result of my representations.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HUGH WYNDHAM.

No. 255.

Earl Granville to the British Suez Canal Directors.

(No. 26. Confidential.)

Gentlemen,

Foreign Office, June 1, 1883.

HER Majesty's Government have had under their consideration your despatch No. 25 of the 20th ultimo, reporting upon your negotiations with the MM. de Lesseps respecting the arrangements which might be made between Her Majesty's Government and the Suez Canal Company with the view of meeting the requirements of the shipping and commercial interests of this country.

Her Majesty's Government accept the principle suggested by MM. de Lesseps of reducing the rate of the dues and tolls *pari passu* with the increase of the profits divisible amongst the shareholders, but they cannot but regard as altogether inadequate the proposed ratio of reduction. They are of opinion that the pilotage due might be abolished at once, or at all events as soon as the profit admits of a distribution of 18 per cent.; and they regard as absolutely inadmissible the proposal that the reduction in the transit dues should only commence when the divisible profits reach 25 per cent., and should then only be diminished by 50 centimes, with an additional reduction of another 50 centimes for each successive 5 per cent. profit above the 25 per cent. Her Majesty's Government consider that M. de Lesseps should be pressed to accept a rate of reduction of 50 centimes for every 2 per cent. increase over the 18 per cent. divisible profits until the dues reach a fixed minimum of 7 fr.

With regard to the manner in which an increased share in the government of the Company should be obtained for this country, Her Majesty's Government are not disposed to attach much weight to the proposal that the number of British Directors should be increased, provided that other means be devised for obtaining a share in the control more commensurate with the interests of this country in the Canal. One of the British Directors should, as suggested by M. de Lesseps, be a Vice-President, and another should be a regular member of the Managing Committee.

Her Majesty's Government accept as satisfactory the proposal that an appointment shall be created, under the title of "Inspecteur de la Navigation," to be held by a British officer to be designated by Her Majesty's Government for employment by the Company, as well as the undertaking given by M. de Lesseps that a large proportion of the pilots on the Canal shall be English, or shall at least be acquainted

with the English language. They believe there would be no difficulty in obtaining the services of men who possess a thorough knowledge of both English and French, and they would be glad if this were made an indispensable requisite in all future appointments.

With regard to the means to be found for the construction of the parallel canal, you will bear in mind the importance of securing that any new capital should be raised at the lowest possible rate of interest, but upon this question you should, as far as possible, confine yourself to endeavouring to ascertain the views of MM. de Lesseps, which I request that you will report fully to me, with your own opinion on them.

Subject to the reservations which I have stated, Her Majesty's Government authorize you to continue your negotiations with the MM. de Lesseps on their present basis.

It is no doubt satisfactory to M. de Lesseps to know that Her Majesty's Government are in communication with the Powers with a view to entering into an International Agreement to insure the freedom and safety of the Canal in time of war.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 256.

Mr. Wyndham to Earl Granville.—(Received June 2, 5:20 P.M.)

(No. 61. Confidential.)

(Telegraphic.)

Constantinople, June 2, 1883, 4:5 P.M.

I AM informed that Server Pasha has been instructed by the Palace within the last three days to endeavour to bring about an understanding with Russia for co-operation to paralyze our action in Egypt, and that the son of the Turkish Ambassador at Berlin has been sent there, with instructions to reassure Germany that the *rapprochement* to Russia is not directed against her.

I am also informed that the Palace contemplates denouncing the Cyprus Convention, and claiming the restitution of the island.

No. 257.

Mr. Wyndham to Earl Granville.—(Received by telegraph, June 2.)

(No. 344. Confidential. Ext. 61.)

My Lord,

Therapia, June 2, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, confidentially, that I learn that Server Pasha has, within the last three days, received instructions from the Palace to endeavour to bring about an understanding with Russia for the purpose of paralyzing the action of Her Majesty's Government in Egypt. I understand that the son of the Turkish Ambassador at Berlin has proceeded to that capital for the purpose of reassuring the German Government that the contemplated understanding between Russia and Turkey is not directed against Germany.

In am also informed that the Palace party contemplate denouncing the Cyprus Convention, and demanding the restoration of the island to the Sultan.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HUGH WYNDHAM.

No. 258.

Mr. Wyndham to Earl Granville.—(Received June 2, 6 P.M.)

(No. 62. Confidential.)

(Telegraphic.)

Constantinople, June 2, 1883, 12:30 P.M.

I AM informed on good authority that a Council of Sheikhs and Ulemas sits permanently at the Palace directing intrigues in Egypt and Tripoli, and that it is thence that emanate the anonymous letters and circulars threatening the lives of the Khedive and his Ministers.

I will give a hint at the Palace that this has come to my knowledge, and in the meanwhile Sir E. Malet may perhaps obtain some further evidence.
(Sent to Sir E. Malet.)

No. 259.

Mr. Wyndham to Earl Granville.—(Received by telegraph, June 2.)

(No. 345. Confidential. Ext. 62.)

My Lord,

Therapia, June 2, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to state that I have learnt, on good authority, that intrigues in Egypt and in Tripoli are organized by a Council of Sheikhs and Ulemas, which sits permanently at the Palace, and that it is from this Council that anonymous letters and circulars emanate which threaten the lives of the Khedive and his Ministers.

I have given a hint at the Palace to the effect that I am in possession of information on the subject, and I have informed Sir E. Malet of it, in case he should be in a position to obtain further evidence on the matter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HUGH WYNDHAM.

No. 260.

Earl Granville to the British Suez Canal Directors.

(No. 27.)

Gentlemen,

Foreign Office, June 2, 1883.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith, for any observations which you may have to offer thereupon, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Admiralty, inclosing a Report furnished by Captain Fairfax, of Her Majesty's ship "Monarch," on the subject of the proposal to appoint a British naval officer on the working staff of the Administration of the Suez Canal, and the functions which might be assigned to such an appointment.*

No. 261.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received June 3, 12.30 P.M.)

(No. 35.)

(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, June 3, 1883, 11.30 A.M.

CADRI BEY is recalled, and takes leave of the Khedive this afternoon.

(Confidential.)

His Highness requests me to convey his most grateful acknowledgments to your Lordship for the effective assistance which you have given in this matter.

(First sentence repeated to Constantinople.)

No. 262.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received by telegraph, June 3.)

(No. 205. Confidential. Ext. 35.)

My Lord,

Cairo, June 3, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that Cadri Bey has been recalled from Egypt by the Sultan, and that he will take leave of the Khedive this afternoon.

I have been requested by His Highness to express his extreme gratitude to your Lordship for the effective assistance which you have rendered him on this occasion.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

* Admiralty, May 22, 1883.

No. 263.

Mr. Wyndham to Earl Granville.—(Received June 3, 4 P.M.)

(No. 63. Secret.)

(Telegraphic.)

Constantinople, June 3, 1883, 10 A.M.

YOUR Lordship's telegram No. 39 of 26th ultimo.

I have endeavoured to obtain the names, but find it is impossible to get them.

No. 264.

Mr. Wyndham to Earl Granville.—(Received by telegraph, June 3.)

(No. 346. Secret. Ext. 63.)

My Lord,

Therapia, June 3, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 264 of the 29th April, and to your Lordship's telegram of the 26th ultimo, I have the honour to state that I have endeavoured, but hitherto without success, to obtain the names of the Notables who addressed a Petition to the Sultan against the policy in Egypt of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HUGH WYNDHAM.

No. 265.

Mr. Wyndham to Earl Granville.—(Received June 3, 4 P.M.)

(No. 64. Secret.)

(Telegraphic.)

Constantinople, June 3, 1883, 10.15 A.M.

MY telegram No. 60 of 31st ultimo.

Grand Vizier informed Sir A. Sandison yesterday that Cadri Bey would return to Constantinople on leave of absence from Egypt, for which he had applied. The fact is he has been recalled in consequence of my representations.

(Sent to Sir E. Malet.)

No. 266.

Mr. Wyndham to Earl Granville.—(Received by telegraph, June 3.)

(No. 347. Secret. Ext. 64.)

My Lord,

Therapia, June 3, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 343, Secret, of the 31st ultimo, I have the honour to state that Sir A. Sandison was yesterday informed by the Grand Vizier that Cadri Bey had applied for leave of absence—which would be granted—in order to return to Constantinople. In reality, Cadri Bey has been recalled from Egypt in consequence of the representations which I have made respecting his intrigues.

I have informed Sir E. Malet of the above.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HUGH WYNDHAM.

No. 267.

Mr. Wyndham to Earl Granville.—(Received June 3, 4 P.M.)

(No. 65. Secret.)

(Telegraphic.)

Constantinople, June 3, 1883, 10.30 A.M.

MY telegram No. 62 of yesterday.

Sir A. Sandison went to the Palace yesterday, and informed the First Chamberlain and the Grand Vizier of the report which had reached me as to the anonymous letters.

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The Grand Vizier indignantly repudiated the possibility of such documents emanating from the Palace, and stated that it was neither in the interest of the Sultan nor his Ministers to see fresh disorders in Egypt.
(Sent to Sir E. Malet.)

No. 268.

Mr. Wyndham to Earl Granville.—(Received by telegraph, June 3.)

(No. 348. Secret. Ext. 65.)

My Lord,

Therapia, June 3, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 345 of yesterday's date, I have the honour to state that Sir A. Sandison spoke yesterday to the Sultan's First Chamberlain and to the Grand Vizier with regard to the threatening anonymous letters which are being received by the Khedive and his Ministers.

Said Pasha indignantly denied the imputation that these documents emanate from the Palace, and his Highness stated that it was not in the interests of the Sultan or of his Ministers that fresh disorders should arise in Egypt.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

HUGH WYNDHAM.

No. 269.

Mr. Wyndham to Earl Granville.—(Received June 4.)

(No. 329.)

My Lord,

Therapia, May 28, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 163 of the 1th instant, and to inform your Lordship that I have recently reminded the Grand Vizier and Aarifi Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs, of the hope expressed to the Porte by his Excellency the Earl of Dufferin while he was at Constantinople on his way from Egypt to England, that no opposition would be offered by the Imperial Government to the Egyptian Government contracting a loan.

Aarifi Pasha took note of my observations.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

HUGH WYNDHAM.

No. 270.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received June 4, 2.50 P.M.)

(No. 36. Confidential.)

(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, June 4, 1883, 1.30 P.M.

IN taking leave of the Khedive, Cadri Bey said that the Sultan was going to send an Envoy to Egypt in his place. The Khedive replied that he strongly objected; that he himself was the Sultan's Representative in Egypt; that it had not been the custom for the Sultan to have an Agent in the country, and it was quite unnecessary that he should have one.

(Sent to Constantinople.)

No. 271.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received by telegraph, June 4.)

(No. 206. Confidential. Ext. 36.)

My Lord,

Cairo, June 4, 1883.

AT an interview which I had with the Khedive to-day, His Highness informed me that Cadri Bey, in taking leave of him, said that the Sultan intended to send in his place an Envoy to Egypt. The Khedive answered that he strongly objected to this, on the ground that he himself was the Representative of His Majesty in Egypt,

and, moreover, that it had not been the custom for the Sultan to have an Agent in the country, and that it was quite unnecessary for His Majesty to have one.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 272.

Aarifi Pasha to Musurus Pasha.—(Communicated to Earl Granville by Musurus Pasha, June 5.)

(Confidentielle.)

(Télégraphique.)

Constantinople, le 4 Juin, 1883.

SAMEDI dernier, au moment où les Ministres se trouvaient au Palais Impérial pour présenter à Sa Majesté leurs félicitations à l'occasion d'une fête religieuse, Sir A. Sandison, Premier Drogman de l'Ambassade de Sa Majesté Britannique, est venu donner lecture au Premier Chambellan d'un *pro-memorié* dans lequel M. le Chargé d'Affaires d'Angleterre dit que, d'après les informations reçues par l'Ambassade, les lettres anonymes menaçant de mort le Khédivé et ses Ministres auraient été préparées et envoyées sur les lieux par un Conseil siégeant au Palais Impérial et composé de Cheikhs et d'Ulémas, et termine en priant de faire cesser un pareil état de choses en cas où ce dernier serait vrai.

Votre Excellence n'ignore pas que, du moment que Sa Majesté Impériale le Sultan est l'auguste bienfaiteur et le Souverain légitime de Son Altesse le Khédivé et de ses Ministres, il ne vous sera pas difficile de faire comprendre à sa Seigneurie Lord Granville combien il est pénible de voir le Chargé d'Affaires du Gouvernement Britannique, qui a toujours été l'ami et l'allié du Gouvernement Impérial, nous attribuer la paternité de factums aussi comminatoires qu'odieux.

Sa Majesté Impériale désire vivement le maintien de l'ordre et de la tranquillité en Égypte, et ce sentiment souverain est corroboré par maintes preuves éclatantes. Dès lors, notre surprise est d'autant plus grande et pénible, qu'une telle imputation qui nous est faite de troubler de la sorte cet ordre et cette tranquillité semble impliquer de la part de M. le Chargé d'Affaires d'Angleterre l'idée d'admettre la probabilité d'un agissement de cette nature.

Tandis que toute l'Angleterre connaît parfaitement la bonne foi et la loyauté du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Impériale le Sultan dans ses rapports avec le Cabinet de Sa Majesté Britannique, tandis que, enfin, une telle réunion n'a jamais eu et ne pouvait jamais avoir lieu, une accusation aussi grave, formulée par Mr. Wyndham sur nos bonnes intentions, constitue à nos yeux une allégation que nous devons repousser de toutes nos forces; et, confiant dans le sens d'équité et dans la haute sagesse de Lord Granville, nous sommes convaincus qu'une pareille manière d'agir est de nature à encourir de la désapprobation de Sa Majesté la Reine.

Veuillez vous exprimer dans le sens qui précède auprès de sa Seigneurie et m'informer immédiatement par télégraphe du résultat de vos démarches à cet égard.

No. 273.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received June 5, 12.40 P.M.)

(No. 37.)

(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, June 5, 1883, 11 A.M.

HICKS telegraphs for 4,000 men to undertake campaign in Kordofan after rainy season is over. Money is wanting (see my despatch No. 179 of the 24th ultimo), and risk of failure is considerable unless the expedition is on large scale and well found in every respect. Under these circumstances, it is a question whether Hicks should not be instructed to confine his operations to their present limits, namely, to the country between the two rivers.

I forward the telegram to Chérif Pasha without comment.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received by telegraph, June 5.)

(No. 210. Ext. 37.)

My Lord,

Cairo, June 5, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of a telegram from General Hicks, in which he asks that the force under his command in the Soudan should be increased by 6,000 men to enable him to undertake an expedition into Kordofan as soon as the rainy season is over.

Your Lordship is aware, from my despatch No. 179 of the 21th ultimo, that it is already impossible for the Egyptian Government to supply the funds demanded for the Soudan, and the proposed operations will run a considerable risk of failure unless they are conducted on a large scale, and unless the army is well supplied in every respect.

Under these circumstances, a question arises as to whether General Hicks should be instructed to confine himself to maintaining the present supremacy of the Khedive in the regions between the Blue and White Niles.

I have furnished Chérif Pasha with a copy of General Hicks' telegram, as requested, but without any comment or expression of opinion upon its contents.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 274.

General Hicks to Sir E. Malet.

(Telegraphic.)

Khartoum, June 3, 1883.

ALTHOUGH in my absence the Mahdi has lost influence, he has no doubt a considerable number of men, and after the season for cultivation of fields has passed he may be joined by many more. He has a very large amount of money. The force we have is not nearly sufficient to undertake the Kordofan campaign. Every ounce of food must be taken from here. We march through a hostile country, inhabited by powerful tribes. The line of communication must be kept open, and depôts must be formed which must be sufficiently garrisoned. Each convoy will require escort. Our available strength will be under 6,000; of these, many will most likely be sick after the fever season. I cannot withdraw a man from the Blue Nile station. Khartoum is full of rebels, and a sufficient garrison must be left there. The garrison on White Nile will be reduced as much as possible. I shall have available for the campaign about 5,000 infantry. Of these, at least 2,000 will be necessary on the line of communication, thus leaving only 3,000 infantry for the attacking force. I consider this number quite inadequate. It should be 10,000 men. What number of men will it be possible for the Government to send me in augmentation? When we consider that a defeat might mean not only the loss of Darfour and Kordofan, but also of Senaar, and possibly Khartoum, I think no risk should be run. Do me the favour to submit this to the Egyptian Government. The estimate of cost of present field force for next six months shall be forwarded. It amounts to about 120,000*l.*, without transport charges.

No. 275.

Earl Granville to Mr. Wyndham.

(No. 42.)

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, June 5, 1883, 6.40 P.M.

THE Porte has complained both of the substance and form of your message to the Palace reported in your telegram No. 65.

Send a full report, and state the information on which you acted.

Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, June 5, 1883.

I INCLOSE a declaration published in the "Times" of this morning, and signed by the Egyptian exiles in Ceylon, in which they refer to an alleged understanding with your Excellency which induced them to plead guilty of rebellion, and maintain that their parole was given to the British and not to the Egyptian Government.

I also inclose a letter from Mr. Napier, which has been communicated to me for publication, relative to this latter question.

I shall be glad to receive your Excellency's observations upon the points raised in this declaration.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 276.

Declaration of the Egyptian Exiles at Colombo.

(Translation.)

WE, the undersigned exiles from Egypt, now residing under the protection of the British Government in the city of Colombo, declare publicly before God that the word of honour ("kellimat sheraf") which we signed in the last days of December 1882, and which was delivered by our English counsel to Lord Dufferin, was given by us to the British Government, and not to the Egyptian Government. In it we consented to go to wherever it should be appointed to us by the Government, and to remain there till such time as should be appointed to us by the Government. And by the word "Government" we understood the British Government, and no other beside it; and the proof of that (is) that the declaration mentioned was addressed to Lord Dufferin, and that it was delivered to him by our counsel, because we knew him to be the Envoy of the British Government, and not to the Envoy of His Highness the Khedive, or to the Envoy of any other Government whatsoever.

And as we hold ourselves bound by our word of honour ("kellimat sheraf"), given by us to the English nation, which conquered us and treated us as prisoners of war, so we hold the English nation responsible to us to stand by its engagement, according to which we consented to plead guilty to rebellion, contrary to the fact. We, indeed, had understood from Lord Dufferin that by so (pleading) we should render a service to the British Government, in view of the reforms which it intends to carry out in our country. And solely on that account we consented to plead guilty to rebellion.

And therefore we raise a protest against any and every one who shall interpret the word of honour ("kellimat sheraf") which we have given otherwise than what we have clearly declared in it; and we do not hold ourselves bound by it to the Egyptian Government in any way whatsoever.

(Seal)

AHMED ARABI.

(Seal)

MAHMUD SAMI.

(Seal)

YACoub SAMI.

(Seal)

ALI FEHMY.

(Seal)

ABDELAAL HELMY.

(Seal)

MAHMUD FEHMY.

(Seal)

TULBA OSMAT.

May 2, 1883.

Inclosure 2 in No. 276.

Mr. Napier to Mr. Wilfrid Blunt.

Dear Blunt,

Cairo, April 16, 1883.

I AM surprised to hear that it is contended that the paroles of the Egyptian exiles were pledged to the Government of Egypt, or, indeed, to any one other than to Lord Dufferin, acting as the Representative of England.

The circumstances of the case are very plain, and admit of no doubt as to their true bearing.

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It was arranged that Arabi should be called on to plead—that he should plead guilty simply to the charge of rebellion, the other heads of accusation being withdrawn. The sentence of the Court was to be death, at once commuted to perpetual exile, not to a specified place, but generally from Egyptian dominions.

Neither the place of exile nor the parole ever formed the subject of discussion between the prosecution and the defence.

It was obviously outside the competency of an Egyptian Court or Government to sentence an Egyptian to exile in any particular part of the dominions of a foreign sovereign State, or to require from their prisoner a promise to remain in any country outside their own jurisdiction.

The Egyptian Government neither asked for nor received any such promise from the prisoners or from any one on their behalf.

Prior to the trial, several possible places of exile had been discussed between the counsel for the defence and Lord Dufferin.

It was agreed that the place should be left to the selection of Lord Granville, and Ceylon was afterwards named by him to the entire satisfaction of the exiles (No. 148, "Egypt No. 1, 1883").

The only stipulation the prisoners made was, their future home was to be in British territory. On the other hand, they were to give their parole to remain in the place so selected.

On the day of Arabi's trial the place chosen by Her Majesty's Government had not been communicated to us, but on the morning of that day I was requested by Mr. Nicolson, Private Secretary to Lord Dufferin, to hand to him before the trial, which was to open in a few minutes, Arabi's written promise to go to and remain in the place to be chosen for his exile.

Accordingly, I drafted a promise in Arabi's name to remain in the place which should be designated by the British Government as the place of his exile.

Mr. Nicolson asked me to withdraw the word "British" before Government, as I understood him to say, to save the susceptibilities of the Egyptian Government, or something to the effect.

I did so to prevent dispute, as the Court was then waiting my presence, in no way intending to alter the character of the promise, which I did, and do now, regard as a promise given to, and solely at the request of, Lord Dufferin, acting as the Representative of England. I concluded that the word Government in a promise given to the British Representative could only apply to the Government which he represented.

The other prisoners who were to be sent to perpetual exile were sentenced at intervals in the following week, and handed to Lord Dufferin separate written paroles in the same words as that of Arabi.

Finally, shortly before the prisoners left for Ceylon, Mr. Nicolson informed me that Lord Dufferin required, for the sake of convenience, a single document, which should also contain a more solemn asseveration than a mere promise, and, at the same time, handed me a draft in Arabic which had been prepared by Lord Dufferin's interpreter.

This, with slight verbal modification, the prisoners all sealed, and it was handed back to his Lordship. It contained no allusion to the Egyptian Government, and was regarded by the exiles as a personal parole to Lord Dufferin.

In none of these documents was the Egyptian Government ever mentioned or contemplated by me or the prisoners, nor was any parole written or otherwise ever required of the prisoners by any one on behalf of the Egyptian Government; on the contrary, they were informed merely that if they returned without permission to Egypt the penalty of death would revive against them.

If anything further were required to make the matter plain, it would be found in the fact, that the original of the final document is now in the possession of the Foreign Office (see Lord Dufferin's despatch No. 21, "Egypt No. 5, 1883," where a translation is given). A copy only was left with the Egyptian Government.

Believe me, &c.

(Signed) MARK F. NAPIER.

Inclosure 3 in No. 276.

Toulba Osmat to Mr. Wilfrid Blunt.

(Translation.)

(Extract.)

Written from the City of Colombo, May 7, 1883.

TO my friend, &c., the friend of truth and justice, Mr. Wilfrid Blunt. May God continue his prosperity, and make him to triumph over his enemies, who are the enemies of truth.

(After thanks and compliments.)

And I set forth to my dear friend that from the time of my arrival at Colombo I have been seriously ill, and am obliged to keep my bed through the unsuitability of the climate, and, by favour of the Government, a physician was appointed to attend me—the best in this island, Dr. White, who has been treating me these four months, but to no good result. For, indeed, my disease has increased with the increase of the rains and the dampness, and when the doctor found that the disease grew upon me, and that my life was in danger, he sent, of his own accord, a report to the Governor of the Island of Ceylon, informing him of my state, and saying that it was impossible for me to remain in this country, and "if he stays in it one month more he must certainly die." This is what he stated in his certificate, and at once his Excellency the Governor wrote officially on the 2nd May to his Excellency Lord Derby in London by the post preceding this mail; and I beg that you will inquire carefully about this despatch for my removal to save my life. And the utmost I desire is, that the orders of Lord Derby be issued for my removal to Beyrout, in Syria, according to what the Governor of Ceylon set forth from us, and that the order be given by telegraph in time to save my life, for I know that his Excellency Lord Derby, and the Ministers of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen's Government, are humane men. Now, the disease affecting me is of the chest, and this occupies my thoughts, having compelled me to my bed, and as there is no one for us but our Lord God and yourself, I have set forth this letter to be honoured by your perusal that you will endeavour to hasten matters.

(Signed) TOULBA OSMAT.

P.S.—This has been written by the hand of my son Mahmud, because of my illness.

Inclosure 4 in No. 276.

Telegrams from Toulba Osmat to Mr. Wilfrid Blunt.

(No. 1.)

Colombo, May 14, 1883.

VERY ill, climate disagreeing; doctor reported; Governor advised Secretary State my removal. See support Petition dispatched May 2nd.

(No. 2.)

Colombo, May 21, 1883.

Like Syria, Cyprus, Tunis.

(No. 3.)

Colombo, June 1, 1883.

Telegraph reply, yes no. Anxiously waiting.

No. 277.

Earl Granville to Mr. Wyndham.

(No. 201.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 5, 1883.

THE Turkish Ambassador called upon me this afternoon, and showed me the telegram of which I inclose a copy,* complaining of the message you had sent to the

* No. 272.

Palace on the subject of intrigues which were asserted to be directed from thence by a Council of Sheikhs and Ulemas against the Khedive and his Ministers.

Musurus Pasha enlarged upon the importance of the representation which you had made, and which he said amounted to a charge against the Sultan of not only pursuing a course which was contrary to his own interests, but of committing a great crime. His Excellency complained both of the substance and form of the communication. He said that the message had not been delivered at the Porte, but at the Palace, and at a time when all the Ministers were there; adding that you had, in point of form, no right to communicate directly with the Palace.

I told Musurus Pasha that what had passed had not arisen from instructions from home, and that I was unable to give any information on the subject, as I had not yet received any report from you, excepting a telegram reporting that you had received the information, and had conveyed a friendly hint on the subject to the Palace. I said that I was sure that you had intended nothing offensive to the Sultan, and I promised that I would communicate with his Excellency as soon as I was more fully informed by answers to the inquiries which I would at once address to you.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 278.

Earl Granville to Mr. Stuart.

(No. 37. Confidential.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 5, 1883.

I TOLD the Netherlands Minister, in the course of conversation this afternoon, that Lord Ampthill had repeated to me a question which Count Bylandt had asked him, as to whether there was any foundation for a rumour that Her Majesty's Government had come to an agreement with Prince Bismarck, the latter being willing to leave England free to act as she pleased in Egypt, provided that Germany were left equally free in Holland.

I observed, that if Count Bylandt had been instructed by his Government to make inquiries on the subject, he had probably preferred going to Lord Ampthill rather than to me, knowing beforehand what the nature of my answer would be.

Count Bylandt said that he had spoken to Lord Ampthill with the intention that the latter should repeat the conversation to me, and that he had reported to his Government, before Lord Ampthill's denial, that he (Count Bylandt) was sure there was no foundation whatever for the report.

I said that if he had spoken to me instead of to Lord Ampthill I should have told him that not only was there no agreement of the kind, but that, during the three years I had been at the Foreign Office, Prince Bismarck had never, in any way, approached Her Majesty's Government in such a spirit.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 279.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received June 6.)

(No. 177.)

My Lord,

Cairo, May 24, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith, extracted from the "Moniteur Egyptien" of the 23rd instant, a Decree appointing Ahmed Khairy Pasha, the Minister of Public Instruction, to be Minister of the Interior, in the room of Ismail Pasha Eyoub, who has resigned his office.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 279*.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received June 6.)

(No. 179. Confidential.)

My Lord,

Cairo, May 24, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of a request telegraphed by the Governor-General of the Soudan for a large monthly instalment to be placed at his disposal to enable him to meet the exigencies of the situation.

His Excellency reminds the Egyptian Government that in ordinary times there is a deficit of 200,000*l.* in the Soudan Budget, but in the present emergency it becomes necessary to defray the cost of the military expedition which has been sent there, and it is more than ever desirable to satisfy the demands of the troops already in the country, who clamour for the payment of arrears.

At the same time, the taxes cannot be enforced for fear of producing further disaffection amongst the inhabitants.

The Governor-General wishes that in future all salaries should be paid punctually, both to the officials and to the military, and that the Government should be able to meet its other expenses at the proper times.

From the inclosed statement, it is impossible to estimate the amount which would suffice to gain the objects desired by the Governor-General, but it is evident that it would far exceed the present capabilities of the Egyptian Treasury, and that Chérif Pasha will consequently be unable to comply with his Excellency's request.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 279*.

Substance of Telegram from the Governor-General of the Soudan.

(Traduction.)

Le 15 Mai, 1883.

LA situation actuelle de ces localités exige que toutes les soldes, ainsi que les dépenses et les rations nécessaires soient, d'après le désir de votre Excellence, remboursées en leur temps. En faisant un calcul approximatif des soldes et des rations nécessaires pour un mois aux troupes Égyptiennes à Khartoum et aux postes militaires situés sur le Nil Blanc, dans le Sennaar, à Fachoda, à l'Équateur, et à Bahr-el-Gazelle, non compris Dongola, Berber, et l'est du Soudan, et non compris également les achats nécessaires pour la mise en campagne tels que chameaux, gherbehs, &c., le montant mensuel s'élève à £ E. 46,000, savoir:—£ E. 13,917 et quelques fractions pour solde de l'armée; £ E. 5,149 et quelques fractions pour rations; £ E. 7,673 et quelques fractions traitements de divers; £ E. 4,450 et quelques fractions rations nécessaires à divers; £ E. 5,000 pour solde des dépenses imprévues qui seront nécessaires.

Il n'est pas compris dans cette somme les arriérés de solde, de créances, du prix des achats effectués et du frêt de barques dus dans les Moudirichs de Khartoum et de Sennaar, qui s'élèvent à £ E. 81,000 et quelques fractions, et dont le paiement est indispensable, attendu que plusieurs mois d'arriérés sont dus à un grand nombre de soldats attachés à divers régiments, et ils se plaignent beaucoup du non paiement de leurs soldes. D'après une dépêche télégraphique reçue de la Moudirich de Sennaar il est déclaré que les arriérés dus au 30 Avril, 1883, dans cette province, pour soldes de la troupe et traitements des employés, s'élèvent à £ E. 21,000.

Les sommes se trouvant jusqu'à ce jour dans la Caisse de Gouvernorat de Khartoum, s'élèvent à £ E. 40,000 et quelques fractions. Dans la circonstance actuelle il est impossible d'encaisser les impôts dus. Si l'on forçait les habitants dévoués au Gouvernement de Son Altesse le Khédive à payer les impôts qu'ils doivent, il y aurait un redoublement d'insurrection. Toutes nos idées, ainsi que celles des fonctionnaires attachés à ce Gouvernorat sont portées à empêcher tout soulèvement.

Les encaissements opérés dans les provinces de Berber et de Dongola sont à peine suffisants pour faire face aux traitements des employés et des soldats, aussi bien de ceux qui se trouvaient antérieurement dans ces deux provinces que de ceux qui y sont arrivés du Caire, ainsi qu'aux dépenses nécessaires pour la mise en campagne et autres.

Votre Excellence n'ignore pas que dans les temps de tranquillité où les encaisse-

smid, et en conformité des termes de l'Article 51 de la Loi de Liquidation, vous aviez été chargé par le Principal Secrétaire d'État de Sa Majesté pour les Affaires Étrangères de recommander officieusement au Gouvernement de Son Altesse la nomination de Mr. William Kelly, Vice-Consul de Sa Majesté Britannique à Milan, en qualité de Contrôleur Anglais de la Daïra Sanieh.

En vous accusant réception de cette communication, j'ai l'honneur de vous informer, M. le Ministre, que je me suis empressé de la porter à la connaissance de Son Altesse le Khédive, qui approuve le choix fait par le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté.

Je profite de cette occasion pour vous renouveler, &c.

Le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères,
(Signé) CHÉRIF.

No. 283.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received June 6.)

(No. 192. Confidential.)

My Lord,

Cairo, May 28, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 176 of the 22nd instant, inclosing a letter from me to Chérif Pasha, in which I stated to his Excellency that Her Majesty's Government are not in any way responsible for the military operations in the Soudan, I have the honour to inclose copy of a reply from Chérif Pasha, stating that he had entertained no doubts on the point in question.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 283.

Chérif Pasha to Sir E. Malet.

(Confidentielle.)

Mon cher Sir Edward,

Caire, le 27 Mai, 1883.

VOUS avez bien voulu, en me communiquant copie d'un télégramme du Général Hicks, me faire entendre que par cette transmission il n'entrait nullement dans votre pensée d'appuyer les demandes contenues dans ce télégramme. Vous croyez en même temps devoir me rappeler que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté n'est en aucune façon responsable de la nomination du Général Hicks, ni des opérations militaires qu'il conduit sous l'autorité du Gouvernement de Son Altesse.

Je dois vous avouer, mon cher Sir Edward, qu'il ne pouvait y avoir pour moi aucun doute à ce sujet, de manière que je ne puis que vous remercier des idées si franchement exprimées dans votre lettre, et vous prier d'agréer, &c.

(Signé) CHÉRIF.

No. 284.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received June 6.)

E

(No. 194. Confidential.)

My Lord,

Cairo, May 28, 1883.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch to Lord Dufferin No. 108 of the 20th ultimo, and to your Lordship's telegram to me No. 13 of the 5th instant, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that Chérif Pasha told me yesterday that M. Raindre, the French Agent and Consul-General, had been to him on the previous day, and had spoken to him regarding the proposed imposition of house tax on foreigners, in much the same terms as those used by the French Ambassador to your Lordship. He had, however, insisted that the consent of the French Government should be obtained before the publication of any Decree on the subject, and had said that the understanding to be arrived at was an "arrangement contractuel." His Excellency observed that this made the matter very difficult, as the right to impose the tax was clear, and he was not disposed to accede to the contention indicated by M. de Raindre's words, and to abandon in negotiation the principles established by the Turkish Law of 1867, confirmed by Protocols with the Powers.

I trust that in the course of the negotiation with the French Agent, which must now almost immediately take place, some means may be found to get over the difficulty, but M. Raindre's words cause Chérif Pasha to fear that France is still unwilling to allow its subjects to pay the tax in question.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 285.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received June 6.)

(No. 196. Confidential.)

My Lord,

Cairo, May 28, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 177 of the 24th instant, recording the retirement of Ismaïl Pasha Eyoub from the post of Minister of the Interior and the nomination of Khaïry Pasha in his place, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that, some days previously to the public announcement of this change in the Ministry, Chérif Pasha had told me that he found his Minister of the Interior so insubordinate that he should have to insist upon his retirement. His Excellency said that Ismaïl Pasha Eyoub had had differences of opinion, culminating in altercations, with nearly every member of the Cabinet, and that latterly he had insisted upon making two appointments in direct defiance of instructions from him as President of the Council.

The new Minister of the Interior, Khaïry Pasha, was previously Minister of Public Instruction, and before that Keeper of the Seals to the Khedive. He is regarded as an honest man, and I trust that he may show the energy necessary in the office to which he has been appointed.

His successor at the Ministry of Public Instruction is Kadri Pasha, who was Minister of Justice in Chérif Pasha's last Cabinet.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 286.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received June 6.)

(No. 200. Confidential.)

My Lord,

Cairo, May 29, 1883.

WITH reference to my immediately preceding despatch No. 199 of to-day, recording the resignation of General Latouche, Colonel Vincent, and Colonel Prescott, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that, in my opinion, the retirement of these officers from the police service was not undesirable. It in no way reflects upon the manner in which they have discharged their duties to say that the state of affairs in Egypt is so different from that to which they have been accustomed in India, that the qualities which rendered them excellent officers there are not precisely those which are best adapted to the situation here. We are making the experiment of leaving the authority in the hands of the Khedive and his Ministers, and supplementing what they may lack of knowledge of administration by the means of able European subordinates. In order to enable this system to work, it is essential that these subordinates should have much tact, much self-denial, and great tolerance. If we endeavour to ride rough-shod over the men who are the figure-heads of government, the experiment will fail before it is even under way. In the present case, these considerations have given me considerable anxiety for some time past with reference to the services of General Latouche. The Prefect of Police of Cairo, Osman Pasha Ghaleb, is an official of high rank. He is responsible for the proper performance of police duties throughout this large city of 350,000 inhabitants. He has not alone to guard over the security of the streets, but he has also to guard over the political security of the town. His method is perhaps oriental, primitive, and inefficient, but I believe it to be unsafe at present for an English official to endeavour to change the whole system, and to render the Prefect a nullity. The conflict of authority between General Latouche has been clear from the beginning. It was inevitable, and I am only surprised that it has not led to more serious results. Chérif Pasha has, at

my request, appointed a Commission, consisting of the Minister of the Interior, the Prefect of Police, and General Baker, to define the respective attributions of the Prefect of Police and the European Chief of Police. It has been urged upon me that the Prefect is a man from whom no reforms can be obtained, and who is in spirit anti-English. I have replied that his resistance to what is being done seems to me to be natural, so long as he merely perceives that the aim of the European officials is to sap his authority by degrees; that when the Regulations which shall define the respective duties of the police officials are in force, we shall be able to judge whether in truth Osman Pasha Ghaleb is hostile to us or not; to be so at present seems to me to be the natural result of the abnormal situation which has been created.

The resignation of General Latouche puts an end to the difficulty. General Baker will appoint some one temporarily who is willing to endeavour to work in harmony under the Prefect; and the Commission will, I hope, by a well-devised scheme, insure smooth running in the future.

I have said to General Baker that I strongly object to the military appellations given to police officials, and that in future instead of Generals and Colonels we must have only Commissioners, Superintendents, and Inspectors. It must be remembered that when the gentlemen who have now resigned came here they were simply Lieutenant-Colonel Latouche, Mr. Vincent, and Mr. Prescott. I also deprecate new officials being imported from India. It is not the right school whence to draw for this service. Were Egypt administered by us, it would be the best; but incapacity to work under native authority is too marked a feature of those who come from it for them to be useful at present.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 287.

Viscount Lyons to Earl Granville.—(Received June 6.)

(No. 371.)

My Lord,

Paris, June 5, 1883.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 524 of the 23rd ultimo, I have the honour to transmit herewith the Report addressed to me by Mr. Plunkett of his having attended the general meeting of the Suez Canal Company, as Representative of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYONS.

Inclosure in No. 287.

Mr. Plunkett to Viscount Lyons.

My Lord,

Paris, June 5, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to report that, in compliance with the instructions conveyed to me by your Excellency on the receipt of Earl Granville's despatch No. 524 of the 23rd ultimo, I attended yesterday the general meeting of the Suez Canal Company, as representing Her Majesty's Government.

As on former occasions, the President, M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, after opening the proceedings, announced that I and another gentleman, as representing respectively the largest number of shares of those present, were named "Scrutateurs," in case of a vote being taken. He thereupon invited us up to the platform, where we took seats on his right.

The Annual Report was then read by the President, and adopted unanimously and without discussion.

The proceedings passed off harmoniously. The meeting, which was much more numerously attended than usual, received with very marked approbation the two or three allusions which the President made in his Report to the friendly assistance which he was receiving from the British Directors, and to his good relations with Her Majesty's Government.

I seemed to detect, not only in these public manifestations, but also in what some friends among the shareholders said to me after the meeting, a decided feeling of relief that there had been no sign of coolness between Her Majesty's Government and the Company, this relief arising not only from their idea that a difficulty with Her

Majesty's Government respecting the Canal would affect the value of their shares, but still more from their fear that it might easily lead to serious complications between the two countries.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. R. PLUNKETT.

No. 288.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received June 6.)

My Lord,

London, June 5, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of this day's date relative to a "declaration," in this morning's "Times," signed by the exiles in Ceylon. This document contains several erroneous statements. The most important of these is that embodied in the last two paragraphs, which run as follows:—

"We, indeed, had understood from Lord Dufferin that by so pleading we should render a service to the British Government in view of the reforms which it intends to carry out in our country. And solely on that account we consented to plead guilty of rebellion."

In reference to the foregoing assertions, I beg to say that I never had any communication of any sort or description with the signatories of the "declaration;" and that I never gave them to understand, either directly or indirectly, that by pleading guilty "they would render a service to the British Government in view of the reforms which it intended to carry out;" nor did I authorize any other person to convey to them such an intimation, or any one like it.

The transaction to which reference is made was a very simple one. As soon as Sir Charles Wilson reported to me that he did not think it likely that the Egyptian Government would be in a position to prove before the court-martial that Arabi and his accomplices had been privy to the massacres at Alexandria, I intimated to Messrs. Broadley and Napier (who had already informed me that Arabi was prepared to plead guilty to the crime of rebellion) that if the prisoners adopted this latter course I had reason to believe that the Egyptian Government would be willing to drop all the other counts in the indictment, and to commute the capital penalty attaching to the crime of rebellion into exile for life, accompanied by a forfeiture of the prisoners' property, and degradation from their several ranks. In conveying this intimation to Arabi's counsel I did not add a single word of comment or of recommendation. I left it to them to determine what advice they would give their clients in the matter. Messrs. Broadley and Napier (who I am bound to say acted throughout in a very straightforward manner, and as I believe in the best interests of the prisoners) informed me, after they had visited the prison, that Arabi and his confederates were prepared to plead guilty to the crime of rebellion. This announcement was unaccompanied by any such qualification as that now interpolated by the exiles.

With regard to that part of the "declaration" which raises the question as to whether the prisoners gave their parole to the Egyptian or to the British Government, it is scarcely necessary for me to trouble your Lordship. If you will refer to the document in question ("Egypt No. 5," p. 41) you will see that the parole is virtually addressed to those whom it may concern, the term "Government" merely being introduced in relation to the place of the prisoners' future residence. When the form was communicated to me, the word "English" had been introduced before "Government," but I suggested that it should be struck out, as it seemed incongruous to mix up the English Government with an Egyptian trial.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

No. 289.

The British Suez Canal Directors to Earl Granville.—(Received June 6.)

(No. 27. Confidential.)

My Lord,

Paris, June 4, 1883.

WE have the honour to report to your Lordship that in obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch No. 26, Confidential, of the 1st instant,

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we have resumed with M. de Lesseps the negotiations reported in our No. 25 of the 20th ultimo.

The bases of the negotiation having been approved by Her Majesty's Government, we addressed ourselves in the first instance to M. de Lesseps on the subject of the reduction of the Tariff, on the details of which your Lordship directed us to press M. de Lesseps to accept a rate of reduction of 50 centimes for every 2 per cent. increase over 18 per cent. divisible profits until the dues reach a fixed maximum of 7 fr.

We have had three long discussions with M. de Lesseps and M. Charles de Lesseps on this subject, and we regret to be unable to report their consent, with a single exception, hereafter alluded to, to any modification of the rate of reduction which they offered during the discussion of this point last month.

They stated that the offer then made was put forward after much careful consideration and investigation on their part; that it represented the maximum of concession to the public, which they can reasonably hope to induce the shareholders of the Company to consent to. M. de Lesseps dwelt forcibly on the right of the Company to levy the maximum toll of 10 fr. per ton on the net tonnage, to which he is entitled in virtue of his original concession, ratified by the Sultan's Firman, and recognized by subsequent international arrangements. He alluded to the long period during which the shareholders had been prevented from carrying out their works, and to the amount of their dues having been largely reduced by the interpretation of the ton of capacity which was forced upon him in 1873-74 as the result of the Constantinople Tonnage Commission. In spite of these adverse circumstances, he had accepted the arrangement of 1873 when he concluded the Convention of 1876, in the hope that peace was thereby finally established between the Company and all the Maritime Powers of the world, and he had never failed to testify to the advantages of that peace, and of the presence of three English Directors in his Council of Administration, which was in itself an evidence of the good understanding existing between the Company and Her Majesty's Government. He further observed that in order to show his desire to meet the requirements of trade, and especially of his English customers, he was willing to afford a very large increase to the facilities now enjoyed by ships, by immediately cutting a second canal parallel to the first, and he had taken the initiative in proposing a gradual reduction of the dues. The reduction of the dues which he had proposed was founded on the principle of dividing between the shareholders and their customers all profits beyond a certain amount.

He could not propose to his shareholders that this division should come into operation at the early point proposed by your Lordship, for the following reasons:—

The profits this year will probably reach 18 per cent., but on the 1st January next there will be a further decrease in the tolls levied, as the last 50 centimes of the surtax will be taken off, thereby tending to keep down the receipts of the Company in 1884.

If the proposal of Her Majesty's Government were adopted, the result would be a loss of income all at once of between 8,000,000 fr. and 9,000,000 fr., due to a drop in the rate of tolls of no less than 1 fr. 25 c. on every ton, viz., 75 centimes pilotage, and 50 centimes the last remnant of the surtax. M. de Lesseps could not propose to his shareholders to consent to any further reduction in 1884, but he had expressed his willingness to propose a remission of the pilotage dues as soon as the profits should reach 20 per cent., which will probably be at the end of 1884. But in 1885, if the new works are undertaken, the expenditure of the Company will be largely increased by the interest on the loan which must be raised for their construction. Should any decline in trade occur in 1885, 1886, or 1887, such as was experienced in 1876, 1877, and 1878, the receipts of the Company might be seriously affected, and the shareholders would justly blame their administration for having pledged them to a reduction of dues in face of increasing liabilities.

He himself had always looked to making a reduction of the tolls as soon as the profits should reach 20 per cent., and at the outset of the enterprise had announced this to be his intention, but he had not contemplated making such reduction coincident with a large expenditure on works, and with a remission of such an important nature as the pilotage dues. He further reminded us that the number of pilots had recently been increased from 40 to 100, in order to meet the growing requirements of the Canal, and to provide against the inconveniences and delays caused by the Quarantine Regulations, and that when the pilotage dues are abolished, their pay will come entirely on the ordinary revenue of the Company, as well as various items now covered by the same dues, such as the buoys, lights, telegraph service, &c., and the expensive quarantine arrangements.

M. de Lesseps expressed his conviction that when these considerations were more fully explained to Her Majesty's Government, they would comprehend his inability to propose to his shareholders, at an earlier stage than that which he had suggested, a first reduction of 50 centimes of the navigation due. In effect, when the profits reach 18 per cent., the last of the 50 centime reductions, provided by the Convention of 1876, will come into operation. In the following year, probably, the 20 per cent. profit will lead to the abolition of the pilotage dues, and, during the time that will elapse till 25 per cent. profit is reached, heavy additional liabilities will be incurred, equivalent, in fact, so far as the shareholders are concerned, to a considerable reduction of toll. Moreover, the shareholders must have some margin for possible disturbance of trade.

M. de Lesseps very justly remarked that any fraction of the dues once taken off can never be reimposed, and that, therefore, he must proceed cautiously in the way of reduction, though he expressed his readiness to extend the reduction eventually to 5 fr. per ton, which your Lordship will observe gives considerably beyond the lowest point of reduction contemplated in our instructions.

We urged upon him that, at all events, a more rapid rate of progression in the reduction might be conceded after the first commencement; but he replied to that by the observation that even the 5 per cent. gave far too favourable results to ship-owners when considered in the light of surplus profits.

According to his view, the ship-owners would, in the end, receive 80 per cent. of the surplus. We submit a Table, which bears out this view, and shows that even a larger proportion would go to the ship-owners.

M. Charles de Lesseps urged a consideration, to which he attached extreme importance, namely, the necessity of presenting any reduction that they may propose in so simple and clear a form that its figures will be intelligible to the mass of the shareholders, and the results of which shall be so certain, that disappointment at them should not shake confidence in the President and Council.

He maintained that the success of M. Thiers' great indemnity loan was due to his having laid it before the country in such clear terms that its figures were understood; that, although the loan might have been raised in a 3 per cent. stock upon terms not more onerous than in a 5 per cent. stock, a nominal rate of interest of 5 per cent. was so much more attractive to the subscribers, that this consideration contributed greatly to the success of the operation.

He claimed for their offer this advantage, that the figures, based upon a 5 per cent. ratio of increased profit, and 50 centimes rate of reduction, would be clear to the shareholders, whereas if 2, 3, or 4 per cent. increments of profits were substituted for 5 per cent., or reductions of 10 or 60 centimes proposed instead of the 50 centimes reductions which are now in progress, the mass of small holders would be perplexed.

We have undertaken to submit these remarks to your Lordship. In so doing we beg leave to assure your Lordship that in the course of these protracted negotiations, both on the present occasion and when we met last in Paris, we exhausted every effort to induce M. de Lesseps to give to the concessions he at first announced a more speedy and liberal application.

We can only report with regret our opinion that any further concession is not to be expected from him.

We have not touched on the other points in your Lordship's instructions, as they make a continuance of the negotiations dependent on the reservations upon the question of Tariff.

We mentioned to M. de Lesseps, in accordance with the concluding paragraph of your Lordship's despatch, that Her Majesty's Government is in communication with the Powers with a view to entering into an Agreement to ensure the freedom and safety of the Canal in time of war, at which he expressed his satisfaction.

We have, &c.

(Signed)

J. STOKES.

C. RIVERS WILSON.

EDWD. J. STANDEN.

Inclosure in No. 289.

Profit of Shareholders.			Dividend, or 7 1/2 per cent. of Gross Profits.	Gross Profits.	Expenditure.	Gross Receipts.	Dues, per Ton.	Tonnage.	Amount remitted. 75 centimes Pilotage Dues.	5 per Cent. of Share Capital.	Ratio remitted.
Interest.	Dividend.	Total.									
Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.		Francs.	Francs	Per cent.
5	15	20	30,000,000	42,000,000	36,000,000	78,000,000	10 00	7,800,000	5,850,000	10,000,000	58 5
5	20	25	40,000,000	56,000,000	40,000,000	96,000,000	9 50	10,105,000	5,052,500	10,000,000	50 5
5	25	30	50,000,000	70,000,000	40,000,000	110,000,000	9 00	12,222,000	6,111,000	10,000,000	61 1
5	30	35	60,000,000	84,000,000	40,000,000	124,000,000	8 50	14,583,000	7,291,500	10,000,000	72 9
5	35	40	70,000,000	98,000,000	40,000,000	138,000,000	8 00	17,250,000	8,625,000	10,000,000	86 3
5	40	45	80,000,000	112,000,000	40,000,000	152,000,000	7 50	20,266,000	10,133,000	10,000,000	101 3
5	45	50	90,000,000	126,000,000	40,000,000	166,000,000	7 00	23,714,000	11,857,000	10,000,000	118 5
5	50	55	100,000,000	140,000,000	40,000,000	180,000,000	6 50	27,620,000	13,810,000	10,000,000	138 4
5	55	60	110,000,000	154,000,000	40,000,000	194,000,000	6 00	32,333,000	16,166,500	10,000,000	161 6
5	60	65	120,000,000	168,000,000	40,000,000	208,000,000	5 50	37,818,000	18,909,000	10,000,000	189 0
5	65	70	130,000,000	182,000,000	40,000,000	222,000,000	5 00	44,400,000	22,200,000	10,000,000	222 0
									126,053,500	110,000,000	114 6

									Pilotage Dues, 75 centimes.		
									50 centimes.		
									5,850,000	4,000,000	146 1/2
									4,421,000	4,000,000	110 1/2
									5,222,000	4,000,000	130 1/2
									5,852,000	4,000,000	147
									6,625,000	4,000,000	165 1/2
									7,465,000	4,000,000	186 1/2
									8,425,000	4,000,000	220 1/2
									43,891,000	28,000,000	156 7

No. 290.

The British Suez Canal Directors to Earl Granville.—(Received June 6.)

(No. 28. Confidential.)

My Lord,

Paris, June 4, 1883.

IN pursuance of the verbal instructions which we received from your Lordship on the 30th ultimo, we wrote to M. de Lesseps on that day the semi-official letter of which we have the honour to forward a copy herewith.

We have now to render some account of the circumstances under which M. de Lesseps' Report to the general meeting of shareholders was settled.

A draft of the first half of the Report which was read to the meeting of the Council of Administration on Saturday contained certain passages to which we took exception, as manifesting a feeling of hostility to England, and which was accordingly expunged or modified with the ready and general consent of the directors.

A complete draft was unofficially communicated to us this morning, and again we succeeded in obtaining large modifications and the introduction of a generally more moderate tone.

We have the honour to inclose copies of the Report as it was finally settled and adopted by the general meeting of shareholders this afternoon.

Your Lordship will observe that, notwithstanding the alterations and omissions made at our request, it contains abundant evidence that M. de Lesseps feels deeply the attacks which have been made upon the Company by a portion of the English press and ship-owners. This feeling he personally expressed to us in the strongest terms, and we must state that it added greatly to the difficulty of our negotiations. On the other hand, we feel it our duty to point out to your Lordship that every allusion in the Report to Her Majesty's Government, and to ourselves, was conveyed in the most friendly terms, and we are bound to add was received with acclamation by the meeting of shareholders.

Your Lordship will observe that the Report contains a paragraph nearly identical with that which, under your Lordship's authority, we suggested to M. de Lesseps in our unofficial letter, viz., that the negotiations "promise a favourable solution."

The actual course of negotiation since the date of that letter has not been so satisfactory as was hoped for, but we hesitated to take the responsibility of striking out a passage which would have been tantamount to closing the door to all further negotiation, and would thus have prejudged the decision which Her Majesty's Government may take after consideration of the views and reasons of M. de Lesseps as submitted in our despatch No. 27 of this day.

We have, &c.
(Signed) J. STOKES.
C. RIVERS WILSON.
EDWD. J. STANDEN.

Inclosure in No. 290.

The British Suez Canal Directors to M. de Lesseps.

Cher M. de Lesseps,

Londres, le 30 Mai, 1883.

NOUS avons communiqué à Lord Granville les résultats des discussions que nous avons eues avec vous et M. Charles de Lesseps lors de notre dernière visite à Paris. Nous nous empressons aujourd'hui de vous faire part de l'accueil fait par le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté aux bases de transaction qui ont eu votre assentiment.

Afin de répondre au désir que vous nous avez exprimé de pouvoir rendre compte de la situation dans le Rapport que vous allez présenter à l'Assemblée Générale des Actionnaires, nous sommes heureux de pouvoir vous déclarer en termes généraux que le Gouvernement accepte en principe les bases sur lesquelles nous sommes tombés d'accord.

Quant aux détails, nous nous réservons de les discuter avec vous lorsque nous reprendrons les négociations.

Nous croyons seulement devoir mentionner que le progrès des réductions proposées paraîtrait trop retardé.

En vue donc de l'entente que nous ne pouvons douter de voir s'établir entre nous,

nous pensons que vous seriez autorisé à introduire dans votre Rapport une phrase conçue dans le sens suivant :—

“Les arrangements pour la duplication du Canal par la Compagnie sont en voie de progrès. Des négociations amicales ont été ouvertes dans ce but avec le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique, qui promettent une solution favorable.”

Nous ne doutons pas, cher M. de Lesseps, que grâce à votre esprit éclairé et conciliant ainsi qu'à la bonne volonté que nous apporterons à la discussion de notre part, un accord ne tardera pas à s'établir entre nous.

Veuillez, &c.
(Signé) J. STOKES.
C. RIVERS WILSON.
EDWD. J. STANDEN.

No. 291.

The British Suez Canal Directors to Earl Granville.—(Received June 6.)

(No. 29. Confidential.)

My Lord,

Paris, June 5, 1883.

WE have the honour to report, in continuation of our Nos. 27 and 28 of yesterday, that we this morning again conferred with MM. de Lesseps on the subject of the Tariff reductions, in the hope that, after the satisfactory meeting of shareholders held yesterday, and the marked approbation with which every allusion to a good understanding between the Company and Her Majesty's Government was then received, they would be disposed to extend the conditions already reported by us. We found the MM. de Lesseps in the same frame of mind as regards those conditions, but M. F. de Lesseps made an offer about ships in ballast.

During the last few years, and in consequence of the Constantinople arrangement, vessels in ballast have enjoyed the advantage of not paying the surtax, and have only paid the regular transit due of 10 fr. per ton. When the surtax ceases next year these vessels will, under present rules, pay equal tolls with those which are earning freight. M. de Lesseps expressed his willingness to make a relaxation of this rule, and to reduce the tolls paid by vessels in ballast. He would not state the proportion of toll that he would relinquish until he should have made himself acquainted with the number and tonnage of vessels annually passing through the Canal in ballast. As soon as the result of his inquiry on this point is arrived at he will make known to us, through Mr. Standen, the extent of his proposal.

We expressed the hope that the reduction would be a substantial one, and we believe that M. de Lesseps will make it so, as he frankly admitted the hardship of paying a heavy due felt by the owner who had been unable to obtain freight for his vessel.

We think that this boon, more especially in view of the increasing grain trade with India, will be very acceptable to the shipping interest, and perhaps Her Majesty's Government may consider it a proof of M. de Lesseps' good-will and desire to yield to their wishes where he can do so without too great a sacrifice of the interests of his shareholders.

We have, &c.
(Signed) J. STOKES.
C. RIVERS WILSON.

No. 292.

Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, June 6, 1883, 4.45 P.M.

NO Egyptian decorations for English naval officers arrived in the "Jumna." Inquire what has been done, and report by telegraph when decorations for naval officers may be expected.

No. 293.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received June 7, 5.35 P.M.)

(No. 38.)

(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, June 7, 1883, 4.30 P.M.

SULEIMAN SAMI, the Colonel accused of burning Alexandria, was sentenced to death this morning. It appears from what occurred before the court-martial that the Court has discretionary power to hear, or to refuse to hear, further evidence; and in this case it refused to receive fresh evidence tendered by the counsel for the defence, who proposed to call twenty-four new witnesses. The grounds for refusal appear to be sufficient; all the witnesses whom he had himself called in his favour had been examined during the instruction, and the evidence was ample to enable the Court to come to a decision; but I mention the circumstance because my telegram No. 24 of the 14th ultimo, relative to Khandeel, would lead to the conclusion that he will have the faculty of calling and cross-examining witnesses before the court-martial, whereas permission to do so may be refused by the Court.

No. 294.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received by telegraph, June 7.)

(No. 220. Ext. 38.)

My Lord,

Cairo, June 7, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to report that the court-martial has this morning pronounced sentence of death upon Suleiman Sami, the Colonel who is accused of having directed the burning of Alexandria on the 13th June, 1882.

It appears that the Court has discretionary authority to receive or to refuse evidence, and in this instance it availed itself of its power to decline to accept the evidence of twenty-four fresh witnesses whom the counsel for the defence proposed to summon. The grounds for this refusal appear to be sufficient. The Commission of Inquiry had duly examined all the witnesses called by the prisoner himself in his defence, and the evidence on both sides was ample to enable the court-martial to give their decision. But I think it right to report the matter, because it may be inferred from my telegram No. 24 of the 14th ultimo, in regard to Saïd Khandeel, that he will be at liberty to call and cross-examine witnesses before the court-martial, whereas in reality the Court may refuse this permission if it considers the evidence produced before the Commission of Inquiry to be sufficient.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 295.

Earl Granville to the British Suez Canal Directors.

(No. 28.)

Gentlemen,

Foreign Office, June 7, 1883.

I HAVE received, through the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the copy of a letter, dated the 3rd ultimo, from Captain Rice, the Senior British Naval Officer at Port Saïd, reporting that during the recent disturbances at that place, when a force was landed from Her Majesty's ship "Iris" for the restoration of order, he received every assistance from the officials of the Suez Canal Company, who kept their telegraph office open all night to Ismaïlia, and offered the use of a steamer to convey troops from that place if necessary.

I have to request that you will convey to M. de Lesseps the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for the assistance rendered by the Company's officials on the occasion in question.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 296.

Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 27.)

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, June 8, 1883, 7 P.M.

WILL the sentence against Suleiman Sami be carried into effect?

No. 297.

Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 126. Ext. 27.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 8, 1883.

I HAVE received your telegram No. 38 of yesterday's date, stating that Suleiman Sami, the Colonel accused of having directed the burning of Alexandria, has been sentenced to death by court-martial.

I have to instruct you to inform me whether this sentence will be carried into effect.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 298.

Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 28.)

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, June 8, 1883, 8.15 P.M.

HAS MacDonald any doubt as to the justice of the sentence of death passed on Suleiman Sami? Is the date of execution fixed?

No. 299.

Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 127. Ext. 28.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 8, 1883.

WITH reference to my other despatch of this day's date relative to the case of Suleiman Sami, I have to request you to inform me whether the date of his execution has been fixed, and whether Major MacDonald, who has watched the proceedings on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, has any doubt as to the justice of the sentence of death passed upon the prisoner.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 300.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received June 9, 1 P.M.)

(No. 39.)

(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, June 9, 1883, 10 A.M.

YOUR Lordship's telegrams Nos. 27 and 28 of yesterday.

Suleiman Sami was executed this morning. The evidence against him established clearly that the burning of Alexandria was done by his orders, in disobedience to orders received by him from Arabi Pasha.

In thus abstaining from interference, I have been guided by the principles laid down in Lord Dufferin's despatch No. 138 B, in which Her Majesty's Government concurred, your Lordship's despatch to me No. 110 of the 18th ultimo, and by your Lordship's despatch to me No. 304 of the 8th September, saying that Her Majesty's Government would not take any steps to prevent execution in cases in which participation in the burning of Alexandria was proved.

No. 296*.

Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 124 A.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 8, 1883.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 176, Confidential, of the 22nd ultimo, relative to your correspondence with General Hicks, and I approve the steps taken by you to make it clear to the Egyptian Government that Her Majesty's Government disclaim all responsibility in regard to operations in the Soudan.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 301.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received by telegraph, June 9.)

(No. 224. Ext. 39.)

My Lord,

Cairo, June 9, 1883.

I HAVE received your Lordship's telegrams of yesterday in regard to the execution of Suleiman Sami. The prisoner was hanged this morning.

It was clearly established by the evidence for the prosecution that Alexandria was burnt by his orders, and in disobedience to the orders which he received from Arabi.

I have abstained from interference in the case of Suleiman Sami, and in so doing I have been guided by the principles laid down in the correspondence which has passed between your Lordship, Lord Dufferin, and me.

In his despatch No. 138 B of the 28th April Lord Dufferin stated that the cases then before the court-martial differed from the political cases already disposed of, and from those of prisoners of war who had surrendered to a British General, and that it was better to allow them to be dealt with by the Egyptian Government on its own responsibility. Her Majesty's Government have concurred in these principles by your Lordship's despatch No. 110 of the 18th ultimo.

I have also taken into consideration the rules laid down in your Lordship's despatch No. 304 of the 8th September last, one of which is that Her Majesty's Government will not take any steps to prevent the execution of capital sentences in cases where the prisoners are proved to have taken part in the burning of Alexandria.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 301*.

Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 29.)

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, June 9, 1883, 6.15 P.M.

IS it quite clear that Khandeel will have the right to the assistance of counsel and to call witnesses for his defence at some stage of the proceedings, either during the instruction or at the trial? See assurances of Egyptian Government reported in Lord Dufferin's No. 138 B of 28th April last.

No. 302.

Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 129. Ext. 29.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 9, 1883.

I HAVE received your telegram No. 24 of the 14th ultimo on the subject of the trial of Ahmed Bey Khandeel, accused of complicity in the massacres of the 11th June last.

Her Majesty's Government would be glad to learn whether it is quite clear that Khandeel will have a right to the assistance of counsel, and to call witnesses in his defence at some stage in the proceedings, either during the investigation before the Commission or at the trial. I have to refer you on this subject to the assurances given to the Earl of Dufferin by the Egyptian Government, and reported in his Excellency's despatch No. 138 B of the 28th April last.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 303.

Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 30.)

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, June 9, 1883, 6.25 P.M.

ITALIAN missionaries taken prisoners by Mahdi. Italian Government will ask Egyptian Government to instruct General Hicks to make effort to obtain their liberation, and will, if necessary, pay ransom. Support application of Italian Agent.

No. 304.

Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 31.)

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, June 9, 1883, 7 P.M.

YOUR telegram No. 39 of to-day.

Do I rightly understand that MacDonald agrees with you in the justice of the sentence?

No. 305.

Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 130. Ext. 31.)

Foreign Office, June 9, 1883.

Sir,

I HAVE received your telegram No. 39 of to-day's date, stating that Suleiman Sami was executed this morning.

I have to request that you will inform me whether Her Majesty's Government rightly understand that Major MacDonald agrees with you as to the justice of the sentence passed upon the prisoner.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 306.

*Memorandum by Sir E. Hertslet respecting the Egyptian Police Regulations of 1857.*On Sir E. Malet's
No. 163, of May 16,
1883.
Mr. Green, No. 49,
March 29, 1858.

A COPY of these Regulations was sent home by Mr. Green in March 1858; and they were brought about in this way:—

Several cases of assassination and acts of violence having been committed by foreigners, a meeting of the Consuls-General took place at Alexandria in August of that year, at which it was unanimously decided that the Agents of *Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia* should point out to the Viceroy the insecurity of life and property prevailing from want of a proper police control over the Europeans of bad character in Egypt; and should request His Highness to take immediate steps for improving the police establishments and regulations.

The Viceroy at once gave orders to his Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Governor of Alexandria, the Chief of the Police, and König Bey to place themselves in communication with the Consular Body. Conferences were then held, a draft of Regulations was prepared, and after being fully discussed, they were issued by the Egyptian Government, and communicated to Her Majesty's Consul-General officially on the 16th February, 1858.

Mr. Green reported at the time he sent copies of them home that when the draft Regulations were under discussion both he and his *American* colleague objected to certain clauses which they thought had a political bearing, and that they were accordingly excluded; but that in other respects they met with no serious objections. In fact, Mr. Green said that the principle of placing inns, public-houses, coffee-shops, &c., under a certain degree of restraint was not objected to by any one of the seventeen Representatives of foreign Governments who were present at these Conferences.

Soon after the appearance of the Regulations, however, Mr. Shephard, of "Shephard's British Hotel" at Cairo, and Mr. Williams, of the "Indian Family Hotel," also of Cairo, addressed a letter to Mr. Consul Walne against the application of the Police Regulations to their establishments.

Consul Walne was opposed to the execution of the new Police Regulations. He stated that the amount of serious crime among the European population at Cairo was inconsiderable, and gave other reasons why, in his opinion, the Regulations ought not to be put in force against British subjects in Cairo; but Mr. Green took an opposite view. He pointed out the difference between the sea-port town of *Alexandria*, with its extensive trade, and its seafaring and commercial population, which had well nigh Europeanized the place, and *Cairo*, a Turkish city with a few European tradespeople and mechanics; but he said that as these two cities were within a few hours of each other by railway, to establish Police Regulations in one and to leave the other underMr. Green, No. 56,
April 15, 1858.

Ditto.

a different system, would be to create a refuge for criminals and a market for the property stolen in the other.

Mr. Green then explained that in Alexandria there were whole streets of the lowest possible kind of wine-shops, taverns, and houses of ill-fame kept by Maltese, Greeks, Italians, and Frenchmen; and he pointed out that, according to what he called "our assumed Treaty privileges," and which it was said that nothing but a British Act of Parliament could revoke, a poor drunken English sailor might be plundered and murdered in one of these dens of infamy with the Egyptian police looking on from the street without the power to enter or interfere.

Shortly after this a Petition, addressed to Her Majesty in Council, was received at this Office through Her Majesty's Consul at Cairo and Consul-General at Alexandria. It was signed by upwards of sixty persons "residing or sojourning at or near Cairo," and it extended over fifty folio pages.

In sending it home, with Consul Walne's comments thereon, Mr. Green expressed his views on its contents, which are well worthy of perusal, but which it would appear to be unnecessary to describe here, since the whole question of Treaty rights was referred to the Law Officers, and the decision of Her Majesty's Government given upon their Report.

Mr. Green was at first told that "Her Majesty's Government believed it to be essential that an active police should be established in Egypt;" but after the Law Officers' Report was received another despatch was sent to him, in which he was told that the new Police Regulations, which had been promulgated by the Egyptian Government, appeared to Her Majesty's Government to be, in some respects, especially as regarded passports, unnecessary, and calculated to expose Her Majesty's subjects to needless inconvenience and vexation; and that in other respects, especially as regarded the entry of police into any hotel or furnished house or lodgings arbitrarily, and at any hour, without cause; and the arrest and preliminary proceedings against Her Majesty's subjects, they were in contravention or in derogation of that exclusive Consular jurisdiction over them which had hitherto always existed, whether under the terms of the Capitulations and Treaties or by uninterrupted usage.

Mr. Green was then told that Her Majesty's Government could not, therefore, sanction the promulgation or enforcement of those Regulations in so far as British subjects were concerned, and he was accordingly instructed to address a protest to the Viceroy's Government against their being applied to Her Majesty's subjects, and especially to require that they should not be subjected to domiciliary visits.

This protest was delivered by Mr. Green to the Egyptian Government on the 12th July, 1858, and Chérif Pasha returned a reply to it on the 6th August following; but Mr. Green was informed by Lord Malmesbury that there was nothing in that reply to induce Her Majesty's Government to alter the opinion which they had formed with regard to those Regulations; and he was told to inform Chérif Pasha that "Her Majesty's Government could not withdraw its opposition to them *as they stood*, more especially as they were obviously of foreign origin, and might *easily be so modified as to obviate all serious objections to them*, particularly with reference to the *passports* and the *domiciliary visits*."

Mr. Green took an opportunity of speaking to the Viceroy upon the subject, when His Highness said it placed him in an awkward position as he had issued the Police Regulations at the request of the whole Consular Body. He then asked for a note of the Articles of the Regulations objected to by Her Majesty's Government, and said that he would give orders to the authorities not to apply them to British subjects, but that he did not wish this to be done through his Foreign Office, as it would give rise to further proceedings which he was desirous of avoiding, and he requested Mr. Green to address him through Zechy Bey, an officer attached to this personal suite.

Mr. Green accordingly addressed a letter to Zechy Bey, in which he enumerated the following as being the objections of Her Majesty's Government to the Police Regulations.

"Quant aux *Passeports*, les Articles 10, 13, 23, et 24."Quant aux *Hôtels*, &c., les Articles 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, et 37."Quant aux *Perquisitions dans les Hôtels*, l'Article 38."Quant aux *Arrestations*, les Articles 40 et 45; et"Quant à l'*Instruction ou enquête préliminaire en matière criminelle*, l'Article 48."

It would appear from this, that objection was only taken to fifteen Articles out of the sixty of which the Regulations consisted.

Considering, therefore, that Mr. Green has reported that twelve Consuls-General were in favour "of the maintenance of the Regulations, subject to any modifications

Mr. Green, No. 61,
April 29, 1858.To Mr. Green,
No. 12, May 17,
1858.
Law Officers,
September 24,
1858.Mr. Green, No.
Mr. Green, No. 132,
August 6, 1858.Mr. Green, No. 197,
December 5, 1858.In Mr. Green's
No. 197, Decem-
ber 5, 1858.Mr. Green, No. 64,
April 29, 1858.

that experience might prove advisable thereafter;" that no attempt had been made to apply the passport system to British subjects travelling in Egypt; that in the Report which was originally read to the Consuls-General, "Hotels" were not mentioned, and that he was of opinion that those Regulations should be considered in the light of protecting rather than controlling British subjects, I think the whole question might now be reopened with a fair hope of a satisfactory arrangement being arrived at.

Mr. Green, No. 64,
April 29, 1858.

It may be mentioned that Mr. Green said in one of his despatches, that it had been his constant endeavour to act strictly upon the principles so clearly laid down in the Circular despatch of the 20th February, 1856, never to aim at acquiring any exclusive influence, but, in concert with his colleagues in general, to obtain the adoption of measures calculated to reform abuses.

A copy of the Police Regulations, of the Cairo Petition against their adoption, and of Lord Malmesbury's despatch to Mr. Green of the 30th June, 1858, was laid before Parliament in 1858, and a copy of the Parliamentary Paper is sent herewith.

(Signed) E. HERTSLET.

Foreign Office, June 9, 1883.

No. 307.

Baron de Malortie to Mr. Gladstone.—(Communicated to Earl Granville, June 10.)

Grosvenor Hotel, June 7, 1883.

Sir,

HAÏDAR PASHA, the Egyptian Minister of Finance, begged me to show you the subjoined Table. I found the figures fully corroborated by what other natives, including Riaz Pasha, told me from their books of the last ten years.

Of course, in the case of the fellah, the rubric employés, viz., 432l., would be considerably reduced; but otherwise, the figures would remain about the same.

Haïdar Pasha seemed anxious that his views should be known to the English public, and authorized me to publish these Tables in the next edition of my book, or otherwise if I thought fit.

His figures command attention, not only with respect to the sale of Domain lands, but also with regard to the assessment of the land revenue, and the returns of the best land under high cultivation, and well administered.

They differ considerably from those of Mr. Villiers Stuart in Lord Dufferin's Report, but they are correct.

The Egyptian difficulty is mainly a financial one, and given the indebtedness of the fellah, and the limits which exist even to the productiveness of the Egyptian soil, I cannot help thinking that the life-long experience of the leading natives on this subject must be worth something.

Arabi's popularity was solely due to his promise to annul the floating debt of the wretched fellah, and nothing would make English interference more acceptable than a speedy redressing of such flagrant wrongs. The tale is a woeful one.

I have, &c.

(Signed) MALORTIE.

Inclosure in No. 307.

ÉVALUATION des Frais d'Agriculture et du Produit de 1,000 Feddans dans la Basse-Egypte.

	£ E. p. p.	Fed. k. s.	Fed. k. s.	£ E. p. p.
Terrains plantés de coton l'année dernière	..	..	1,000 00 00	..
Terrains à planter en fèves et en borsim--	..	..	..	..
En fèves	..	150 00 00	..	..
En borsim, pour les bestiaux jusqu'à la fin de l'année	..	150 00 00	..	..
			300 00 00	..
<i>Cultures d'Hiver.</i>				
Blé	..	200 00 00	..	..
Orge	..	100 00 00	..	..
			300 00 00	..
<i>Cultures d'Été en cette Année.</i>				
A être plantés en mois nili, puis en culture d'été	..	100 00 00	..	..
A être plantés en borsim, puis en culture d'été	..	100 00 00	..	..
A travailler et à laisser reposer	..	100 00 00	..	..
			300 00 00	..
A donner aux ouvriers permanents moyennant une taxe, et ce en compensation de leur travail dans les terrains Aussich	..	..	100 00 00	..
			1,000 00 00	..

<i>Dépenses de ces 1,000 Feddans.</i>				£ E. p. p.	Fed. k. s.	Fed. k. s.	£ E. p. p.
Impôt kharadji à raison de 165 piastres par feddan, soit	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,650 00 00
<i>Prix de Semences.</i>							
Fèves, pour ensemencement de 150 feddans, à $\frac{2}{3}$ d'ardeb le feddan, soit, 100 ardebs, à 90 piastres l'un	..	..	..	90 00 00	..	..	..
Blé, pour ensemencement de 200 feddans, à $\frac{1}{2}$ d'ardeb le feddan, soit, 100 ardebs, à 100 piastres	..	..	..	100 00 00	..	..	..
Orge, pour ensemencement de 100 feddans, à $\frac{1}{2}$ d'ardeb le feddan, soit, 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ ardebs, à 60 piastres	..	..	..	20 00 00	..	..	..
Graine de borsim, pour ensemencement de 250 feddans, à $\frac{1}{6}$ d'ardeb le feddan, soit, 41 $\frac{2}{3}$ ardebs, à 120 piastres	..	..	..	50 00 00	..	..	..
Graine de coton, pour ensemencement de 300 feddans, à $\frac{1}{8}$ d'ardeb le feddan, soit, 50 ardebs, à 80 piastres	..	..	..	40 00 00	..	..	..
					..	..	300 00 00
<i>Nourriture de Bestiaux pour Six Mois.</i>							
Fèves pour la nourriture de 72 bœufs, répartis à raison de 8 par 100 feddans sur 900 feddans, la bête mange par jour $\frac{1}{2}$ de kirat d'ardeb, soit, pour les 72 bœufs, une consommation journalière de 2 ardebs, pour 180 jours, à raison de 2 ardebs par jour, soit	..	..	..	..	Ard. k. s.	..	..
Fèves pour nourriture de 8 chameaux, à raison de $\frac{1}{4}$ de kirat d'ardeb la bête par jour, soit, pour les 8, une consommation journalière de 5 kirats 8 s. d'ardeb pour 180 jours, soit, une consommation de	..	..	..	..	40 00 00	..	..
Fèves pour la nourriture de 10 ânes, à raison de [?] la bête par jour, soit, pour les 10, une consommation journalière de [?]	..	..	..	..	18 18 00	..	..
Soit, 418 a. 18 k. à raison de 90 piastres l'ardeb	..	..	..	..	418 18 00	..	376 87 20
Orge pour les chevaux employés au battage du blé, en considérant que chaque machine à battre le blé ("noragi"), 25 feddans soit tournée par un seul cheval, le total des chevaux est de 18, à raison de 1 kirat d'ardeb le cheval par jour, soit, pour les 18 chevaux, une consommation journalière de 18 kirats pour 185 jours, soit, 135 ardebs à 60 piastres	..	..	..	..	135 00 00	..	81 00 00
Prix d'ustensiles mis hors de service par le travail	..	..	..	..	..	..	100 00 00
Différence de prix de bestiaux vendus	..	..	..	..	..	..	200 00 00
<i>Charbons et Graisses nécessaires à la Machine élévatrice.</i>							
1,000 kantars nécessaires pour l'irrigation des cultures d'hiver, 700 feddans, à raison d'un kantar par feddan, soit, 700 kantars; et pour l'irrigation du surplus du borsim à plusieurs reprises, 300 kantars.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,000 kantars nécessaires pour l'irrigation des cultures d'été, 300 feddans, à raison de $\frac{2}{3}$ de kantar par feddan, soit, 200 kantars; et les 1,800 kantars pour les arrosages réitérés à dix reprises.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Soit, 3,000 kantars, à raison de 8 piastres l'un	..	..	..	..	£ E. p. p.	..	..
Pour prix d'huile, de graisse, de cordes, et autres objets nécessaires à la réparation et au changement du matériel de la machine élévatrice	..	..	..	..	100 00 00	..	..
						..	310 00 00
<i>Appointements des Employés.</i>							
1 nazir et maon de culture (de Zaraâ)	..	..	..	..	10 00 00	..	..
2 commis	..	..	..	..	5 00 00	..	..
2 surveillants	..	..	..	..	2 00 00	..	..
1 chargé des chevaux	..	..	..	..	1 50 00	..	..
1 magasinier	..	..	..	..	2 50 00	..	..
2 mécaniciens et chauffeurs	..	..	..	..	4 50 00	..	..
3 porteurs et gaffirs, à 75 piastres l'un	..	..	..	..	2 25 00	..	..
5 chargés des bœufs, à 75 piastres l'un, chacun est chargé de 15 bœufs	..	..	..	..	3 75 00	..	..
2 chameliers, à 75 piastres l'un	..	..	..	..	1 50 00	..	..
3 saïs, à 75 piastres l'un	..	..	..	..	2 25 00	..	..
1 bourriquier, à 75 piastres	..	..	..	..	0 75 00	..	..
Soit, par mois	..	..	..	..	36 00 00	..	..
Soit, pour 12 mois	..	..	..	..	..	..	432 00 00
<i>SALAIRES DES OUVRIERS.</i>							
<i>Cultures d'Hiver.</i>							
<i>Irrigation et Ensemencement du Blé et de l'Orge.</i>							
Labourage du feddan à deux reprises, l'ouvrier laboure par jour un $\frac{1}{2}$ feddan, soit quatre ouvriers par feddan, à raison de 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ piastres l'un	..	..	..	..	0 10 00	..	..
Ensemencement du feddan	..	..	..	..	0 5 00	..	..
Irrigation, arrosage, creusage de petites rigoles, curage des ruisseaux et autres, trois ouvriers par feddan, à 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ piastres l'un	..	..	..	..	0 7 20	..	..
Soit, par feddan	..	..	..	..	0 22 20	..	..
Soit, pour 300 feddans de blé et d'orge	..	..	..	..	67 50 00	..	..
<i>Fèves.</i>							
Labourage d'une fois, deux ouvriers, à 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ piastres l'un	..	..	..	..	0 5 00	..	..
Ensemencement derrière la charrue, deux petits ouvriers, à 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ piastres	..	..	..	..	0 3 00	..	..
Irrigation et autres choses comme pour le blé, trois ouvriers, à 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ piastres	..	..	..	..	0 7 20	..	..
Soit, par feddan de fèves	..	..	..	..	15 20 00	..	..
Soit, pour 150 feddans	..	..	..	..	23 25 00	..	..

	£ E. p. p.	£ E. p. p.	Fed. k. s.	£ E. p. p.
<i>Barsim. Terres à travailler et à laisser reposer.</i>				
Labourage. Un ouvrier par feddan, à raison de 2½ piastres par jour ..	5 00 00	..	..	..
Frais d'irrigation, de construction, de petites digues dans l'intérieur des champs, et les frais pour remplir l'eau avant l'ensemencement, un ouvrier ..	1 20 00	..	..	..
Pour irrigation à six reprises à compter à un demi ouvrier par jour, c'est trois ouvriers qu'il faut, à 2½ piastres l'un, et cette terre sera après plantée en coton ..	7 20 00	..	..	..
Creusage de petites rigoles et autres choses, comme pour le blé, deux ouvriers, à 2½ piastres l'un ..	5 00 00	..	..	..
	19 00 00	..	..	..
Par feddan ..	..	19 00 00	..	..
Soit, par 100 feddans ..	..	..	..	..
<i>Sous-Coton.</i>				
Irrigation à dix reprises à raison d'un demi ouvrier par reprise, soit, 5 ouvriers à 2½ piastres, puisqu'il reste jusqu'à la fin de l'année ..	12 20	..	..	..
Creusage de petites rigoles comme pour le blé, deux à 2½ piastres ..	5 00	..	..	..
	17 20	..	..	..
Par feddan ..	..	..	..	..
Soit, pour 150 feddans ..	26 25 00	..	..	..
<i>Frais du battage du blé et de l'orge, 450 feddans [?], à considérer que chaque norage batte le blé de 25 feddans, les ouvriers servant les norages transportent les récoltes des aires aux magasins.</i>				
Nombre des norages ..	18	..	..	..
Un ouvrier montant sur le norage petit ..	1	20 00	..	..
Un ouvrier pour remuer la récolte à raison d'un ouvrier par deux norages grands ..	1	10 00	..	..
	2	30 00	..	..
Par jour pour chaque norage ..	..	..	..	..
Soit, pour la durée du battage qui est de 100 jours ..	275	..	..	..
Soit, pour les dix-huit norages ..	18	..	..	..
	49 50 00	..	..	..
Salaires des gardiens de l'aire pour la durée du battage :—quatre gaffirs à 10 piastres par jour, soit, pour 100 jours ..	10 00 00	85 75 00	..	..
<i>Frais des Cultures d'Été.</i>				
Labourage à la place du barsim : l'ouvrier laboure un ½ feddan par jour, donc c'est deux ouvriers par feddan pour le laboureur une fois, soit dix pour cinq fois, à 2½ piastres l'un par jour ..	0 25 00	..	..	..
Nivèlement à la poutre derrière la charrue et sillonnage, un demi ouvrier par jour pour un feddan, à raison de 2½ piastres par jour ..	0 1 10	..	..	..
Dernier arrosage, deux ouvriers par jour par feddan, à raison de 2½ piastres l'un ..	0 5 00	..	..	..
Cultures des terres non arrosées ("cheraki") 1 feddan à deux ouvriers par jour, et la benture 1 feddan, quatre ouvriers dont trois petits, à 1½ piastres l'un ..	0 4 20	..	..	..
Sarclage et binage, deux ouvriers par feddan, l'un à 2½ piastres, et l'autre 1½ piastres ..	0 4 00	..	..	..
Piochement, trois ouvriers pour chaque fois, soit, pour quatre fois, douze ouvriers, à 2½ piastres l'un ..	0 30 00	..	..	..
Irrigation, y compris l'arrosage de culture et la première irrigation des poussettes du maïs, dix fois, à raison d'un demi ouvrier par fois pour chaque feddan, soit cinq ouvriers, à 2½ piastres l'un ..	0 12 20	..	..	..
Labourage et placement des tuteurs, deux : l'un à 2½ piastres, et l'autre à 1½ piastres ..	0 4 00	..	..	..
Élargissement des fossés, placement des tuteurs et sevrage après la pousse, trois, un ouvrier et demi par feddan, à raison de 2½ piastres ..	0 3 30	..	..	..
Transport de fumier jusqu'aux terrains, quatre, à 2½ piastres ..	0 10 00	..	..	..
Répartition d'engrais, quatre, à 1½ piastres ..	0 6 00	..	..	..
Creusage de petites rigoles, ainsi qu'il a été démontré, 1 ..	0 2 20	..	..	..
Hacher le bois, le ramasser, et le charger, quatre, à 2½ piastres ..	0 10 0	..	..	..
	1 18 20	..	..	..
Par feddan ..	..	355 50 00	..	..
Soit, pour 300 feddans ..	..	..	..	..
<i>Ramassage du Coton, Gaffirs et Gardiens.</i>				
Frais de ramassage, 1,500 kantars, à raison de 15 piastres ..	225 00 00	..	..	..
Gardiens, deux, à 150 piastres par mois, 300 piastres, soit, pour trois mois ..	9 00 00	..	..	..
Gaffirs, dix, à 75 piastres par mois, 750 piastres, soit, pour quatre mois ..	30 00 00	..	..	..
	264 00 00	..	..	..
Frais divers, tels que frais de transport de charbon, des récoltes, de tondage, prix de suifs, de papier, &c. ..	..	..	..	104 12 20
Soit, le total des dépenses y compris l'impôt ..	..	..	..	4,399 00 00

Prix des Produits et Montant des Loyers des Terres données aux Tamaliéhs et autres.

	£ E.
Montant de la taxe à payer par les ouvriers qui travaillent dans les terres Aussieh, 100 feddans, à 165 piastres	165
Montant du loyer des terrains qui seront plantés en maïs, 100 feddans, à 200 piastres	200
<i>Prix des Récoltes.</i>	
Récoltes d'hiver—	
Blé, 1,000 ardebs, à raison de 100 piastres l'ardeb, 200 feddans; le rendement de l'ardeb est de 5 ..	1,000
Orge, 600 ardebs, à raison de 60 piastres l'ardeb, 100 feddans; le rendement de l'ardeb est de 6 ..	360
Fèves, 600 ardebs, à raison de 90 piastres l'ardeb, 150 feddans; le rendement de l'ardeb est de 4 ..	540
Graine de barsim, 41½ ardebs, à raison de 120 piastres l'ardeb, 50 feddans	50
Récoltes d'été—	
Toute de coton, 1,500 kantars, à raison de 300 piastres, 300 feddans; rendement du kantars, 5 ..	4,500
Total des revenus bruts	6,815
A en déduire le montant des dépenses	4,399
Solde, soit montant des revenus nets	2,416
	£ E.
En achetant 1,000 feddans au prix de £ E. 60 le feddan, on aurait à déboursier un capital de £ E. 60,000, dont les intérêts de 8 pour cent s'élèveront à	4,800
En déduisant les revenus nets de ces 1,000 feddans, soit	2,416
On aurait une perte de	2,384

No. 308.

Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, June 10, 1883.

I INCLOSE copies of two telegrams which I have received from Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Cairo,* reporting the condemnation and execution of Suleiman Sami for the burning of Alexandria. Your Excellency will have noticed that the fate of this man has been much commented upon in Parliament and in the public prints, and I have to request you to furnish me with any observations that you may have to offer upon the case, both in regard to the justice of the sentence, and the assurances given to you by the Egyptian Government as to the facilities which would be afforded to the prisoners who were awaiting their trial when you left Egypt with respect to the assistance of counsel and the examination of witnesses.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 309.

Mr. Wyndham to Earl Granville.—(Received June 11.)

(No. 351. Secret.)

My Lord,

Therapia, June 3, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that I went to the Porte on Thursday last, the 31st ultimo, in order to give effect to the instructions contained in your Lordship's telegram No. 40, marked Secret, of the 29th ultimo, respecting the intrigues which are being carried on in Egypt by Cadri Bey.

I first saw the Grand Vizier, and told him that Her Majesty's Government had been informed that Cadri Bey was intriguing in Egypt with a view of promoting discontent, and that unless he discontinued such proceedings he would be requested to leave the country, and I begged his Highness to take such steps as he might deem advisable to put a stop to intrigues, which could only tend to promote disorder, and which I said it was in the interest of every one to prevent.

Said Pasha replied that the Porte held intrigues with such an object in the utmost detestation, and that it wished to see order in Egypt, but that it was a delicate matter for the Porte to give orders to Cadri Bey, as it was not in communication with him, and that he thought it would be better were I to address my observations to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, as being the proper channel through which communications from foreign Representatives should reach the Porte.

I replied that it was precisely owing to its being a very delicate question that I had in the first instance addressed myself to his Highness, but that if he wished it, I

would at once see Aarifi Pasha. Saïd Pasha replied that he thought it would be advisable I should do so, and he asked me whether he might consider the communication I had made to him as unofficial.

I said he was welcome to consider it as such, provided his doing so in no way mitigated its importance.

I then saw Aarifi Pasha, and told him the nature of my instructions, adding that I had seen the Grand Vizier, and that I now came to beg him to concert with his Highness as to the best means of putting a stop to the intrigues which were being carried on by Cadri Bey, and I observed to him that Saïd Pasha had told me that the Porte was not in communication with him, and that I therefore presumed the matter must be brought to the notice of the Palace, upon which he remarked that he believed the Grand Vizier was in occasional correspondence with Cadri Bey, which I have reason to believe to be the case.

I then explained distinctly to Aarifi Pasha the nature of my instructions, of which he made a note in writing, and I pointed out to him that when an official had an inclination for intrigue, the best means of stopping it was to remove that person from the place where he could indulge his propensity, and I suggested that Cadri Bey should be at once recalled.

Aarifi Pasha said he would communicate with the Grand Vizier on the subject, and I took leave of him, observing, however, that I should instruct Sir A. Sandison to call at the Porte on Saturday the 2nd instant, and that I hoped by that time he would be able to give me a favourable answer.

Yesterday morning I received information which I was positively assured was correct, to the fact that the anonymous letters and circulars which it has been reported have been sent to the Khedive and his Ministers, threatening them with death unless the English leave Egypt, emanated from a Council of Sheikhs and Ulemas which sits permanently at Yildiz Kiosk. I telegraphed this to your Lordship in my telegram No. 62 of yesterday, and I likewise forwarded the information I had received to Sir Edward Malet.

I also sent a messenger to Sir A. Sandison, who was at Stamboul, with instructions to go to the Palace and to inform such official as he might think advisable of the report which had reached me, and to beg that such wicked proceedings, if true, should be stopped at once.

The following is Sir A. Sandison's report of what took place at the Palace:—

"I communicated this afternoon (2nd instant) the contents of your instructions to Osman Bey, the Sultan's First Chamberlain, and I considered it a good opportunity of speaking to him about Cadri Bey, as I had received no satisfactory reply either from Aarifi Pasha or the Grand Vizier respecting his recall. Osman Bey said he would at once lay before the Sultan what I had just told him in regard to the anonymous letters said to emanate from the Council of Sheikhs and Ulemas sitting at the Palace, and he came back stating that His Majesty was at dinner, and that my communication must consequently be made to the Grand Vizier, who happened to be at the Palace also. I saw his Highness shortly after, and accordingly repeated to him what I had told Osman Bey.

"The Grand Vizier began by observing, as the expression of his private opinion on the subject, that the communication was of a most serious and delicate nature, involving a 'criminal' accusation against the Sultan which he could never venture to bring to His Majesty's notice or even mention to any of his colleagues. His Highness then went on to say that he was in duty bound to give the most absolute denial to an act or proceeding which could never have been authorized either by His Majesty or his Ministers. That whilst the accusation rested on no evidence at all, and could not possibly be proved, it would perhaps have been better to have spared the Palace (which, according to the Grand Vizier, means the Sultan) and laid it to the charge of base intriguers, as being the only persons capable either of inventing these stories or of actually addressing anonymous letters described in the instructions which the Council of Ulemas would not even dare think of doing without the Sultan's knowledge and authority.

"The Grand Vizier added that had the matter been brought before the Porte, it would have felt quite justified in calling upon Her Majesty's Embassy to substantiate an accusation of so grave a character.

"Under any circumstances, he continued, it was neither the wish nor in the interest of the Sultan and his Ministers to see fresh disorders in Egypt, and that such letters were certainly far from being conducive to the maintenance of tranquillity in that quarter. His Highness concluded by saying that whilst there was every wish on

the part of the Imperial Government to continue its friendly relations with Her Majesty's Government, he deeply regretted the communication made in regard to the anonymous letters."

Sir A. Sandison then reverted to the question of Cadri Bey's recall, and Saïd Pasha told him that he would return to Constantinople in virtue of leave of absence for which he had applied. An hour before when Sir Alfred Sandison was at the Porte, he could only obtain evasive answers from the Grand Vizier and the Minister for Foreign Affairs on this subject, and he has no doubt but that the decision to recall Cadri Bey was come to by the Sultan while he was at the Palace yesterday afternoon.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HUGH WYNDHAM.

No. 310.

Mr. Wyndham to Earl Granville.—(Received June 11.)

(No. 352. Secret.)

My Lord,

Therapia, June 3, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 351, Secret, of to-day's date, I have the honour to report to your Lordship that I have instructed Sir Alfred Sandison to go to the Porte, and, with reference to the conversation which he had yesterday afternoon with the Grand Vizier, to inform his Highness that I had learnt with extreme satisfaction that there was every wish on the part of the Imperial Government to improve the friendly relations with Her Majesty's Government, and that with that object in view I should be glad to see a more friendly tone adopted by the Turkish press with regard to England and her policy in Egypt, and as an example of the present tone of the press, to bring to his Highness' notice the inclosed article from the "Turquie" of the 1st instant, and to point out to him that the newspaper in question is looked upon as a semi-official organ.

I have at the same time directed Sir Alfred Sandison to inform Saïd Pasha that I had no intention of bringing an accusation against the Palace, in calling attention to the reports which had reached me as to the anonymous letters and circulars referred to in my above-mentioned despatch, but that I had thought it right as a friendly act to let it be known that such a report had reached me.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HUGH WYNDHAM.

Inclosure in No. 310.

Extract from "La Turquie" of June 1, 1883.

ANGLAIS ET ÉGYPTIENS.—Alors même qu'on considérerait les nouvelles transmises du Caire par l'Agence Havas comme exagérées, ce qui, bien entendu, n'est nullement prouvé, elles n'en donnent pas moins un symptôme dont on doit tenir compte. Personne ne peut plus ignorer le peu de sympathies dont jouit en Égypte l'occupation Anglaise. On nous rendra cette justice que nous ne nous sommes jamais fait illusion sur les mécomptes et les déceptions auxquels s'exposait l'Angleterre dans cette province, soit par son intervention injustifiable, soit par sa prétention de réorganiser ce pays à sa façon, sans le concours des Puissances intéressées et surtout sans la coopération de l'autorité souveraine de l'Égypte, autorité qui seule pouvait donner une consécration aux actes du Gouvernement Anglais.

Aujourd'hui la situation dans cette contrée se dessine avec évidence. Un moment troublé, désorienté par des événements aussi extraordinaires qu'inattendus, le peuple Égyptien reprend possession de lui-même. Il se dit, avec raison, s'appuyant sur l'aphorisme de Lord Dufferin; "l'Égypte aux Égyptiens," que l'occupation étrangère doit cesser. Elle a d'autant moins motif d'exister que personne n'a appelé les troupes Anglaises en Égypte, que leur intervention a provoqué des malheurs incalculables et que les pertes subies, les souffrances endurées, sont autant de causes de mécontentement, autant de motifs de répugnance pour un plus long séjour "de l'étranger."

Assurément l'incident du 11 Juin en Égypte a été fâcheux, mais la date du 11 Juillet a été néfaste. Les Égyptiens ne l'oublieront pas et apprennent, annonce-t-on,

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pour l'anniversaire une manifestation imposante. Contre qui aura-t-elle lieu? Ce ne sera certes ni contre le Khédive, ni contre ses Ministres; encore moins contre l'autorité du Sultan, qui veille avec sollicitude sur les destinées de cette province. Dès lors on peut conclure que la manifestation sera l'expression sincère des sentiments du peuple Égyptien contre toute prolongation de l'occupation Anglaise. Le Gouvernement Anglais sera-t-il assez sage pour la prendre en considération? Reconnaîtra-t-il les droits des Égyptiens? Se décidera-t-il enfin à faire honneur à la signature apposée sur l'acte international de désintéressement. Il faut l'espérer pour l'honneur de la civilisation, aussi bien que pour épargner à ce pays des maux plus considérables.

Dans la conduite des Égyptiens il n'y a pas de parti pris contre la nation Anglaise, mais simplement le cri du cœur, la protestation collective contre la situation précaire actuelle, provoquée par l'ingérence Anglaise et dont le caractère vexatoire, anormal et onéreux ne pourra qu'accentuer la crise tant qu'il y aura des troupes Britanniques en Égypte.

En effet, depuis l'intervention Anglaise, l'effervescence des esprits n'a pas cessé d'exister dans cette province; les dépenses de l'État ont considérablement augmenté; l'équilibre budgétaire a été détruit; la Dette Publique considérablement accrue, sans compter qu'il y a eu envahissement des Administrations publiques par l'élément Anglais. Ces nombreux motifs d'irritation entraveront même les meilleures intentions de l'Angleterre à l'égard de l'Égypte.

La désaffection envers les Anglais, jusqu'ici à l'état latent, ne craint plus de s'affirmer au grand jour dans des proportions inquiétantes. Aussi il est temps, croyons-nous, d'aviser si l'on veut éviter le renouvellement de scènes de pillage et de meurtre dont le souvenir n'est pas encore effacé.

No. 311.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Sir J. Pouncefote.—(Received June 11.)

Sir, *Admiralty, June 9, 1883.*
I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you, for the perusal of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, copy of a letter from Captain Rice, of Her Majesty's ship "Iris," dated the 18th May last, reporting proceedings at Port Saïd, and the circumstances which he considers led to the late riot at Port Saïd.

I am, &c.
(Signed) G. TRYON.

Inclosure in No. 311.

Captain Rice to Vice-Admiral Lord J. Hay.

My Lord, *"Iris," at Port Saïd, May 18, 1883.*
I HAVE the honour to inform you that I have received the following telegram from the Secretary of the Admiralty:—
"A detachment of soldiers arriving from Ismaïlia are to be accommodated in Netherlands Hotel."

I have accordingly made the necessary arrangements, and drawn up certain Regulations with a view of insuring the health and comfort of the troops in that part of the building assigned to them, viz., the centre and east wing of the building, where there is sufficient space for 200 men. This leaves the west or right wing of the building and the store-houses free for other purposes.

2. The arrival of these troops will alter the condition of things here considerably; at present public feeling looks to the naval force as the last and effectual means of maintaining order. This feeling will now be transferred to the troops, and I have not the slightest doubt that 100 of our soldiers will be sufficient for all purposes, and that nothing more than the moral support afforded by their presence will be required.

3. I will take this opportunity of informing your Lordship of the real causes which, in my opinion, conducted to the growth of the recent riot at this place, viz:—

- (1.) The inefficient state of the police at that moment.
- (2.) The inability of the local authorities to appreciate that inefficiency.

About a fortnight before the disturbance the police of Port Saïd consisted of some 120 men, many of whom were Europeans; most of these men proved to be worthless and drunken characters, and were dismissed, and Arabs put in their place. At the time of the disturbance there were in Port Saïd about 116 police, about 90 of whom were Arabs, and about 50 gendarmerie, mostly natives, commanded by a native officer. The police were commanded by an Italian Major, an Austrian Captain, and a Swiss Lieutenant; the officers could not make themselves understood by the natives, and neither side had had time to know each other; it was under these circumstances that the Governor gave instructions to prevent certain ceremonies being carried out by the Greek community in their Easter celebrations. This was resented by the Greeks with the result already reported, but that result need never have occurred had the police been efficient, and proper precautions taken.

I would also point out that the gendarmerie and police forces were under separate command, the officers of the police having no authority over the gendarmerie, and *vice versa*.

In these remarks I do not intend in any way to reflect upon the English officers who are endeavouring to establish an efficient police force throughout this country, but merely to show the difficulties these officers are under, and the unfortunate moment, as regards the police arrangements, that this *émeute* occurred, being shortly after the departure of the marines, and during the transition state of the greater part of the police at Port Saïd.

4. There are now in Port Saïd 250 gendarmerie and 115 police; total, 365. Of these, 100 are Turks. The whole are under the command of Colonel Clarke, who has several English and European officers under him—a much wiser arrangement than the above, in my opinion.

5. Your Lordship will therefore see that, with the 100 men of the 42nd that are coming from Ismaïlia, there is more than sufficient force for any possible contingency in the future, and the necessity for the presence of ships, so far as the preservation of order in Port Saïd is concerned, ceases.

* * * * *

7. The Egyptian frigate "Sakaâ" is the only foreign ship of war in port. The weather is fine and cool, and the health of the crew satisfactory.

8. The Commission to inquire into the cause of the recent riot is still sitting; but whatever the Report may be, it is practically impossible to procure the punishment of the guilty, unless he is a native, owing to the Capitulations.

* * * * *

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST RICE.

No. 312.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received June 11, 10.15 A.M.)

(No. 40.)

(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, June 11, 1883, 8.40 A.M.

YOUR Lordship's telegram No. 29 of 9th instant.

I have received the following telegram from Major MacDonald, dated yesterday:—

"Khandeel has had every opportunity of calling witnesses for his defence during the instruction. He called one who gave evidence against him. Mr. Beaman is his counsel."

No. 313.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received by telegraph, June 11.)

(No. 226. Ext. 40.)

My Lord,

Cairo, June 11, 1883.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram of the 9th instant, Major MacDonald has sent me a message to the effect that, during the Commission of Inquiry, Saïd Khandeel has had every opportunity afforded him for calling witnesses in his defence, and that he called one witness whose evidence proved to be against him.

Major MacDonald adds that Mr. Beaman is acting as Khandeel's counsel.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received June 11, 10.15 A.M.)

(No. 41.)
(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, June 11, 1883, 9 A.M.

YOUR Lordship's telegram No. 31 of 9th instant.

I have received the following by telegraph from Major MacDonald, dated yesterday:—

"I consider that the charges against Sulciman Sami were proved, and the sentence a just one."

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received by telegraph, June 11.)

(No. 227. Ext. 41.)

My Lord,

Cairo, June 11, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to report that Major MacDonald, to whom I referred your Lordship's telegram of the 9th instant, has telegraphed to me that he considers the charges against Sulciman Sami to have been proved, and that the sentence passed upon him was a just one.

I had myself no doubt with regard to Major MacDonald's opinion when I sent my telegram No. 39 of the 9th instant to your Lordship, but I did not wish to use his name without specific authority from him to do so.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received June 11, 10.15 A.M.)

(No. 42.)
(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, June 11, 1883, 10 A.M.

CHÉRIEF PASHA begs for an answer to the question put in my despatch No. 161 of the 15th ultimo, as the payment at the end of this month has to be provided for.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received June 11, 10.15 A.M.)

(No. 43.)
(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, June 11, 1883, 10.10 A.M.

THE Khedive went to Alexandria yesterday to reside there for the summer. As the Ministers remain at Cairo, I propose to do so also, for the convenience of business, unless your Lordship instructs me to the contrary.

Mr. Wyndham to Earl Granville.—(Received June 11, 2.30 P.M.)

(No. 67.)
(Telegraphic.)

Constantinople, June 11, 1883, 11 A.M.

MY despatches Nos. 351 and 352, Secret, of the 3rd, and your Lordship's telegram No. 42 of the 5th instant.

Egypt. One of my colleagues, who has been here some years, and on whose information I can rely, told me spontaneously yesterday that, according to his information, he felt convinced that the late threats and intrigues against the Khedive had been suggested by the Palace.

Mr. Wyndham to Earl Granville.—(Received June 11, 2.45 P.M.)

(No. 69. Secret.)
(Telegraphic.)

Constantinople, June 11, 1883, noon.

MY despatch No. 351, Secret, of the 3rd instant.

The Grand Vizier has requested the words, "improve the friendly relations," and the sentence connected with them, may be altered in the following sense: "That whilst there was every wish on the part of the Imperial Government to continue its friendly relations with Her Majesty's Government, he deeply regretted the communication made in regard to the anonymous letters."

Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 32.)
(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, June 11, 1883, 5.15 P.M.

YOUR telegram No. 37.

Reinforcements for Soudan.

Report as early as possible decision of Egyptian Government, taking care to offer no advice, but pointing out that it is clear that the Egyptian Government should make up their minds what their policy is to be, and should consider carefully the financial side of the question.

Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 33.)
(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, June 11, 1883, 11.15 P.M.

YOU must insist on Khandeel being allowed to cross-examine witnesses and call new evidence at his trial before court-martial.

Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 131. Ext. 33.)
Sir,

Foreign Office, June 11, 1883.

WITH reference to your telegram No. 40 of to-day's date on the subject of the trial of Ahmed Bey Khandeel, I have to instruct you to insist upon the prisoner being allowed to cross-examine witnesses and call new evidence at his trial before the court-martial.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received June 12.)

My Lord,

London, June 11, 1883.

AS it has been suggested in Parliament that the Khedive of Egypt was the author of the massacres at Alexandria on the 11th June last year, and as it has been publicly stated that I hurried the trial of Arabi to a premature conclusion, lest, were it to have been prolonged, revelations might have been made injurious to the character of His Highness, I beg to say that such a supposition is quite erroneous. It is perfectly true that during the course of some preliminary conversations I had with Mr. Broadley, in regard to disputed points of procedure between himself and the Egyptian Public Prosecutor, that gentleman occasionally hinted, in ominous but vague language, that, in the interests of his clients, he would be compelled to make very damatory

disclosures in regard to a number of eminent Egyptian personages. To these observations, which were more than once repeated, I invariably replied, as I am sure Mr. Broadley will himself testify, that such a result would be a matter of perfect indifference both to myself and to Her Majesty's Government, who could have no possible desire to shield any one to whom such a dreadful crime as murder could be brought home. Nor did I ever utter a word to discourage Mr. Broadley from executing his intentions. It is true I did not regard these minatory hints as serious, at all events so far as the Khedive was concerned; but even had I attached more importance to them I should not have held different language.

It was during the course of one of these conversations that Mr. Broadley said to me that in strict justice it was Lutfi Pasha and not Arabi who ought to be in the dock, and that he could mention facts to prove this assertion. The circumstances he referred to did not, however, appear to me to make out a case against Lutfi which could be seriously sustained, and if, as Mr. Eve has asserted in his letter to the "Times" of to-day, I replied during the course of what was expressly a "privileged," and therefore unguarded, conversation, that "it was not my business to prosecute the Minister of War," I can only congratulate myself upon having made so sensible a reply.

The circumstances under which the trial of Arabi Pasha was concluded I have already related to your Lordship in my previous despatches, and especially in that of the 5th instant. The narrative speaks for itself, and disposes of the theory that either by word or deed I did anything to hush up the proceedings.

Only one other person, and that an English gentleman, in some degree professionally connected with the Arabi interest, ever submitted to me the suggestion that the Alexandria massacres could be traced to the agency of His Highness the Khedive; but the assertion was not supported or substantiated by any tangible fact or circumstance which could bring conviction to a reasonable mind, especially when account was taken of the avowed sentiments of my interlocutor. Nor during the whole of my stay in Egypt was a tittle of evidence brought to my notice which would in the faintest degree have authorized so strange an allegation. After the conversation in question, however, I thought it worth while to sound a number of trustworthy and unprejudiced persons, both European and native, on the point, and I especially discussed the matter with Sir Charles Wilson. As I think I have already stated, Sir Charles Wilson's sympathies were absolutely impartial. In fact, he was considered by the Egyptian Government to have taken a far too indulgent view of the Arabi movement. Sir Charles Wilson ridiculed the idea of the Khedive's complicity in the massacres, as I am bound to say did every other person to whom I mentioned the subject.

Under the foregoing circumstances, I have never been able to come to any other conclusion than that the calumny in question was one of those thousand baseless fabrications which teem from the Egyptian soil, for whose origin there is no accounting, and which, being unsupported by any substantial or tangible evidence, are the more difficult to refute.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

P.S.—With regard to Mr. Eve's statement as to the witnesses to whom a safe-conduct was to be given, I have no recollection of the circumstance to which he refers. Had Mr. Broadley required a safe-conduct for any of his witnesses, he would have made me an official demand in writing to that effect, and, as a matter of course, I should have requested the Egyptian Government to comply with his demand.

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No. 324.

Aarifi Pasha to Musurus Pasha.—(Communicated to Earl Granville by Musurus Pasha, June 12.)

(Confidentielle.)
(Télégraphique.)

Constantinople, le 10 Juin, 1883.

REÇU votre télégramme responsif à ma dépêche confidentielle du 4.

La communication que M. le Chargé d'Affaires de la Grande-Bretagne a faite au Palais Impérial, et que votre Excellence connaît déjà, ne consiste seulement pas en une information donnée amicalement par rapport à certains bruits, mais encore elle contenait l'avertissement d'empêcher un fait, si celui-ci était vrai.

No. 326*.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received June 13.)

(No. 202.)

My Lord,

Cairo, May 31, 1883.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 592 of the 11th December last relative to the sale of surplus war material by the Egyptian Government, I have the honour to inclose copy of two lists published in the "Moniteur Égyptien" of articles to be sold by auction.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Or, nous avons été, je le répète, cette fois encore, d'autant plus impressionnés, qu'on ait pu admettre la possibilité pour nous de commettre un acte aussi odieux, et que des démarches pour cette objet aient été faites en haut lieu.

Nous sommes donc persuadés que Lord Granville prendra dans cette circonstance une résolution conforme à ses sentiments d'équité, et votre Excellence consacrera, de son côté, tous ses soins à provoquer cette résolution, et à nous la faire connaître sans retard.

No. 325.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received June 12, 5.15 P.M.)

(No. 14.)

(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, June 12, 1883, 3.30 P.M.

YOUR Lordship's telegram No. 32 of yesterday.

Egyptian Government decided yesterday to collect and send to the Soudan 3,000 men and a mountain battery. All these have served, or are now serving, in the army. They will cost 40,000l. for transport, payment, and rations to the end of the year.

The Ministry consider that this expense is worth incurring to carry out the operations to which they now feel themselves committed, and to follow up successes already obtained. This view seems reasonable.

No. 326.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received by telegraph, June 12.)

(No. 232. Ext. 44.)

My Lord,

Cairo, June 12, 1883.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 32 of yesterday, desiring me to report as early as possible the decision of the Egyptian Government with regard to sending reinforcements to the Soudan, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the Ministers decided yesterday in Council to send the following reinforcements to General Hicks:—Four companies, about 100 men, from Dongola; two companies, about 200 men, now here, but previously destined for the Harar; two corps (about 600 men) of Bashi-Bazouks, now here; one mountain battery, with 70 men, from here; 1,800 old soldiers, formerly with the army, and now unemployed because they were rejected by General Baker for insufficient height or other defects.

These reinforcements will be sent in consequence of General Hicks' urgent request. They will cost to the end of the year about 10,000l. for transport, pay, and rations.

The Ministry think that they should not refuse this further demand upon them, taking into consideration the efforts and expenditure already made, and the success which has hitherto attended General Hicks' operations.

If, notwithstanding the present efforts, the rebellion is not put an end to, the whole question of what is to be done in the Soudan must be reconsidered; but the Ministers are of opinion that they are too committed now to prejudice the effort in the course of being made, solely from the consideration of 40,000l., and this view appears to be reasonable.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 327.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received June 13.)

(No. 203.)

My Lord,

Cairo, June 2, 1883.

WITH reference to the concluding paragraph of Lord Dufferin's despatch No. 110 of the 28th April, I have the honour to inclose copy of a note from Chérif Pasha, showing the steps which have hitherto been taken towards levying a tax upon visitors to Upper Egypt for the maintenance of the ancient temples and monuments.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 327.

*Chérif Pasha to Sir E. Malet.**Caire, le 31 Mai, 1883.*

M. le Ministre,

A LA suite de la dépêche que vous avez bien voulu m'écire le 28 du mois dernier, la question de l'établissement d'une taxe à percevoir des étrangers qui visitent les monuments de l'ancienne Égypte a été l'objet d'un examen dont j'ai l'honneur de porter les résultats à votre connaissance.

Il a été reconnu que l'établissement de cette taxe rencontrerait des difficultés dans la pratique sans donner des résultats satisfaisants; aussi l'Administration des Musées a pensé qu'il convenait de s'en tenir aux mesures suivantes adoptées à titre d'essai.

Les Compagnies de transport de voyageurs sur le Nil ajouteraient au prix principal du voyage, pour les visites aux musées et monuments, une légère somme qui serait remise à l'Administration du Musée de Boulaq à charge pour elle d'en affecter l'emploi à l'entretien des monuments situés dans les localités où s'arrêtent les voyageurs.

Une entente provisoire à ce sujet a déjà eu lieu pour l'année courante entre la Direction du Musée et la Compagnie Cook. D'après les résultats de cet essai la mesure pourrait ultérieurement devenir générale, et des contrats seraient alors passés avec les Compagnies de Navigation sur le Nil, les propriétaires des "dahabieh" et ceux des hôtels à Louqsor.

En vous transmettant ces renseignements je vous prie, M. le Ministre, de vouloir bien faire agréer les remerciements du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté pour le concours dont il l'avait assuré en cette circonstance, et je saisis, &c.

(Signé) CHÉRIF.

No. 328.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received June 13.)

(No. 201.)

My Lord,

Cairo, June 2, 1883.

WITH reference to that part of Lord Dufferin's Report which deals with the canalization and irrigation of Egypt ("Egypt No. 6, 1883," pp. 52-55), and to his Excellency's subsequent despatch of the 12th February ("Egypt No. 6, 1883," p. 96), I have the honour to inclose copy of a statement drawn up in the Department of Public Works on the whole subject.

After referring to a Memorandum of the 24th January, which showed the necessity of improving the irrigation, especially in view of the recurrence of bad Niles, the Director-General of Public Works states that the Department has been instructed to enter into communication with M. Suarez and other gentlemen, who have submitted to the Council of Ministers a scheme for the management of all the irrigation of Lower Egypt, and in connection with this proposal he proceeds to set forth the existing systems, and to explain the requirements of both Upper and Lower Egypt.

As regards Upper Egypt, he recommends that the present simple methods should not be interfered with. These, with certain exceptions, consist of allowing the land to be flooded by the rise of the Nile, and then growing a single crop from the benefits of the inundation. The exceptions are to be found in the district of the Ramadi Canal, which includes sugar estates belonging to the Daïra, and for which a system of irrigation has long been contemplated; also, in the country watered by the Ibrahimieh Canal, which again includes Daïra property, and in certain other districts where special works are necessary.

The whole of Lower Egypt, on the other hand, is provided with canals and irrigation works, which enable the fellahs to grow the "séfi," or summer crop, in addition to the "chitoni," or winter crop. It is proposed that the Province of Ghizeh, though not, strictly speaking, comprised in the Delta, should be similarly irrigated. The Director-General goes on to explain the complete system of canalization, and deals with the question of the utilization of the "barrage."

In Chapter II, the "corvée," which is alluded to by Lord Dufferin ("Egypt No. 6, 1883," pp. 53 and 67), is fully gone into and discussed.

Chapter III gives a description of the existing works, together with the ways and means by which they are maintained.

The distribution of water from the canals, and the charges levied for it, are shown in Chapter IV.

The Director-General concludes in Chapter V by taking M. Suarez' scheme into consideration, and states that his Company can only be made use of for carrying out certain portions of the proposed improvements, viz., for setting up fresh pumping engines to feed the canals, and for undertaking to put those canals into working order and to keep them in repair.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 329.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received June 13.)

(No. 212.)

My Lord,

Cairo, June 6, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith, extracted from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of the 5th instant, a Decree providing for the filling of any vacancy that may occur in the Government administrations, and for appointments to posts that may be created.

The rules of the Decree, if properly carried out, will bring a regularity into the service, which is much wanted.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 329.

*Extract from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of June 5, 1883.**Décret.*

NOUS, Khédive d'Égypte,

Considérant qu'il est juste et équitable de réserver les places vacantes dans les Administrations aux plus méritants parmi les employés hors de service et aux meilleurs élèves sortant des écoles, tout en assurant l'avancement légitime des employés en activité de service;

Sur la proposition de notre Conseil des Ministres;

Décrétons :

Article 1^{er}. Tous les emplois à créer ou qui deviendront vacants à partir de ce jour dans les Administrations publiques, ne seront donnés qu'à la suite d'un examen ou concours, en donnant la préférence à égale capacité, dans l'ordre suivant :—

1. Les employés actuellement en activité;
2. Les anciens employés du Gouvernement munis d'une bonne "raftieh";
3. Les élèves des Écoles du Gouvernement;
4. Les élèves des autres écoles proposées par le Ministre de l'Instruction Publique;
5. Toutes autres personnes.

Cependant l'admission au service, des personnes constituant cette dernière catégorie, devra être sanctionnée par décision du Conseil des Ministres.

Art. 2. En cas de vacance, les employés de la même Administration subiront seuls l'examen ou le concours; après épuisement de l'avancement dans les cadres du personnel de l'Administration, le concours sera ouvert, s'il a lieu, à toutes autres personnes sans préjudice de la préférence énoncée en l'Article précédent.

Art. 3. Les formes et les matières de cet examen seront déterminées, pour chaque Administration, conformément aux dispositions de notre Décret en date du 3 Djémal-Akher 1300 (10 Avril, 1883).

Art. 4. Toute exception aux prescriptions du présent Décret devra être sanctionnée par une décision du Conseil des Ministres.

Art. 5. Nos Ministres sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution du présent Décret.

Fait au Palais d'Abdine, le 3 Juin, 1883 (27 Redjeb 1300).

(Signé) MEHÉMET TEWFIK.

Par le Khédive :
Le Président du Conseil des Ministres,
(Signé) CHÉRIF.

No. 330.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received June 13.)

(No. 213.)

My Lord,

Cairo, June 6, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that Mr. Thomas William Kelly, the successor to Major-General Sir Frederic Goldsmid as English Controller of the Daira Sanieh, arrived here on the 31st ultimo, and was presented by me to the Khedive on the 4th instant, and I have now the honour to inclose herewith a Decree appointing him to his new office.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 330.

*Extract from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of June 5, 1883.**Décret.*

NOUS, Khédive d'Égypte,
Vu l'Article 54 de la Loi de Liquidation,

Décrétons :

Mr. Thomas William Kelly est nommé Contrôleur de la Daira Sanieh en remplacement du Major-Général Sir Frederic Goldsmid, démissionnaire.

Fait au Palais d'Abdine, le 3 Juin, 1883 (27 Redjeb, 1300).

(Signé) MEHÉMET TEWFIK.

Par le Khédive :

Le Président du Conseil des Ministres,
(Signé) CHÉRIF.

No. 331.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received June 13.)

(No. 214.)

My Lord,

Cairo, June 6, 1883.

THE Minister of Public Instruction, with a view to encourage education, has issued a notice to all the Directors of the free schools, informing them that a subvention will be allowed annually to such schools as receive native children, and specifying the conditions upon which the subvention will be granted.

I have the honour to inclose a copy of the notice extracted from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of the 5th instant.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 331.

Extract from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of June 5, 1883.

LE Ministère de l'Instruction Publique a l'honneur de prévenir MM. les Directeurs, ainsi que Mmes. les Directrices des écoles libres, que, dans le but d'encourager l'instruction, comme aussi dans celui de venir en aide aux établissements qui la distribuent gratuitement aux enfants indigènes, il met chaque année en réserve une certaine somme destinée à être répartie à titre de subvention et au prorata du nombre des élèves, à celles de ces écoles qui en font la demande, et qui se trouvent dans les conditions établies par le Conseil Supérieur de ce Département.

Les conditions exigées par le Conseil Supérieur, permettant aux écoles libres de faire valoir leurs droits à cette indemnité, sont les suivantes :—

1. Il faut que l'école distribue gratuitement l'instruction à des élèves indigènes, sujets Égyptiens, quelle qu'en soit la religion.

2. Que la Direction de l'école fasse parvenir à ce Ministère, dans un délai d'un mois à dater de ce jour, une demande accompagnée de la liste nominative des élèves qui suivent les cours.

3. Que cette liste indique par Tableaux l'âge, la nationalité, la religion, la qualité d'élève externe ou interne, la date d'entrée ou de sortie des élèves qui fréquentent l'école.

4. Que ces Tableaux relatent si les élèves sont payants ou non, s'il y en a parmi eux qui soient nourris ou habillés aux frais de l'école, et si, enfin, les élèves admis à titre gratuit, sont tenus à payer une rétribution quelconque pour des cours spéciaux, pour fournitures scolaires, pour matériel, ou pour tout autre objet.

55. Que la Direction fasse connaître également quel est le programme des études qui se font à l'école, l'époque et la durée des vacances; du reste, il est loisible à MM. les Directeurs de transmettre, à cet égard, les observations qu'ils jugeront nécessaires.

Le Ministre se réserve expressément le droit d'envoyer, lorsqu'il le jugera à propos, un délégué pour constater par lui-même et par les renseignements nécessaires, que l'école qui réclame la subvention se trouve réellement dans les conditions voulues pour l'obtenir.

Le Caire, le 8 Mai, 1883.

No. 332.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received June 13.)

(No. 217. Confidential.)

My Lord,

Cairo, June 6, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's information, copy of a Report from Major MacDonald, Acting Military Attaché to Her Majesty's Agency, relative to the proceedings of the Commissions of Inquiry and the court-martial at Alexandria, in disposing of the charges of murder and pillage during the rebellion.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 332.

Major MacDonald to Sir E. Malet.

Sir,

Alexandria, June 4, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to lay before you a résumé of the work done during the past month by the four Commissions sitting at Tanta, Mehallet, Damanhour, and Alexandria, as also the number of cases disposed of by the Alexandria court-martial up to date.

The Tanta Commission, under the presidency of Ali Pasha Sadyk, has been principally occupied in investigating cases of pillage which took place on the day of the massacres. The number of these has increased somewhat from that originally given by me, owing to the recent return of many Europeans who left before the massacres, and who have only now been able to bring their cases before the Commission.

The statements of numbers of these Europeans (Levantines for the most part) have been characterized by a very great disregard for the truth. Under these circumstances, I have endeavoured to see that the accused got the benefit of every doubt, both before the Commission and the court-martial.

The Mehallet Commission has been engaged in several murder cases, the difficulties of unravelling which have been very great. These difficulties arise from the determined opposition of the Sheikhs, who prevent the villagers from giving evidence, even were they willing to do so. This opposition arises from fear of their being in any way implicated in the massacres, and from hatred of Christians generally. The unwillingness of Christians, mostly of the petty shopkeeper and money-lender class, to give evidence is caused by a fear of losing their custom with the Arabs, and also of what might happen to them should another disturbance of a similar nature take place. This unwillingness to come forward to assist justice and strengthen the hands of the Commission is by no means confined to the poorer classes of Europeans. I have myself spoken to well-to-do Europeans, including some Englishmen, who have given me the above reasons for not coming forward. Another cause of delay is the want of proper prisons. The accused persons are all herded together, and invariably concoct a story

to which they hold with great persistency. At Damanhour the Commission succeeded at the outset in hiring a house, the rooms of which served as cells to keep the accused separate. By this means, and by much patient cross-examination, this Commission, though one of the last to be instituted, has done more satisfactory work than any of the others. It has now nearly finished all its murder cases.

The Alexandria Commission has been engaged during the past month in the investigation of the case of Suleiman Samy and the officers of the 6th Regiment, accused of having set fire to the town of Alexandria, and also in investigating the case of Saïd Khandeel, Prefect of Police, on the day of the massacre. These men are both defended by European lawyers. The "dossier" of Suleiman Samy is ready, and left the Commission of Inquiry some three weeks ago. The prisoner's trial before the court-martial was fixed for the 28th May, but was adjourned till the 5th June, owing to the accused, on the morning of his trial, having changed his advocate! I am afraid that the introduction of European lawyers will be productive of considerable delay, occasioned not so much by a desire of benefiting their clients as by one of getting their names before the public, and thereby possibly benefiting themselves.

The Alexandria court-martial has, since the 1st April, 1883, disposed of 51 cases, implicating in all 169 persons; 11 of these have been sentenced to death. Many of the pillage cases yet to be inquired into by the four Commissions are of a very trivial nature. I venture to suggest that, as soon as the murder cases and the more serious pillage cases have been inquired into, the remainder be dismissed; the more so as the accused have already suffered three or four months' imprisonment before being released on bail, and because the cost of maintaining the four Commissions and the court-martial is a considerable drain on the money resources of the country.

I am, &c.
(Signed) C. W. MACDONALD.

No. 333.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received June 13.)

(No. 218.)

My Lord,

Cairo, June 6, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that on the 2nd instant the Khedive presented the Egyptian medal, struck in commemoration of the suppression of the rebellion, to the officers and men of Her Majesty's forces at present quartered in Cairo. The Khedive stood on the steps of the Palace of Abdeen, surrounded by his Ministers and the officers of His Household in full uniform. I had the honour of attending, by invitation of His Highness, with the staff of Her Majesty's Agency.

His Highness, on the conclusion of the ceremony, addressed to me some gracious words expressing the high satisfaction which he felt in thus commemorating the services which had been rendered to him by the Queen and Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 334.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received June 13.)

(No. 219.)

My Lord,

Cairo, June 6, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 199 of the 29th ultimo, informing your Lordship that General Baker had stated to me that General Latouche, Colonel Vincent, and Colonel Prescott had tendered their resignations in case certain requests which they had made were not complied with, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that General Latouche has stated that he has not resigned, and had not intended to resign.

Inconvenience has arisen from this misunderstanding, as General Baker had informed the Khedive, Chérif Pasha, and the Minister of the Interior that the three officers had resigned. I cannot do more at present than to acquaint your Lordship with what has occurred, and to add that General Baker is of opinion that it is advisable to

modify the experimental organization of police administration adopted during the winter, as he considers that it has not been found to work satisfactorily.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 335.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received June 13, 1 P.M.)

(No. 45.)

(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, June 13, 1883, noon.

YOUR Lordship's telegram of the 11th instant.
Khandeel's trial.

Chérif Pasha is at Alexandria. I go there this evening, and will inform his Excellency that Khandeel must be allowed to cross-examine witnesses and call new evidence before the court-martial.

No. 336.

Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 34.)

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, June 13, 1883, 2.15 P.M.

UNDER-SECRETARY of State for Foreign Affairs will be asked to-morrow whether attention has been called to Cairo telegram in "Times" of Thursday last stating that MacDonald had forwarded to you a protest respecting certain proceedings on trial of Suleiman Sami.

Telegraph reply.

No. 337.

Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 133.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 13, 1883.

WITH reference to your telegram No. 39 of the 9th instant, stating your reasons for not interposing in the case of Suleiman Sami, I have to express to you my approval of the course adopted by you in refraining from interference, for which there does not seem to have been any necessity.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 338.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received June 14.)

My Lord,

London, June 14, 1883.

WITH respect to the case of Suleiman Sami, which your Lordship has been pleased to refer to my consideration, I beg to state that during my stay in Egypt I took great pains to ascertain the exact facts in regard to it, and I came to the conclusion that Suleiman Sami must be considered as the individual principally responsible for the burning of Alexandria, and for the loss of life thereby occasioned. That he ordered streets and buildings to be set on fire was a patent and indisputable fact testified to by dozens of spectators; and it was alleged, upon what I considered good authority, that he took advantage of the opportunity to gratify his private revenge by burning down the houses of his personal enemies, Mahommedan as well as Christian. Two eminent English advocates who had been applied to by his friends to undertake his case themselves told me that they had declined to do so on the ground that it was indefensible.

Not being yet acquainted with what passed at the time, I am not, of course, in a position to say whether or not it was conducted in a satisfactory manner. From my previous despatch No. 138 B of the 28th April your Lordship will have learned my

general opinion of the operation of the Egyptian Commissions and the Alexandria and Cairo courts-martial. It has been objected in regard to these that the system of preliminary investigation before one Court, and the pronouncing of the sentence by another, is, on the face of it, absurd. Were this an accurate representation of what has taken place, such a conclusion could not be gainsaid. But the mode of procedure has been misunderstood. From my despatch above referred to your Lordship will see that when at the suggestion of his advocate I communicated privately with the Egyptian Government in regard to Khandeel, I received a spontaneous assurance from Chérif Pasha that there was no idea of precluding Khandeel from enjoying every legitimate means of defence, and that after the "Instruction" had been completed the prisoner's counsel would be given a fortnight or three weeks to study the papers and prepare his defence, and that he would have full liberty to examine and cross-examine what witnesses he pleased before the Alexandria court-martial. Having thus assured myself that the prisoner was to be dealt with in what appeared to me a fair and reasonable manner, I communicated the fact to the Foreign Office, and left a notification of the circumstance in Sir Edward Malet's hands. From what has since transpired it would appear that the Egyptian Government has followed the course it had thus marked out for itself. It seems difficult, therefore, to believe that Suleiman Sami could have met with different treatment, except so far indeed as the fact of his having admitted that he was the author of the conflagration may have influenced the conduct of the authorities. For if, as I gather, the witnesses whom the Court refused to hear were Arabi and the exiles in Ceylon, their evidence may have been rejected as irrelevant. Should this prove to have been the case, I must frankly state that had I been in Sir Edward Malet's place I should certainly have declined to bring pressure upon the Egyptian Government to induce it to upset the ruling of the Court. By your Lordship's instructions, both Sir Edward Malet and I had been informed that we were not to interfere in the cases of the persons implicated in the burning of Alexandria, and I should have held that (even admitting Arabi had incited Suleiman Sami to fire the town) such a circumstance did not exculpate the latter. Were such a principle to be admitted, every subordinate actor in the most atrocious crimes would get off scot-free. But it must be remembered that the endeavour of the Egyptian Government to connect Arabi with the burning of Alexandria had entirely failed, and that, by abandoning this count of the indictment, it had admitted his innocence in the matter. In my own and Sir Charles Wilson's opinion, Arabi stands free of the charge. To have required, therefore, the Egyptian Government to bring Arabi back from Ceylon to Egypt on the pretence that, by acknowledging himself the incendiary of Alexandria, he might furnish Suleiman Sami with what, on the face of it, would have been an untenable and ineffectual plea, would have been a monstrous action on the part of our Agents. I cannot, therefore, help concluding that had Suleiman Sami's line of defence been of a nature to admit of *bona fide* and relevant testimony, he would have been allowed the same advantages as have been accorded to Khandeel, and that, consequently, the criticisms to which the court-martial of Alexandria has been subjected have been founded upon imperfect information.

There is one further observation in relation to the Egyptian trials which I would desire to make. All the persons dealt with by the Commissions and the court-martial were Mussulman Egyptians accused of murdering Christians, principally European Christians. My experience of the East has long since convinced me that an Oriental Court of Justice may be safely trusted not to strain either law or evidence when the cause lies between a Mussulman culprit and his Christian victim. During all the time I was in Egypt Major MacDonald was principally preoccupied in noting the tendency of the Courts to unduly favour the prisoners; and your Lordship may rest assured that whatever miscarriages of justice may have occurred have been occasioned by the escape of the guilty, and not by the condemnation of any innocent persons. The only cases where an opposite sentiment might possibly have existed were those of Khandeel and Suleiman Sami; and, as I have already stated, before quitting Egypt I took the necessary precautions to secure every opportunity of defence to the former, and by implication the latter, or to any other individual whom Sir Edward Malet might have regarded as standing in special need of his moderating influence.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

No. 339.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received June 14, 1 P.M.)

(No. 46.)

(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, June 14, 1883, 12:30 P.M.

MAJOR MACDONALD made no protest. The prisoner refused to state on what points he wished the fresh witnesses to be examined, and Major MacDonald wished the Court to adjourn to give him time to change his mind, in which case his witnesses would have been heard. The Court refused. Major MacDonald telegraphed to me, and I spoke to Chérif Pasha on the subject. He telegraphed to the President of the court-martial, and adequate reasons having been given for the maintenance of the decision, the case was proceeded with.

No. 340.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received by telegraph, June 14.)

(No. 236. Ext. 46.)

My Lord,

Cairo, June 14, 1883.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 34 of yesterday's date, I have the honour to report to your Lordship that Major MacDonald sent me no protest against the proceedings of the court-martial in the trial of Suleiman Sami. When the prisoner was asked on what points he wished to call fresh witnesses he refused to do so, and Major MacDonald requested the court-martial to adjourn the trial, in order to give time to the prisoner to change his mind, since, if he would state the points on which he wished to adduce fresh evidence, his witnesses would have been heard. The Court, however, refused to accede to this request. On receipt from Major MacDonald of a telegram, reporting what had taken place, I spoke to Chérif Pasha on the subject. His Excellency thereupon telegraphed to the President of the court-martial, and received from him a reply giving adequate reasons for maintaining the decision arrived at by the Court, and the case was then proceeded with.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 341.

Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 134.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 14, 1883.

WITH reference to the Earl of Dufferin's despatch No. 125 of the 24th April, stating the amount and value of the confiscated property of Arabi and his companions, I have to request you to obtain from the Egyptian Government a similar Return of the property now enjoyed by the wives of the exiles.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 342.

Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 35.)

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, June 15, 1883, 5:15 P.M.

REQUEST Sir B. Maxwell to furnish Her Majesty's Government with an exact account of Egyptian court-martial procedure, especially with reference to the stages at which counsel can be heard and witnesses examined and cross-examined in open Court.

No. 343.

Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 136.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 15, 1883.

I HAVE to request you to inform me whether you have made any representations to the Egyptian Government with regard to the state of misgovernment, oppression, and corruption existing in the border provinces of Egypt, as described in Colonel Stewart's Report inclosed in your despatch No. 154 of the 14th ultimo.

That officer states, at the conclusion of his Report, that there are officers and soldiers imprisoned at Massowah for various terms who have never been tried, and that a certain Ali Ragheb is condemned to fifteen years' imprisonment for having acted as Arabi's messenger to Constantinople.

I shall be glad to learn from you what are the facts regarding these cases.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 344.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir C. Wilson to Earl Granville.—(Received June 16.)

My Lord,

Clifton, June 15, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith, in official form, the notes from which Sir Charles Dilke quoted in Parliament on the 11th instant:—

"Whilst watching the State trials at Cairo I saw much of the prisoners; I frequently visited them in their cells, and I was present when they were under examination before the Commission of Inquiry. On several occasions, also, I visited prisoners at their own request, and received confidential communications from them."

Every one, without exception, stated that Suleiman Sami had taken a leading part in the firing of Alexandria, and had personally directed the destruction of the houses in the Place Mehmet Ali. Suleiman never denied this himself, but pleaded in justification that he had been ordered by Arabi to burn the town as a military measure.

There was no direct evidence that Arabi had issued such an order; he, and all his officers, who, during the trial, were in separate solitary confinement, denied that he had done so, and there was some indirect evidence in the same direction. On the other hand, the leaders of the rebellion had urged the people to lay waste the country as the English advanced, and an account of the action of the Russians when the French invaded their country in 1812 was translated into Arabic for circulation.

If the destruction of the town had been ordered as a military measure, there would have been more system; the arsenal, the barracks, the Khedive's Palace, and other buildings, which would evidently have been of use to the British troops when landed, were not touched; the Protestant Church in the Square was not injured, and the British Consulate was not burned until the night of the 13th July. The fire did not commence until after 4 P.M. on the 12th, and all soldiers, except stragglers, had left the town before 10 the same night; in fact, a great part of the garrison marched out in good order early in the afternoon.

My impression was, and still is, that Suleiman Sami, who, having been quartered in Alexandria, was acquainted with the town and its people, took advantage of a time of great disorder to carry out a threat he had often made of burning the town, and to gratify his wish to be revenged on his personal enemies.

Supposing, for a moment, that Arabi had ordered Suleiman Sami to burn Alexandria as a military measure, the work should have been carried out in an orderly manner. Every one, however, was agreed that Suleiman acted in the most ferocious manner, sometimes rushing about, pistol in hand, like a madman, forcing the soldiers to burn; sometimes seated in a high chair in the Square, giving orders for special acts of incendiarism. His rage seems to have been specially directed against the family of Sheikh Ibrahim Pasha; some members of the family he had driven into the forts during the bombardment, hoping they might be killed, and on the day after he sent detachments specially to burn down the mosque and all the house property belonging to the family.

The conduct of Suleiman Sami before the Commission produced an unfavourable

impression upon me. Though he did not arrive from Crete until I had been able to introduce order into the prisons, and consequently was not exposed to the insults which some of the prisoners had experienced in the early days of their imprisonment, and had not been in solitary confinement, he was the only prisoner who broke down before the Commission. Whilst under examination he burst into tears, and behaved generally in a manner which offered a marked contrast to that of the other prisoners, whose bearing was more than usually manly and dignified. Suleiman showed the same spirit when I visited him in his cell; and I looked upon him as one of those men in whom cowardice is allied with ferocity. The account of his bearing when brought to the scaffold confirms the view of his cowardice; every other prisoner executed has shown great firmness at the last moment.

The Commission of Inquiry decided, and I fully concurred in their decision, that Suleiman Sami's case was one of those which should be sent before the Commission and court-martial specially instituted for the examination and trial of men accused of arson, pillage, murder, &c. Suleiman's case had not been taken up by the Alexandria Commission when I left Egypt, and I know nothing of the proceedings of that Commission or of the court-martial.

A question having been raised with respect to a supposed connection of the Khedive with the riot at Alexandria on the 11th June, I would beg to state my firm belief, after hearing all sides of the question, that His Highness did not know beforehand that such a riot was going to take place, and that he, consequently, could never have given any instructions with regard to it.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. W. WILSON.

No. 345.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received June 16, 9.45 A.M.)

(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, June 16, 1883, 9.40 A.M.

ALL the Egyptian decorations for English naval officers were sent to me yesterday by the Khedive. I forward them to Captain Molyneux, of "Invincible," Senior Naval Officer at Alexandria.

No. 346.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received June 19.)

(No. 223.)

My Lord,

Cairo, June 8, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith, extracted from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of the 7th instant, copies of Circulars addressed by the Minister of the Interior to the Governors of Cairo and Alexandria and to the Mudirs of the provinces, instructing them as to the course they should take when the Committees instituted for preparing the electoral lists send the lists in.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 346.

Extract from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of June 7, 1883.

MINISTÈRE DE L'INTÉRIEUR.

Opérations Électorales.—Circulaire No. 2.

A M. le Préfet de Police du Caire.

M. le Préfet,

Le Caire, le 5 Juin, 1883.

AUSSITÔT que vous aurez reçu des Comités que vous avez institués pour la formation des listes électorales, conformément à la Circulaire du 8 Regeb, un exem-

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plaire de ces listes dûment cacheté, vous le contresignerez sans y faire aucun changement.

Le délai pour réclamer contre ces listes qui resteront affichées à la porte du bureau de chaque Toumm, à partir du 6 au 20 Juin inclusivement, courra à partir du 21 jusqu'au 28 Juin inclusivement.

Vous ouvrirez, en conséquence, le 21 Juin, un registre sur lequel vous inscrirez, par ordre de date, toutes les réclamations qui vous seront adressées à partir de ce jour jusqu'au soir du 28 Juin.

Vous donnerez à chaque réclamant un récépissé de sa réclamation.

Aux termes de l'Article 12 D de la Loi Électorale, les réclamations qui vous auront été adressées seront jugées, en premier ressort, par une Commission composée de trois membres : deux Juges du Tribunal de Première Instance de la circonscription et vous, M. le Préfet, qui en serez le Président.

Le Ministre de la Justice va donner les ordres nécessaires pour que, à cet effet, deux Juges soient mis à votre disposition, à partir du 29 Juin jusqu'au 6 Juillet inclusivement.

Toutes les réclamations devront être jugées, sans frais, jusqu'au dit jour, 6 Juillet. Les délibérations de la Commission seront prises en conformité de l'Article 9 de la Loi Électorale et notifiées aux intéressés par écrit et à domicile, sans frais, dans les trois jours, par voie administrative.

Je vous donne, ci-après, un résumé des diverses dispositions de la Loi Électorale qui pourra vous servir de règle dans l'appréciation des réclamations.

“Tout Égyptien, sujet local, âgé de 20 ans accomplis, n'étant pas militaire en activité de service, ni dans un des cas d'incapacité prévus par l'Article 6 de la Loi Électorale, a le droit d'être inscrit sur la liste qui est dressée dans la circonscription électorale où il a son domicile ou son habitation au moment de la formation de la liste.

“Tout Égyptien qui se croira omis sur la liste pourra réclamer son inscription et tout électeur inscrit pourra réclamer l'inscription de tout Égyptien indûment omis ou la radiation de tout individu indûment inscrit.”

En signifiant aux intéressés les délibérations de la Commission, vous les préviendrez qu'ils peuvent se pourvoir contre ces délibérations devant la Cour d'Appel de la circonscription, dans le délai fixé par l'Article 9 de la Loi Électorale.

Vous rectifierez ensuite l'exemplaire des listes se trouvant entre vos mains, conformément aux délibérations de la Commission ou aux décisions de la Cour d'Appel et vous signerez les rectifications.

Vous notifierez, en même temps, ces rectifications aux Comités qui ont dressé les listes que ces rectifications concernent, afin qu'ils rectifient, à leur tour, l'exemplaire de la liste restée auprès d'eux.

En conformité des présentes instructions, et pour être assuré de leur stricte exécution, j'attends de vous les rapports suivants :—

1. Le 29 Juin, vous m'annoncerez le nombre des réclamations qui vous auront été adressées ainsi que la constitution de la Commission pour les juger. En cas de non réclamations, vous m'en aviserez également, la constitution d'une Commission devenant alors inutile.

2. Dans le cas où des réclamations auraient été présentées, vous m'annoncerez, le 7 Juillet, que toutes ont été jugées, que vous avez, en conséquence, rectifié l'exemplaire des listes se trouvant entre vos mains et que vous avez communiqué les rectifications aux Comités qui ont dressé les listes, en leur donnant l'ordre de rectifier également, à leur tour, l'exemplaire resté auprès d'eux.

3. Avant de recevoir ces deux rapports, j'attends de vous le rapport prévu par le paragraphe 4 de l'antérieure Circulaire du 8 Regeb.

Recevez, &c.

Le Ministre de l'Intérieur,
(Signé) KHAÏRY.

MINISTÈRE DE L'INTÉRIEUR.

Opérations Électorales.—Circulaire No. 2.

A. M. le Gouverneur et Préfet de Police d'Alexandrie.

M. le Gouverneur et Préfet,

Le Caire, le 5 Juin, 1883.

Aussitôt que vous aurez reçu des Comités que vous avez institués pour la formation des listes électorales, conformément à la Circulaire du 8 Regeb, un exemplaire de ces listes, dûment cacheté, vous le contresignerez sans y faire aucun changement.

Le délai pour réclamer contre ces listes, qui resteront affichées à la porte du bureau du Kisme à partir du 6 au 20 Juin inclusivement, courra à partir du 21 jusqu'au 28 Juin inclusivement.

Vous ouvrirez, en conséquence, le 21 Juin, un registre sur lequel vous inscrirez par ordre de date toutes les réclamations qui vous seront adressées à partir de ce jour jusqu'au soir du 28 Juin.

Vous donnerez à chaque réclamant un récépissé de sa réclamation.

Aux termes de l'Article 12 D de la Loi Électorale, les réclamations qui vous auront été adressées seront jugées, en premier ressort, par une Commission composée de trois membres : deux Juges du Tribunal de Première Instance de la Circonscription et vous, M. le Gouverneur et Préfet, qui en serez le Président.

Le Ministre de la Justice va donner les ordres nécessaires pour que, à cet effet, deux Juges soient mis à votre disposition à partir du 29 Juin jusqu'au 6 Juillet inclusivement.

Toutes les réclamations devront être jugées, sans frais, jusqu'au dit jour, 6 Juillet.

Les délibérations de la Commission seront prises en conformité de l'Article 9 de la Loi Électorale et notifiées aux intéressés par écrit et à domicile, sans frais, dans les trois jours, par voie administrative.

Je vous donne ci-après un résumé des diverses dispositions de la Loi Électorale qui pourra vous servir de règle dans l'appréciation des réclamations.

“Tout Égyptien, sujet local, âgé de 20 ans accomplis, n'étant pas militaire en activité de service, ni dans un des cas d'incapacité prévus par l'Article 6 de la Loi Électorale, a le droit d'être inscrit sur la liste qui est dressée dans la circonscription électorale où il a son domicile ou son habitation au moment de la formation de la liste.

“Tout Égyptien qui se croira omis sur la liste pourra réclamer son inscription et tout électeur inscrit pourra réclamer l'inscription de tout Égyptien indûment omis ou la radiation de tout individu indûment inscrit.”

En signifiant aux intéressés les délibérations de la Commission, vous les préviendrez qu'ils peuvent se pourvoir contre ces délibérations devant la Cour d'Appel de la circonscription, dans le délai fixé par l'Article 9 de la Loi Électorale.

Vous rectifierez ensuite l'exemplaire des listes se trouvant entre vos mains, conformément aux délibérations de la Commission ou aux décisions de la Cour d'Appel et vous signerez les rectifications.

Vous notifierez en même temps ces rectifications aux Comités qui ont dressé les listes que ces rectifications concernent, afin qu'ils rectifient, à leur tour, l'exemplaire de la liste resté auprès d'eux.

En conformité des présentes instructions et pour être assuré de leur stricte exécution, j'attends de vous, par voie télégraphique, les rapports suivants :—

1. Le 29 Juin, vous m'annoncerez le nombre des réclamations qui vous auront été adressées ainsi que la constitution de la Commission pour les juger. En cas de non réclamation, vous m'en aviserez également, la constitution d'une Commission devenant alors inutile.

2. Dans le cas où des réclamations auraient été présentées, vous m'annoncerez, le 7 Juillet, que toutes ont été jugées, que vous avez, en conséquence, rectifié l'exemplaire des listes se trouvant entre vos mains et que vous avez communiqué les rectifications aux Comités qui ont dressé les listes, en leur donnant l'ordre de rectifier également à leur tour, l'exemplaire resté auprès d'eux.

3. Avant de recevoir ces deux rapports, j'attends de vous la dépêche prévue par le paragraphe 4 de l'antérieure Circulaire du 8 Regeb.

Recevez, &c.

Le Ministre de l'Intérieur,
(Signé) KHAÏRY.

MINISTÈRE DE L'INTÉRIEUR.

Opérations Électorales.—Circulaire No. 2.

A M. le Gouverneur de

Le Caire, le 5 Juin, 1883.

M. le Gouverneur,

Aussitôt que vous aurez reçu des Comités que vous avez institués pour la formation des listes électorales, conformément à la Circulaire du 8 Regeb, un exemplaire de ces listes, dûment cacheté, vous le contresignerez sans y faire aucun changement.

Le délai pour réclamer contre ces listes, qui resteront affichées à la porte du siège du Gouvernement à partir du 6 au 20 Juin inclusivement, courra à partir du 21 jusqu'au 28 Juin inclusivement.

Vous ouvrirez, en conséquence, le 21 Juin, un registre sur lequel vous inscrirez, par ordre de date, toutes les réclamations qui vous seront adressées à partir de ce jour jusqu'au soir du 28 Juin.

Vous donnerez à chaque réclamant un récépissé de sa réclamation.

Aux termes de l'Article 42 D de la Loi Électorale, les réclamations qui vous auront été adressées seront jugées, en premier ressort, par une Commission composée de trois membres : deux Juges du Tribunal de Première Instance de la Circonscription et vous, M. le Gouverneur, qui en serez le Président.

Le Ministre de la Justice va donner les ordres nécessaires pour que, à cet effet, deux Juges soient mis à votre disposition, à partir du 29 Juin jusqu'au 6 Juillet inclusivement.

Toutes les réclamations devront être jugées, sans frais, jusqu'au dit jour 6 Juillet.

Les délibérations de la Commission seront prises en conformité de la Loi Électorale et notifiées aux intéressés par écrit et à domicile, sans frais, dans les trois jours, par voie administrative.

Je vous donne, ci-après, un résumé des diverses dispositions de la Loi Électorale qui pourra vous servir de règle dans l'appréciation des réclamations.

“Tout Égyptien, sujet local, âgé de 20 ans accomplis, n'étant pas militaire en activité de service, ni dans un des cas d'incapacité prévus par l'Article 6 de la Loi Électorale, a le droit d'être inscrit sur la liste qui est dressée dans la circonscription électorale où il a son domicile ou son habitation au moment de la formation de la liste.

“Tout Égyptien qui se croira omis sur la liste pourra réclamer son inscription et tout électeur inscrit pourra réclamer l'inscription de tout Égyptien indûment omis ou la radiation de tout individu indûment inscrit.”

En signifiant aux intéressés les délibérations de la Commission, vous les préviendrez qu'ils peuvent se pourvoir contre ces délibérations devant la Cour d'Appel de la circonscription, dans le délai fixé par l'Article 9 de la Loi Électorale.

Vous rectifierez ensuite l'exemplaire des listes se trouvant entre vos mains, conformément aux délibérations de la Commission ou aux décisions de la Cour d'Appel et vous signerez les rectifications.

Vous notifierez, en même temps, ces rectifications aux Comités qui ont dressé les listes que ces rectifications concernent, afin qu'ils rectifient, à leur tour, l'exemplaire de la liste resté auprès d'eux.

En conformité des présentes instructions et pour être assuré de leur stricte exécution, j'attends de vous, par voie télégraphique, les rapports suivants :—

1. Le 29 Juin, vous m'annoncerez le nombre des réclamations qui vous auront été adressées ainsi que la constitution de la Commission pour les juger. En cas de non réclamations, vous m'en aviserez également, la constitution d'une Commission devenant alors inutile.

2. Dans le cas où des réclamations auraient été présentées, vous m'annoncerez, le 7 Juillet, que toutes ont été jugées, que vous avez, en conséquence, rectifié l'exemplaire des listes se trouvant entre vos mains et que vous avez communiqué les rectifications aux Comités qui ont dressé les listes, en leur donnant l'ordre de rectifier également, à leur tour, l'exemplaire resté auprès d'eux.

3. Avant de recevoir ces deux rapports, j'attends de vous la dépêche prévue par le paragraphe 4 de l'antérieure Circulaire du 8 Regeb.

Recevez, &c.
Le Ministre de l'Intérieur,
(Signé) KHAÏRY.

MINISTÈRE DE L'INTÉRIEUR.

Opérations Électorales.—Circulaire No. 2.

A M. le Moudir de

Le Caire, le 5 Juin, 1883.

M. le Moudir,

Aussitôt que vous aurez reçu des Cheiks dans chaque ville, village, Kafr et Ezbet de votre Moudirich auxquels vous avez donné l'ordre de dresser les listes électorales, conformément à la Circulaire du 8 Regeb, un exemplaire de ces listes, dûment cacheté, vous le contresignerez sans y faire aucun changement.

Le délai pour réclamer contre ces listes, qui resteront affichées à la porte du siège du Meglis Machiaka ou du Cheik principal, dans chaque ville, village, Ezbet et Kafr, à partir du 6 au 20 Juin inclusivement, courra à partir du 21 jusqu'au 28 Juin inclusivement.

Vous ouvrirez, en conséquence, le 21 Juin un registre sur lequel vous inscrirez, par ordre de date, toutes les réclamations qui vous seront adressées, à partir de ce jour jusqu'au soir du 28 Juin.

Vous donnerez à chaque réclamant un récépissé de sa réclamation.

Aux termes de l'Article 12 D de la Loi Électorale, les réclamations qui vous auront été adressées seront jugées, en premier ressort, par une Commission composée de trois membres : de deux Juges du Tribunal de Première Instance de la circonscription et vous, M. le Moudir, qui en serez le Président.

Le Ministre de la Justice va donner les ordres nécessaires pour que, à cet effet, deux Juges soient mis à votre disposition à partir du 29 Juin jusqu'au 6 Juillet inclusivement.

Toutes les réclamations devront être jugées, sans frais, jusqu'au dit jour, 6 Juillet. Les délibérations de la Commission seront prises en conformité de l'Article 9 de la Loi Électorale et notifiées aux intéressés par écrit et à domicile, sans frais, dans les trois jours, par voie administrative.

Je vous donne ci-après un résumé des diverses dispositions de la Loi Électorale qui pourra vous servir de règle dans l'appréciation des réclamations.

“Tout Égyptien, sujet local, âgé de 20 ans accomplis, n'étant pas militaire en activité de service, ni dans un des cas d'incapacité prévus par l'Article 6 de la Loi Électorale, a le droit d'être inscrit sur la liste qui est dressée dans la circonscription électorale où il a son domicile ou son habitation au moment de la formation de la liste.

“Tout Égyptien qui se croira omis sur la liste pourra réclamer son inscription et tout électeur inscrit pourra réclamer l'inscription de tout Égyptien indûment omis ou la radiation de tout individu indûment inscrit.”

En signifiant aux intéressés les délibérations de la Commission, vous les préviendrez qu'ils peuvent se pourvoir contre ces délibérations devant la Cour d'Appel de la circonscription, dans le délai fixé par l'Article 9 de la Loi Électorale.

Vous rectifierez ensuite l'exemplaire des listes se trouvant entre vos mains conformément aux délibérations de la Commission ou aux décisions de la Cour d'Appel et vous signerez les rectifications.

Vous notifierez, en même temps, ces rectifications aux Cheiks qui ont dressé les listes que ces rectifications concernent, afin qu'ils rectifient, à leur tour, l'exemplaire de la liste resté auprès d'eux.

En conformité des présentes instructions et pour être assuré de leur stricte exécution, j'attends de vous, par voie télégraphique, les rapports suivants :—

1. Le 29 Juin, vous m'annoncerez le nombre des réclamations qui vous auront été adressées ainsi que la constitution de la Commission pour les juger.

En cas de non réclamations, vous m'en aviserez également, la constitution d'une Commission devenant alors inutile.

2. Dans le cas où des réclamations auraient été présentées, vous m'annoncerez, le 7 Juillet, que toutes ont été jugées, que vous avez, en conséquence, rectifié l'exemplaire des listes se trouvant entre vos mains, et que vous avez communiqué les rectifications aux Cheiks qui ont dressé les listes, en leur donnant l'ordre de rectifier également à leur tour, l'exemplaire resté auprès d'eux.

3. Avant de recevoir ces deux rapports, j'attends de vous la dépêche prévue par le paragraphe 4 de l'antérieure Circulaire du 8 Regeb.

Recevez, &c.
Le Ministre de l'Intérieur,
(Signé) KHAÏRY.

No. 347.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received June 19.)

(No. 225. Confidential.)

My Lord,

Cairo, June 11, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 224 of the 9th instant, I have the honour to inclose copy of a despatch from Major MacDonald, reporting proceedings in the case of Suleiman Sami.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 347.

Major MacDonald to Sir E. Malet.

Sir,

Alexandria, June 10, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that on the 11th April last, acting under instructions from Lord Dufferin, accompanied by Tigrane Pasha, I went to Fakhry Pasha, Minister of Justice, to ask him what procedure would be adopted in the case of prisoners defended by European counsel, and according to what Law or Code the said counsel were not permitted to see their clients till the inquiry had been closed by the "Commission d'Enquête?"

I took down the following answers at his dictation:—

1. According to Ottoman law it is laid down that a military court-martial does not permit either counsel for defence or prosecution.
2. That the Government has made a concession in appointing a Commission to inquire into the prisoner's case before sending it to the court-martial.
3. That the Government has made a second concession in allowing the prisoners to have counsel at all.
4. That the Commission, in denying the advocates for the accused access to them, is acting according to general law.
5. That as soon as the case is closed by the Commission, the prisoner's advocate will be allowed access to him and to all the papers concerning the case. The prisoner will be allowed to call fresh evidence should he wish it, and, within reasonable limits, to cross-examine.

With regard to what procedure would be adopted on the court-martial, he was unable to give me any information. This system of a "Commission d'Enquête," followed by a higher Court, appears to be based on the French "Code Napoléon." At the court-martial the Turkish Military Code is used, which, if it does not apply to the case, is supplemented by the Turkish Penal Code; and, as a last resource, Mahomedan religious law is applied, the whole being apparently subservient to Khedivial Decree.

Acting on the information given to me by the Minister of Justice, I stated to you that the prisoner would have permission to call fresh evidence before the court-martial. With regard to the trial of Suleiman Sami, I beg to point out the following particulars. His inquiry was closed by the "Commission d'Enquête," and the papers concerning the case forwarded to the court-martial on the 11th or 12th May. The latter Court fixed his trial for the 28th May.

As M. de la Pommeraye, a French advocate, had applied some few days previously to be allowed to defend the prisoner, notice was sent by the court-martial, at my instigation, to M. de la Pommeraye, that he might have immediate access to his client, and also to all the papers. Similar information was sent to the prisoner.

After the lapse of three or four days, as no answer had come to the above communications, I again urged the President to write to M. de la Pommeraye. This he did, and received an answer to the effect that he had thrown up the case.

On the 28th May Suleiman Sami appeared before the court-martial, bringing with him an Italian advocate, M. Jacobi; the latter demanded fifteen days to get up the case. The Court allowed him eight, and fixed the trial for the 5th June.

On the 5th June the prisoner was again brought before the Court. The advocate demanded:—

1. That the case of Suleiman Sami and his officers should be taken together as one case.

2. That he might be allowed to cross-examine all the witnesses for the prosecution.

3. He wished to call twenty-four more witnesses.

4. He wanted all the papers concerning Arabi's trial in Cairo.

The Court retired to deliberate.

With regard to request No. 1, they found that as the cases were entirely different, they refused to accede to it.

With regard to the second demand, they considered it excessive, and that it would lengthen the trial beyond all limits if acceded to. They therefore declined to entertain it.

With regard to the third demand, they said they would hear any new evidence, provided the advocate would inform them on what points of the indictment the said evidence bore.

With regard to the fourth demand, they said that the papers in question could have been obtained from the Commission had the lawyer asked for them.

On receiving the above replies, the advocate at once produced a protest, which he had already prepared in Italian and Arabic, and, paying no attention to the answer of his third demand, retired.

The prisoner was then asked if he could inform the Court upon what points the fresh witnesses could give evidence. He refused to state, saying that as his advocate had retired from the case he had nothing more to say. The Court then, finding that there was nothing in the indictment or in the case generally that required clearing up, and also that the prisoner had had every opportunity before the Commission of calling witnesses, and that these witnesses had given evidence most damaging to his own case, determined to proceed with the trial.

I hereupon asked the President for an adjournment, to allow the prisoner time to change his mind and state upon what points he required fresh evidence. The Court, however, found this unnecessary, and refused my request. The trial was then proceeded with, and brought to an end on the 7th June. The prisoner was sentenced to death.

With regard to the proceedings in this case before the "Commission d'Enquête," I beg to state that I attended personally most of the sittings, and they appeared to me to be conducted with perfect fairness, the prisoner getting the benefit of every doubt, and all witnesses for the prosecution being carefully cross-examined by various members of the Commission. The questions, with the answers given, were invariably taken down and attached to the proceedings.

Mr. McCullough, my interpreter, attended all the sittings, and supplied me with full notes on the subject. Captain Cummings, 1st Royal West Kent Regiment, was officially present at the majority of the sittings from which I was absent on Commission duties at Tintah and elsewhere.

I would in addition beg to call your attention to the composition of the Alexandria Commission. The President, Ismail Pasha Yousri, was educated at King's College, London, and has occupied some of the highest posts under Government, including that of Public Prosecutor to the Native Courts, a post now occupied by Sir P. B. Maxwell. Chefik Bey Mansour, the prosecutor in this case, and Emin Bey have both taken their degrees of law in Paris, and have studied at Universities in France and Switzerland. Negib Bey, Reynain Bey, and Belig Bey are all substitutes to the Public Prosecutor of the Mixed Tribunals. They have also taken their degrees at Paris and Geneva. The sixth member is an Italian gentleman, Signor Cavallo.

Ibrahim Pasha Rushdi, Vice-President, has filled many posts under Government, having been Governor of Suez, &c.; he has travelled a good deal in Europe, and appears to me to be a man of considerable intelligence.

Europeans have from time to time been members of this Commission. One Englishman, Mr. Caillard, Head of the Customs, was for some time a member, but retired, as his attendance at the Commission interfered with his other duties.

It will be seen that the "Commission d'Enquête" is composed of the best class of men it is possible to obtain in Egypt. Most of them possess a knowledge of law, and all are men of education and good standing.

The Commissions are not closed Courts, inasmuch as the Consuls of every European Power, or their representatives, are permitted to be present at any of the sittings.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. M. MACDONALD, *Brevet-Major,*
Military Attaché.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received June 19.)

(No. 229.)

My Lord,

Cairo, June 12, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 225 of the 11th instant, I have the honour to inclose herewith a copy of a Report of the trial of Suleiman Daoud, which has been given to me by Chérif Pasha.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 348.

Report of the Trial of Suleiman Daoud.

AUJOURD'HUI, Mardi, 5 Juin, à 9 heures du matin, a eu lieu l'ouverture de la séance publique de la cour martiale dans la salle du rez-de-chaussée du Gouvernement, en présence d'un nombreux auditoire, composé tant d'Européens que d'indigènes, habitant la ville. Les ingénieurs avaient déclaré que par suite de sa vétusté la salle du premier ne peut supporter le poids d'un nombreux auditoire.

L'accusé fut introduit sous escorte en présence de l'Avocat Jacobi, son défenseur.

Chéfik Bey, représentant le Ministère Public, fit l'historique de l'affaire tout en présentant les preuves à charge, démontrant que Suleiman Daoud est coupable d'avoir brûlé la Place Mehmet Ali, et d'en avoir pillé les édifices. Il a demandé en conséquence à la Cour de le condamner en vertu de l'Article 56 de la Loi, pour le punir des crimes qu'il a commis.

La défense prit alors la parole et le résumé de son discours est qu'avant d'entrer dans le fond de la question elle demande à la Cour de prendre en considération l'incident soulevé par elle, c'est-à-dire l'audition des témoins à décharge, après quoi on jugera le fond.

Dans sa réplique, Chéfik Bey réfuta par des arguments et des preuves tout ce qu'avait dit l'avocat défenseur relativement à l'incident soulevé par ce dernier. Chéfik Bey a demandé à la Cour d'inviter la défense à répondre à ce qu'avait dit le Ministère Public, relativement au fond de la question; et s'il s'y refuse en s'attachant toujours à l'incident, il prie la Cour de passer outre et de juger, attendu que la Commission avait déjà terminée l'enquête voulue.

La défense et l'accusation persistant dans ce qu'elles ont réclaté, le Président invita à midi l'auditoire à se retirer, la Cour ayant à délibérer.

A midi et demi la séance ayant été reprise, le Président déclara que la Cour avait rejeté l'incident et décidé qu'il y avait lieu de plaider le fond; et qu'ainsi il invite la défense à agir en conséquence.

L'avocat défenseur lut alors une protestation faite par lui, qui dit en résumé que le rejet de sa demande n'est pas conforme aux lois. Cette protestation contient en outre certaines assertions mal fondées, et le défenseur y conclut, qu'attendu que la Cour n'admet pas sa réclamation il ne peut lui, défenseur, entendre l'Arrêt; et que par conséquent il se retire de la séance.

Le Ministère Public releva alors, avec des preuves à l'appui, les assertions non-fondées contenues dans la protestation; et la défense ayant admis les susdites preuves, biffa, en pleine séance, les assertions visées; et après avoir remis sa protestation au Président, l'avocat défenseur se retira de la séance en y laissant son client.

Sur ces entrefaites le Président demanda à Suleiman Daoud s'il a quelque chose à dire ou des témoins à décharge à invoquer pour sa justification. La réponse de l'accusé se contredisait elle-même, et l'accusé a dit qu'il a des témoins dont il ne se rappelle pas les noms, mais que ces noms sont connus de son avocat, et qu'il ne fera rien sans son intermédiaire.

Le Président essaya de lui faire comprendre qu'il est nécessaire d'indiquer les noms des témoins et le sens de la déposition qu'on leur demandait. L'accusé ne fit que répéter ce qu'il avait déjà dit.

Sur ce, le Président leva la séance en fixant la prochaine audience à Jeudi prochain.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received June 19.)

(No. 233.)

My Lord,

Cairo, June 12, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose an extract from the "Moniteur Égyptien," stating that satisfactory progress is being made in circulating throughout the country the lists upon which the names of the electors are being registered.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 349.

Extract from the "Moniteur Égyptien" of June 10-11, 1883.

LES opérations électorales marchent partout, dans la Basse- et la Haute-Égypte, de la manière la plus satisfaisante.

Le Décret du 13 Mai dernier ayant prorogé au 5 Juin le délai primitivement prescrit par la Loi Électorale pour la formation des listes et fixé le 6 Juin pour leur affichage, ces lists ont été affichées, en effet, le dit jour, dans les douze Tounnes du Caire et les quatre Kismes d'Alexandrie ainsi que dans toutes les autres villes et dans tous les villages d'Égypte.

En parcourant les rues du Caire, on voit les listes électorales exposées au Caracol de chaque Tounne, à la libre inspection du public. Il en est de même à la porte de chaque Kisme à Alexandrie où les listes ont été même soigneusement reliées; à la porte du siège du Gouvernement, à Rosette, Damiette, Port-Saïd, Ismaïlia, et El-Arich, et à la porte du siège du Meglis Machiaka ou du Cheik principal, dans chaque ville, village, Ezbet et Kafr de la Basse- et de la Haute-Égypte.

De cette manière, on a posé la base fondamentale, la pierre angulaire de toutes opérations électorales ultérieures, non seulement pour les prochaines premières élections, mais pour toutes les élections à venir.

On ne saurait assez louer, en cette circonstance, le zèle déployé par toutes les autorités locales et provinciales, pour exécuter rigoureusement, dans le délai fixé, cette première et importante opération électorale.

Les listes resteront affichées pendant une quinzaine, c'est à dire jusqu'au soir du 20 Juin.

Du 21 au 28 Juin courra le délai pour la présentation des réclamations contre ces listes. Les réclamations devront être adressées aux Moudirs, Préfets de Police, ou Gouverneurs qui en donneront récépissé aux réclamants et les inscriront, par ordre de date, sur un registre spécial. Elles seront jugées dans la huitaine, à partir du 29 Juin jusqu'au 6 Juillet, par une Commission composée du Moudir, Préfet de Police, ou Gouverneur qui en aura la présidence et de deux Juges du Tribunal de Première Instance de la Circonscription.

Le Ministre de la Justice a donné les ordres nécessaires pour que, à cet effet, quarante-quatre Juges soient délégués auprès des Moudirs, Préfets de Police, et Gouverneurs respectifs, soit deux Juges pour chacune des vingt-deux localités formant les vingt-deux collèges électoraux d'Égypte.

Les délibérations des Commissions seront signifiées aux intéressés, par écrit et à domicile, sans frais, dans les trois jours, par voie administrative.

Les intéressés peuvent se pourvoir contre les délibérations des Commissions devant la Cour d'Appel de la circonscription.

Jusqu'à la décision de la Cour d'Appel, les délibérations des Commissions auront toutefois leur plein effet.

De cette manière, les collèges électoraux pourront être convoqués dès le 29 Juin, en cas de non réclamations, et dès le 7 Juillet, si des réclamations se sont produites.

Nous tiendrons le public au courant de toutes les phases successives des opérations électorales.

On nous affirme, du reste, que, dans certains collèges, on prépare déjà les noms des candidats, pour les présenter aux électeurs.

Les quatorze Membres Permanents du Conseil Législatif devant être nommés avant les élections, on évitera par là la possibilité de nouvelles élections dont la nécessité se serait produite au cas où un Membre élu du Conseil Législatif en eut été nommé Membre Permanent.

Au nombre des quatorze Membres Permanents il faut compter le Président du Conseil Législatif, dont la nomination appartient directement au Khédive, et l'un des Vice-Présidents, dont la nomination ainsi que celle de tous les Membres Permanents appartient au Khédive, sur la proposition du Conseil des Ministres. L'autre Vice-Président, nommé par le Khédive, est pris parmi les Membres élus.

No. 350.

E *Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received June 19.)*
(No. 234.)
My Lord,

Cairo, June 12, 1883.

IT appears to me that there is at present some tendency on the part of the press to represent the state of affairs in Egypt as unsatisfactory. Rumours of discontent and disaffection are circulated, and it is insinuated that reforms are making little or no progress. As far as my observation goes, these reports are unfounded. The inhabitants of Egypt have not yet recovered from the shock to their nerves of the terrible events which took place last year, and very little is sufficient to cause them to be anxious and discouraged. A few anonymous letters have sufficed to make many people uneasy during the last month, and have given rise to the most fantastic exaggerations and alarms. Although no positive evidence with regard to the source of these letters has been obtained, various circumstances point to their being of no importance, and the reports of the responsible authorities show that the country is extremely quiet.

The reforms are making undoubted progress. All the different Ministries are working at their separate branches with commendable activity, and there is not the slightest sign of a disposition to allow them to languish or die.

On the contrary, in many cases, the working difficulties which have been discovered in the paper schemes have been already removed, and, as time goes on, I have no fear that the whole machine will be made to move.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 351.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received June 19, 1 P.M.)

(No. 48.)
(Telegraphic.) Cairo, June 19, 1883, noon.

YOUR Lordship's telegram of the 11th instant, unnumbered.
Chérif Pasha has told the President of the court-martial that he must allow the cross-examination of witnesses and the calling of new evidence at Khandeel's trial.

No. 352.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received by telegraph, June 19.)

(No. 213. Ext. 48.)
My Lord, Cairo, June 19, 1883.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram of the 11th instant, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that Chérif Pasha has stated to me that he has advised Raouf Pasha, the President of the court-martial at Alexandria, to allow the cross-examination of witnesses and the calling of new evidence by Saïd Khandeel at his approaching trial.

I need hardly add that advice on this subject from his Excellency is equivalent to an instruction.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 353.

Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 37.)
(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, June 20, 1883, 6 P.M.

YOUR telegram No. 42 of 11th.

Treasury state that after crediting Egyptian Government with the 1,838*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* taken from Egyptian Paymaster at Kafr-el-Dowar, Her Majesty's Government hold 11,654*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* out of Egyptian contribution of 288,000*l.* for capitation expenses down to the 31st March.

As soon as exact amount due for current quarter has been ascertained, claim will be made on Egyptian Government.

No. 354.

Mr. Wyndham to Earl Granville.—(Received June 21.)

(No. 382. Secret.)

My Lord,

Therapia, June 16, 1883.

WITH reference to my telegram No. 62 of the 2nd instant, and to my despatches Nos. 351 and 352, Secret, of the 3rd instant, I have since learnt that the Council of Sheikhs to which I therein alluded is engaged in propagating Pan-Islamic ideas, and that it sends material assistance through Tripoli to the Mahdi, or False Prophet, in the Soudan.

I had the honour, in my despatch No. 287 of the 7th ultimo, to report to your Lordship that I had heard that assistance was being sent from here to the Mahdi.

I am endeavouring to discover the names of the Sheikhs and Ulemas now at the Palace, and from whence they come.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HUGH WYNDHAM.

No. 355.

Mr. Macdonell to Earl Granville.—(Received June 21.)

(No. 57. Confidential.)

My Lord,

Munich, June 19, 1883.

THE "Allgemeine Zeitung" of Munich has lately published a letter from its correspondent at Alexandria which has attracted a certain attention, and has been reproduced by most of the other German papers under the title of "Egypt and the English."

The unfriendliness systematically manifested towards England by the above-named journal is so notorious that I should not have called your Lordship's attention to it on this occasion had I not seen the letter in question reproduced, and favourably commented on, by the French and Italian press. I therefore think it right to bring the said document (a French translation of which I herewith inclose) to your Lordship's notice, and to offer a few observations on the source from which the "Allgemeine Zeitung" derives its information.

The letters from Alexandria, which have appeared in the paper in question since the events of the summer of last year, have invariably displayed an amount of animosity to the policy of Her Majesty's Government in Egypt which it is difficult to account for, when the rest of the South German press has been perhaps favourable to it. At the time of the crisis in Egyptian affairs the correspondent of the "Allgemeine Zeitung" was, I have every reason to believe, Count Marogna, the German member of the Mixed Court of Appeal. This gentleman came to Munich after the bombardment, and took every opportunity to express himself in the most unmeasured terms with regard to the action of England in Egypt. The violence of his language and the want of tact and discretion which he then displayed were notorious.

The cause of this animosity, I was at the time informed, was, in a certain measure, due to the fact that the Count had invested money on some house property in Alexandria which had suffered by the fire. If such be the case Count Marogna has been, or no doubt will be, indemnified for his losses, and this excuse cannot now

be pleaded in justification of the abuse which, if he be the author of these letters, are now gratuitously heaped upon England in the "Allgemeine Zeitung."

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. G. MACDONELL.

Inclosure in No. 355.

Extract from "La Gazette Diplomatique" of June 15, 1883.

LES ANGLAIS EN ÉGYPTÉ.—Un correspondant d'Alexandrie vient d'écrire à "l'Allgemeine Zeitung" de Munich une très intéressante lettre, qui dévoile l'habileté et l'hypocrisie à l'aide desquelles les Anglais préparent l'annexion définitive de l'Égypte :—

"Lord Dufferin," écrit le correspondant, "a rempli à merveille la mission qu'il avait reçue de créer sur les bords du Nil un état de choses tellement précaire et instable qu'à un moment donné l'annexion pure et simple à l'Angleterre sera considérée comme ce qu'il y aurait de plus avantageux pour tout le monde. Examinons rapidement par quels moyens il a désorganisé administrativement et moralement le pays, de façon que l'occupation Anglaise est devenue le seul élément de stabilité.

"D'abord l'habile diplomate a essayé d'imposer au Khédive un Protectorat formel qui aurait accordé à l'Angleterre un droit de garnison dans les principaux ports, ainsi qu'aux deux entrées du Canal de Suez. Mais Tewfik Pacha repoussa cette proposition, de même qu'il refusa de se déclarer indépendant du Sultan. A Londres, on hésita à employer la force pour vaincre cette résistance et on résolut de prendre une voie détournée pour arriver au même résultat.

"On commença par sauver de la mort Arabi et ses complices, afin de les garder en réserve pour servir d'épouvantail à l'égard du Khédive. Puis on fit venir Nubar Pacha pour tenir en échec Chérif Pacha. Avec ces deux moyens de pression, Lord Dufferin est en effet arrivé à arracher au Khédive l'établissement d'un état de choses qui exige le maintien prolongé de l'occupation Anglaise.

"Le Gouvernement Égyptien, on se le rappelle, fit, dans l'intérêt du maintien de l'ordre et de la sécurité publique, recruter en Suisse, en Dalmatie, en Albanie, &c., un nombre suffisant d'hommes pour former un corps de gendarmerie auquel on pût se fier.

"Aussitôt les Anglais chargèrent le fameux Baker Pacha de l'organisation de ce corps; il s'arrangea de façon que, sous le prétexte de la mauvaise conduite de quelques-uns de ces étrangers, on les congédia à peu près tous. De la sorte, aujourd'hui, la force armée et la police sont composées de nouveau d'indigènes qui, pour la plupart, ont servi Arabi, et dont l'esprit peu favorable aux Européens exige naturellement la continuation de l'occupation Anglaise.

"En outre, les plus importantes branches de l'Administration Civile sont de fait déjà sous la haute main des fonctionnaires Anglais; les administrateurs indigènes qui sont à la hauteur de leur tâche et qui montrent du patriotisme, on les dégoûte systématiquement du service, en même temps qu'on favorise des gens tarés et incapables qui, comme partout, ne demandent qu'à se mettre du côté du plus fort.

"D'autre part, les mesures de répression contre les assassins et les incendiaires n'ayant pas été suffisantes pour impressionner les passions populaires, le fanatisme religieux est encore trop peu contenu pour permettre le départ des troupes Anglaises. De plus, l'opinion générale a pleinement reconnu le leurre contenu dans la devise des Anglais: 'L'Égypte aux Égyptiens.' Elle a pour corollaire: 'Les Égyptiens à l'Angleterre.'

"En présence de cette cruelle duperie, le mécontentement augmente et déjà l'on menace le Khédive et ses Ministres de bombes explosives. Or, tout ce qui pourra devenir une occasion de troubles sera bien vu des Anglais."

No. 356.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received June 21, 5.15 P.M.)

(No. 49.)

(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, June 21, 1883, 4.20 P.M.

NAPIER'S letter in the "Times" of the 11th June is inaccurate. At the instruction the prisoner was allowed to put any question he liked tending to shake the

No. 359*.

Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.(No. 38.)
(Telegraphic.)*Foreign Office, June 22, 1883, 1 P.M.*

YOUR despatch No. 230 of the 12th June.

Case of Mohamed Habeeb. I approve course taken by you, but you should urge on Chérif Pasha to take all proper measures with regard to Habeeb's wife and property.

evidence, either to the witness or to the Commission. The prisoner had every opportunity of testing the truth of evidence against him, and of calling witnesses. He called three whose evidence proved very damaging to his case.

Fifth paragraph :—

1. The duty of the Commission is to formulate the charge.
2. If the charge is identical.
3. Untrue.
4. Certainly.

5. Counsel are, according to French procedure, admitted to the court-martial, not to the Commission, but one or two of its members constitute themselves counsel for the prisoner in the elucidation of evidence.

6. Consuls or their representatives are admitted to the Commission. A British officer and his interpreter were present.

7. The usual form of oath was administered to Moslems. Christians were sworn on the Cross.

No. 357.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received June 21, 6 P.M.)

(No. 50.)

(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, June 21, 1883, 4.20 P.M.

MY despatch No. 174 of 20th ultimo.

The members of the so-called National League have been arrested, and their papers seized, with several anonymous letters ready for expedition. They are persons of no importance. The real object seems to have been to get money.

No. 358.

Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 143.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 21, 1883.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith copy of a Report by Captain Rice, of Her Majesty's ship "Iris," which I have received from the Admiralty, respecting the late riot at Port Saïd, and the circumstances which led to it.*

I have to instruct you to communicate to the Egyptian Government the third paragraph of this Report.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 359.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received June 22, 11.10 A.M.)

(No. 51.)

(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, June 22, 1883.

THE trial of Khandeel is to begin on the 27th instant, his counsel, Mr. Beaman, having given that as the date by which he can be ready to defend.

Sir B. Maxwell has been requested by the Egyptian Government to give his advice and assistance in the case.

No. 360.

Viscount Lyons to Earl Granville.—(Received June 23.)

(No. 395.)

My Lord,

Paris, June 22, 1883.

M. FERDINAND DE LESSEPS called upon me a few days ago, and told me that he had received, through the British Suez Canal Directors, the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for the assistance rendered by the Company's officials during the recent disturbances at Port Saïd.

• Inclosure in No 311.

M. de Lesseps begged me to express to your Lordship the gratification which he derived from this kind acknowledgment of the assistance which had been cordially afforded by the officials of the Company.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYONS.

No. 361.

Memoir extracted from a Report by the Royal Agent and Consul-General for Italy in Egypt.—(Received June 23, 1883.)

1. WHAT are the imposts actually levied in Egypt?

In the Table (A), annexed, all the imposts and taxes established in Egypt are specified in categories.

2. What is the legal foundation of each of them, what the Laws and Decrees or other acts of the sovereign power by which they have been established and the mode of their collection regulated?

The imposts have been established at various epochs, some in virtue of Supreme Order or Decree, others in virtue of the deliberations of the former Chamber of Notables, of Ministerial decisions, and of deliberations of the ancient Private Council. Before 1882 no Law or Decree, or other act of sovereign power concerning the internal administration of the country, had been translated and published. Only in 1882 did this Government publish a monthly collection of all the Laws and Decrees and other official documents, translated. It was accordingly impossible to obtain translations of Laws anterior to this epoch, such as those which establish the imposts. The Table annexed has been composed with the cognizance of the Ministry of Finance, and contains a reference to the Laws in some but not in all cases.

3. What imposts are laid only upon the natives and not upon foreigners?

The taxes provided by the Budget of 1882, and not contributed by foreigners, are shown in Table (B).

4. What consequences would result from the assimilation of the positions of natives and foreigners in the matter of impost?

In the judgment of this Government, the positions of foreigners are to be assimilated as far as regards the following taxes:—

- (1.) Impost on property.
- (2.) Profession tax, or dues on licences.
- (3.) Taxes on carriages and beasts of burden.

The "impôt immobilier" paid by the natives consists of a twelfth of the annual yield of the estate. The maximum of the second and third tax is 195 fr., the minimum is 5 fr., per annum.

The Government declares itself firmly resolved to establish an equitable, honest, constant system for the computation and collection of the imposts, and proposes to offer guarantees to obviate every kind of danger. A Commission has been appointed for this work, and has already commenced its labours.

Just two years ago the Anglo-French Control wished to systematize the question between foreigners and natives as regards imposts; then the French Government would have laid down the condition that the European element should be assessed for taxation of new imposts in such a way that when a person of French nationality was to be assessed the members admitted to the Commission should be French, and analogously for the other nationalities.

The proceedings of Commissions thus composed would have been rather complicated. The Control having been abolished, the question now resolves itself into one of the reforms indicated by Lord Dufferin.

The Administrator of the French Agency is convinced that his Government would demand the same guarantees as formerly, even were the principle of assimilation accepted.

The Egyptian Government is generally disposed to make the concession, at the same time, however, adopting some means of facilitating the composition of the

Commissions. The idea which obtains most favour is that of the tax-payers of each district appointing, by election, and without distinction of nationality, their representatives on the Commissions. Further, the Government would be disposed to establish the competence of the reformed Mixed Tribunals to settle appeals against the decisions of the Commissions, as well as against any grievance or injury on the part of the Government.

Table (A).—IMPOSTS, Taxes, and Dues established in Egypt.

1. Direct Taxes.

Territorial taxes—	Impost on Siva oasis.*
Caragi lands.	Profession taxes (Decrees of December 19, 1875, and January 17, 1880).
Usciuri lands.	Impost on urban property (Minutes of the Privy Council, December 8, 1876).
Tithes on date plantations.	Tax on rams and goats.
Tithes on the oases.	Tax on carriages and beasts of burden (Decree, January 17, 1881).
Extraordinary imposts on lands irrigated by the Ibrahimieh Canal.	Tax on oil-presses.
Imposts on lands under tobacco and tombac cultivation.	
Imposts on springs of water.	

2. Indirect Taxes.

Administration of Justice—	Navigation—
Reformed Tribunals—	Navigation dues.
Notarial and mortgage deeds.	Lighthouse dues.
Judicial deeds (proportional dues).	Public Works—
Ostiarial dues ("diritti d'usciera").	Licence to build.
Sale of papier timbré (Superior Order of September 8, 1863).	Dues for taksit, or certificates of property in land granted gratuitously, for concessions, &c.
Dues for sealing and counter-sealing.	Dues on proclamation ("bando") and sale.
Mekkemeh Tribunals—	Dues for the Kosseir road guard, paid by travellers and caravans passing through the desert with the aid of the guides furnished by the Government.
Dues in Megilis suits.	Various—
Dues on succession.	Duties on weights.
Dues on credit and securities.	Duties on butchers' slaughter establishments.
Customs—	Duties on markets.
Dues on importation.	Duties on roads.
Dues on exportation.	Duties on hall-marks.
Dues on tobacco and tombac.	Duties on warehousing.
Tax on consumption.	Duties collected at Kirdasseh, a village in the Province of Ghisch, where customs dues are paid by traders coming overland from the west (from Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Morocco).
Seal and registration—	Entrances into the Sanitary Service.
Seal duty.	
Registration duty.	
Fishery.	

Table (B).—IMPOSTS paid only by the Natives, and not by Foreigners.

Direct Taxes.

(As estimated in the Budget for 1882.)

	Egyptian lire.
Profession tax.. ..	195,515
Urban property tax	66,617
Tax on carriages and beasts of burden	6,340
Tax on oil-presses	3,860

Indirect Taxes.

Tax on passports	410
Tax on numbering of registers	48
Permis de séjour	530
Permis de passage	285
Weight dues	47,585
Duties on Nile barques	26,425
Papier timbré.. ..	48,005
Hall-mark duty	7,750
Total	403,370

* Siva is an oasis very remotely situated in the west of Egypt. The tribe living there pays to the State annually a sum of 50,000 fr. through an Agent and a Kadi (Religious Judge), whom the Government maintains there at its own cost.

No. 362.

Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 151.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 23, 1883.

I HAVE to request you to inform the Egyptian Government, with reference to my despatch No. 123 of the 1st instant, that Her Majesty's Government, after considering the position of the Egyptian exiles in consultation with the Earl of Dufferin, have come to the conclusion that the allowance to Arabi, who is undoubtedly most in want of assistance, should be increased to 50*l.* a-month. This will absorb 240*l.* of the additional 500*l.* recently assigned by the Council of State for the support of the exiles, and Her Majesty's Government propose that the remainder should be used by the Governor of Ceylon, according to his discretion, either in defraying the cost of house accommodation or in benefiting those families which are the most numerous, and therefore presumably the most necessitous. In case the balance should not be found sufficient for these purposes, Her Majesty's Government trust that the Egyptian Government will not refuse still further to increase the allowance to the extent of 200*l.* or 300*l.*

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 363.

The British Suez Canal Directors to Earl Granville.—(Received June 25.)

(No. 31.)

My Lord,

London, June 23, 1883.

WE have the honour to report that in our recent intercourse with MM. de Lesseps, on the subject of the improvement of the Suez Canal, they have frequently asked us to state distinctly what are the complaints made against the Canal Administration by the captains of vessels passing through it.

We have replied in general terms that complaints have been made to the effect that, owing to the narrowness of the Canal and the want of a complete understanding between the pilots and captains, much delay has arisen from the grounding of vessels and the shunting into sidings; that the scale of charges for pilots has been excessive; and that the general tendency of the Regulations, especially as they are applied by the officers of the Company on the Canal, is of a vexatious and obstructive character. We have, indeed, never been put in possession of any very definite charges against the Company.

We have the honour to submit that the Chamber of Shipping which has recently addressed your Lordship might be called upon to state distinctly what are their complaints against the Company, in order that they may be thoroughly investigated, and where they are found to be well substantiated, the Company may be called upon to remedy the grievances complained of.

We have, &c.
(Signed) C. RIVERS WILSON.
J. STOKES.

No. 364.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received June 26.)

(No. 235.)

My Lord,

Cairo, June 13, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of a letter from M. Byzantios, Consul-General for Greece, acknowledging the services rendered by Captain Rice, R.N., and Mr. Acting Consul Wolff, during the late disturbance at Port Said.

I have communicated to these two gentlemen copies of M. Byzantios' letter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 362*.

Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 40.)

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, June 23, 1883, 5.5 P.M.

MY telegram No. 37 of 20th instant.

After allowing for money in hand, Treasury claim 90,000*l.* for capitation expenses of Army of Occupation down to 30th June. Amount should be paid as before, and as soon as possible.

No. 363 A.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received June 25, 10 A.M.)

(No. 53.)

(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, June 25, 1883, 9.30 A.M.

I GO to Alexandria to-day to attend reception on anniversary of Khedive's accession, and return on Friday night. I take cyphers with me.

No. 363 B.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received June 25, 3 P.M.)

(No. 55.)

(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, June 25, 1883, 2.30 P.M.

YOUR Lordship's telegram No. 40 of the 23rd instant.

The Egyptian Government has instructed the Ottoman Bank to pay to the Bank of England, on the 30th instant, 90,000*l.* for the capitation expenses of the Army of Occupation.

Inclosure in No. 364.

M. Byzantios to Sir E. Malet.

M. le Ministre et cher Collègue,

Alexandrie, le 12 Juin, 1883.

MAINTENANT que j'ai sous les yeux les résultats de l'enquête que les événements regrettables de Port-Saïd ont provoquée, je me sens mieux en mesure d'apprécier à leur juste valeur les services zélés et énergiques qu'ils ont prêtés au rétablissement de l'ordre, le Commandant des forces navales de Sa Majesté stationnées au dit port et votre digne Représentant dans cette ville, Mr. Wolff. Des nombreux témoignages recueillis il ressort, en effet, jusqu'à l'évidence, que ce n'est que grâce au prompt débarquement des forces Anglaises, obtenu sur la prière de notre Consul, qu'une plus grande effusion de sang et des malheurs peut-être irréparables ont été épargnés à la ville. La colonie Grecque, durement éprouvée par cette rixe sanglante, en a déjà exprimé directement toute sa gratification à l'honorable Commandant de la flotille Anglaise; mais je croirais manquer à un devoir si moi-même je ne sortais de la réserve que j'ai cru devoir m'imposer jusqu'à l'éclaircissement complet des faits, pour vous dire combien j'ai été touché du concours dévoué de l'honorable Commandant, ainsi que de l'assistance amicale et constant que M. le Consul n'a cessé d'accorder à notre Représentant, pendant toute la durée d'une crise si pénible et entourée de graves responsabilités.

Je m'estimerais bien heureux, M. le Ministre, si vous vouliez bien me prêter le service de faire savoir à M. le Commandant Rice, ainsi qu'à M. le Consul Wolff, qu'à mon titre de Représentant de la Grèce, je garderai toujours le meilleur souvenir de leur noble conduite dans cette douloureuse circonstance et que je partage entièrement les sentiments que mes compatriotes de Port-Saïd leur ont hautement témoignés.

Veuillez, &c.

(Signé) BYZANTIOS.

No. 365.

E*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received June 26.)*

(No. 238.)

My Lord,

Cairo, June 18, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 194, Confidential, of the 28th ultimo, I have the honour to inclose the draft of a proposed Decree respecting house-tax in Egypt, together with the Regulations for its collection.

The effect of the new Decree will be to apply to foreigners, who have hitherto enjoyed the exemption granted by Mehemet Ali, the tax of one-twelfth of the yearly rentable value, which is already imposed upon Ottoman subjects. Certain exceptions, however, still remain. Churches, convents, and buildings used for charitable purposes will not be taxed, and Consulates belonging to foreign Powers will also retain their present immunities.

The manner of assessing the tax is laid down, and provision is made for a revision of the assessments every two years.

For these purposes Commissions will be appointed; four members will form a quorum, but they must include two nominees of the Government, and two duly elected householders.

There will be an appeal to the "Conseils de Révision," which will consist of a President named by the Government, and of six members elected by the householders, four additional members being likewise elected to serve as substitutes. The householders will, in the first instance, elect twelve Egyptians and twelve Europeans, who in their turn will select from amongst themselves the members of the "Conseil de Révision," as stated above.

In cases where the property of Europeans is concerned, foreigners must be in a majority, and *vice versa*, in dealing with the property of natives.

It is hoped that these provisions, which are to be found in Article 5 of the draft Decree, will afford the guarantees required by the French Government, and referred to in Lord Lyons' despatch No. 304 of the 4th ultimo.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure 1 in No. 365.

Draft Decree respecting House-Tax in Egypt.

NOUS Khédive d'Égypte,

Décrétons :

Titre I^{er}.—Dispositions Générales.

Article 1^{er}. A partir du 1^{er} Octobre, 1883, l'impôt du douzième sur la valeur locative sera perçu dans les conditions spécifiées ci-après sur les maisons d'habitation, hôtels, entrepôts, ou magasins, usines au fabriques, bâtiments d'exploitation et généralement sur toutes les propriétés bâties de l'Égypte et jardins y attenants, qu'elles soient occupées par le propriétaire, l'usufruitier ou par d'autres, à titre gratuit ou onéreux.

Art. 2 Sont exempts de l'impôt :—

1. Les cabanes non productives de revenus.
2. Les maisons dont la valeur locative annuelle n'excède pas P. T. 500 et qui sont habitées par les propriétaires ou usufruitiers ;
3. Les édifices affectés au service des cultes, tels que mosquées, églises, temples, couvents et les immeubles consacrés à des œuvres de bienfaisance ou de charité.

L'État toutefois désignera les immeubles qui doivent bénéficier de cette exemption, laquelle ne s'étend pas aux biens immeubles productifs de revenus appartenant aux Wakfs, aux communautés religieuses ou aux établissements de bienfaisance ;

4. Les immeubles appartenant à l'État et destinés à un service public ;
5. Les hôtels Consulaires appartenant à des Puissances étrangères.

Art. 3. Dans l'estimation de la valeur locative des maisons, on ne doit pas faire entrer les meubles qui les garnissent.

Dans l'estimation de la valeur locative des usines on ne doit faire entrer que les machines et appareils attachés aux bâtiments à perpétuelle demeure et constituant une partie nécessaire de l'établissement.

La valeur locative se détermine, soit d'après le prix des baux, s'il y en a et s'ils sont sincères, soit par comparaison avec d'autres immeubles voisins et dont la valeur locative est connue, en tenant compte de l'étendue des propriétés, de leur situation, des commodités qu'elles présentent ; enfin, en appréciant le loyer qu'on en pourrait tirer.

Dans l'estimation de la valeur locative d'une propriété bâtie on doit tenir compte des cours et jardins qui y sont attenants et en forment une dépendance immédiate, mais non pas de ceux qui, quoique y attenants, en seraient indépendants et seraient ou pourraient être loués séparément.

Titre II.—Établissement de l'Impôt.

Art. 4. Il sera procédé tous les deux ans :—

1. Au recensement des immeubles bâtis, lequel sera effectué dans chaque ville ou localité par les soins de l'autorité administrative.
2. A l'évaluation de la valeur locative des immeubles bâtis.

Cette évaluation sera faite par des Commissions qui fonctionneront dans chaque village et par quartier dans chaque ville.

Elles seront composées :—

1. De trois Délégués du Gouvernement à l'un desquels appartiendra la présidence avec voix prépondérante.
2. De trois membres tirés au sort sur une liste de douze propriétaires élus par les redevables.

Il sera en outre tiré au sort parmi les propriétaires élus deux membres suppléants.

Les décisions des Commissions ne seront valables qu'autant qu'elles auront été prises par quatre membres au moins, parmi lesquels deux Délégués du Gouvernement et deux propriétaires élus.

Il pourra être appelé des décisions de ces Commissions devant des Conseils de Révision.

Art. 5. Les Conseils de Révision seront composés chacun :—

1. D'un Délégué du Gouvernement, Président.
2. De six membres tirés au sort sur les listes dont il sera parlé ci-après :

Il sera en outre tiré au sort quatre membres suppléants :

S'il s'agit d'un recours intéressant un indigène la majorité des membres du Conseil devra être Égyptienne ;

S'il s'agit d'un intérêt étranger cette majorité devra être de nationalité étrangère.

Les Conseils de Révision fonctionneront au Caire, à Alexandrie, et dans les chefs-lieux des Gouvernorats et Moudirihs.

Au Caire et à Alexandrie les douze propriétaires élus dans chaque Toumne ou Kisme pour la formation des Commissions d'Évaluation se réuniront pour désigner parmi eux vingt-quatre propriétaires, dont douze Égyptiens et douze Européens, qui formeront les listes appelées à fournir les membres et suppléants du Conseil de Révision.

Dans les chefs-lieux des provinces et des Gouvernorats les six membres et les deux suppléants seront tirés au sort sur une liste de vingt-quatre propriétaires élus par les contribuables.

Les décisions des Conseils de Révision seront sans appel ; ces décisions toutefois ne seront valables qu'autant qu'elles auront été prises par quatre membres au moins, non compris le Président délégué par le Gouvernement.

En ce cas la majorité devra être composée de membres indigènes ou de membres de nationalité étrangère, selon que le recours intéressera un indigène ou un étranger.

Dans les chefs-lieux des provinces et des Gouvernorats où l'élément Européen ne sera pas assez nombreux pour être représenté en nombre suffisant dans le Conseil de Révision il sera suppléé à cette insuffisance par le tirage au sort de propriétaires Égyptiens. Le réclamant étranger aura la faculté dans ce cas de porter son recours devant un Conseil de Révision de son choix.

Art. 6. Aucun membre d'une Commission d'Évaluation ne pourra être élu membre d'un Conseil de Révision.

La durée du mandat des Commissions d'Évaluation et des Conseils de Révision est fixée à deux ans.

Titre III.—Fixité des Évaluations. Rôles Annuels. Additions et Retrachements.

Art. 7. Sauf le droit qui appartiendra aux intéressés de réclamer lors de la mise en recouvrement du premier rôle annuel d'imposition, ainsi qu'il sera dit ci-après, les évaluations faites par les Commissions resteront fixes et invariables pendant huit ans.

Elles ne pourront être modifiées, lors de la confection des autres rôles annuels, que pour cause de constructions nouvelles, démolitions, incendies, destruction totale ou partielle des propriétés, ou non occupation des propriétés.

Art. 8. La matrice des rôles d'imposition sera établie chaque année au moyen des états de recensement et d'évaluation.

Le rôle d'imposition sera également dressé chaque année à l'aide de cette matrice par ville et par village.

Art. 9. Les déclarations relatives aux additions et retranchements, prévues par l'Article 7, devront être faites par les propriétaires ou usufruitiers dans la première quinzaine d'Août de chaque année.

A défaut de déclaration dans ce délai, les propriétaires ou usufruitiers seront passibles, la première année, d'une imposition double, pour les propriétés nouvellement construites ou reconstruites ou nouvellement devenues imposables et pour les additions de constructions faites à leurs propriétés.

A défaut de cette déclaration dans le même délai pour les constructions démolies, détruites ou devenues non imposables, ils seront déchus, pour la première année, du droit de demander le dégrèvement.

Titre IV.—Mutations de Titres.

Art. 10. Du 1^{er} au 15 Août de chaque année les intéressés seront tenus de faire la déclaration des mutations survenues dans les propriétés bâties, par suite de ventes, échanges, partages ou autres actes de toute nature translatifs de propriété ou d'usufruit.

A défaut de déclaration des mutations dans le délai ci-dessus, l'impôt sera dû solidairement par l'ancien propriétaire ou usufruitier et par le nouveau.

Les mutations déclarées chaque année dans les délais voulus, seront appliquées sur la matrice ainsi que sur le rôle de l'année suivante.

Titre V.—*Publication et Recouvrement des Rôles Annuels.*

Art. 11. Les rôles annuels, une fois arrêtés et rendus exécutoires, sont publiés et mis en recouvrement.

Titre VI.—*Annualité de l'Impôt.*

Art. 12. L'impôt assis le 1^{er} Octobre est dû jusqu'au 1^{er} Octobre de l'année suivante par le redevable inscrit au rôle quels que soient les changements que subisse la matière imposable dans le cours de l'année, sauf dans le cas de destruction ou de vacance de la propriété.

Titre VII.—*Paiement de l'Impôt et Poursuites.*

Art. 13. L'impôt est payable par trimestre et d'avance.

Le redevable est tenu au paiement de l'impôt sur tous ses biens.

Art. 14. A défaut de paiement volontaire les poursuites en recouvrement sont exercées contre le redevable conformément au Décret du 25 Mars, 1880, en vertu d'une contrainte et sans qu'il soit besoin d'autre titre exécutoire.

Les oppositions aux poursuites et les difficultés qu'elles peuvent soulever de la part des redevables seront jugées par l'autorité compétente.

Art. 15. Pour le paiement de l'impôt sur les propriétés bâties, le Trésor a privilège sur les loyers et autres revenus de la propriété bâtie en quelques mains qu'elle passe et sur la propriété elle-même en cas d'insuffisance des loyers et revenus.

Ce privilège s'exerce avant tout autre, à l'exception toutefois des privilèges garantissant les frais de justice faits pour la conservation et pour la réalisation des biens mêmes sur lesquels porte le privilège du Trésor.

Art. 16. Les locataires sont tenus solidairement avec le redevable et jusqu'à concurrence du montant de leurs loyers, non payés du paiement de l'impôt envers le Trésor.

Les locataires et tous autres détenteurs ou débiteurs de deniers provenant des redevables et affectés au privilège du Trésor, doivent à première réquisition et sans qu'il soit besoin de formalités judiciaires, payer le montant de l'impôt en l'acquit du redevable jusqu'à concurrence des loyers ou autres sommes dont ils sont débiteurs ou détenteurs. Les reçus d'impôt leur serviront de quittance vis-à-vis des redevables.

Art. 17. L'action en paiement de l'impôt se prescrit contre le Trésor par cinq ans à compter de la publication des rôles ou des dernières poursuites.

Titre VIII.—*Des Réclamations.*

Art. 18. Tout propriétaire ou usufruitier sera admis à réclamer, devant le Conseil de Révision, contre les opérations de recensement et d'évaluation.

Art. 19. Les réclamations devront être formées, sous peine de déchéance, dans les six mois qui suivront la publication du premier rôle d'imposition.

Dans les trois mois qui suivront la publication des autres rôles annuels, aucune réclamation ne pourra être admise, contre les évaluations, que pour causes postérieures, et étrangères aux premières opérations, telles que démolition, incendie, destruction totale ou partielle des propriétés, lorsque la déclaration en aura été régulièrement faite.

Art. 20. Toute personne imposée à tort sur les rôles annuels, a droit à la décharge de l'imposition pour laquelle elle est inscrite au rôle.

Tout redevable inscrit au rôle pour une cote supérieure à l'impôt réellement dû, a droit à une réduction.

Il y a lieu en outre à décharge ou réduction de la portion d'impôt afférente au revenu perdu, soit en cas de destruction totale ou partielle d'une propriété bâtie survenue dans le cours de l'année, soit en cas de vacance, pendant un semestre au moins, de toute ou partie d'une propriété bâtie dont les propriétaires ou usufruitiers ne sont pas dans l'usage de se réserver la jouissance.

Art. 21. Tout propriétaire ou usufruitier omis a droit de demander son inscription au rôle.

En cas de mutation de propriété, lorsque les déclarations de mutation ont été faites dans les délais légaux et qu'il n'en a pas été tenu compte dans la confection des rôles, les intéressés ont le droit de réclamer et de faire prononcer la mutation.

Art. 22. Les demandes en décharges, en réduction, en inscription, ou en mutation de cote doivent être, sous peine de déchéance, formées soit dans les six mois de la publication du premier rôle d'imposition, soit dans les trois mois de la publication des

rôles annuels ultérieurs, ou au cours du trimestre d'Octobre si les rôles ont été publiés avant le 1^{er} Octobre.

Les demandes en décharge ou réduction pour cause de destruction totale ou partielle ou pour cause de vacance, doivent, sous peine de déchéance, être formées dans le premier mois qui suit l'événement ou la fin de la vacance.

Art. 23. Les réclamations doivent être accompagnées de la quittance des termes échus de l'impôt.

Elles ne suspendent pas le paiement des termes suivants :

Toutefois s'il n'a pas été statué dans les trois mois qui suivent l'accusé de réception de la réclamation, le réclamant pourra refuser le paiement des termes de l'impôt qui viendront à échoir après l'expiration de ce délai et jusqu'à la décision qui interviendra.

Art. 24. Indépendamment des réclamations individuelles formées par les intéressés, les Agents de Perception sont autorisés à dresser, chaque année, dans les trois mois de la publication des rôles et pour chaque quartier des villes ou pour chaque village, des états présentant les cotes qui leur paraîtront avoir été indûment portées aux rôles. Ils adresseront ces états aux Directeurs des Dairas Baladiéh, Moudirs, et Gouverneurs.

Après avoir été soumis à la Commission d'évaluation ces états seront transmis au Conseil de Révision qui statuera.

Art. 25. Les frais d'instructions complémentaires, d'expertises, &c., ordonnés par les Conseils de Révision à la suite des réclamations, seront à la charge des réclamants si les réclamations sont rejetées.

Art. 26. Les rôles d'imposition étant annuels les décisions prises sur les réclamations individuelles ou sur les états des cotes indûment imposées, dressés par les agents du Trésor, n'auront effet que pour l'année à laquelle se rapportent ces rôles.

Toutefois, les décisions sur les réclamations relatives aux opérations d'évaluation produiront effet jusqu'à la fin de la période à laquelle ces évaluations sont applicables.

Art. 27. Jusqu'à ce qu'il en soit ordonné autrement les dispositions qui précèdent ne seront appliquées que sur les villes désignées au Tableau (A) ci-annexé, et dans les limites indiquées par le dit Tableau.

Art. 28. Un Règlement d'Administration Publique déterminera le mode d'application du présent Décret.

Art. 29. Toutes dispositions de Loi, Décrets, et Règlements, toutes instructions contraires au présent Décret sont abrogés.

Art. 30. Nos Ministres de l'Intérieur, des Finances, des Travaux Publics, et de la Justice sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution du présent Décret.

Inclosure 2 in No. 365.

Draft Regulations for the Application of the Decree respecting House-Tax in Egypt.

Titre I^{er}.—*Recensement des Immeubles. Évaluation de la Valeur locative.*

ARTICLE 1^{er}. Il sera procédé tous les deux ans au recensement des immeubles bâtis.

La première opération de recensement sera effectuée du 1^{er} Juillet au 1^{er} Octobre, 1883, dans les conditions suivantes :—

Dans chaque ville et village des Commissions, composées de membres désignés par les Ministres de l'Intérieur, des Finances, et des Travaux Publics, procéderont au recensement avec l'assistance d'écrivains, et dresseront un état de toutes les propriétés bâties sans exception et sans distinction entre celles qui doivent payer l'impôt et celles qui en sont exemptes.

Dans les villes les recensements seront faits par quartier et l'état de chaque quartier sera divisé par rues et passages.

Les états indiqueront la nature, le nombre d'étages, et la destination de chaque propriété (maison, hôtel, moulin, usine, &c.), le nom du propriétaire ou usufruitier, et feront connaître si la propriété est occupée ou non, si elle est affectée soit à l'exercice d'un culte, soit à un service d'utilité publique ou de bienfaisance.

Les états de recensement une fois dressés seront déposés à la Daïra Baladiéh, à la Moudirich, ou au Gouvernorat, et dans les villages chez le Saraf.

Les propriétaires seront prévenus collectivement par voie d'affiches apposées à la

porte de la Daïra Baladiéh, de la Moudirieh, ou du Gouvernorat dans les villes, et à la porte des Cheïks-el-Béled dans les villages, qu'ils peuvent prendre connaissance pendant un mois des états de recensements et qu'ils peuvent faire réparer les erreurs, omissions, ou doubles emplois qu'ils contiendraient.

Ces rectifications seront faites par les Commissions d'Évaluation, qui feront connaître au public par voie d'affiches apposées comme il a été dit ci-dessus, le jour, heure, et lieu auxquels elles se réuniront.

Art. 2. Après avoir entendu les observations des propriétaires ou autres intéressés ou leurs représentants, les Commissions d'Évaluation rectifieront et arrêteront les états de recensement.

Elles fixeront ensuite dans les conditions établies par le Décret la valeur locative des propriétés sujettes en inscrivant cette valeur sur l'état de recensement.

Titre II.—Établissement de la Matrice du Rôle d'Imposition et des Rôles Annuels.

Art. 3. Au moyen des états de recensement et d'évaluation la Daïra Baladiéh, la Moudirieh, ou le Gouvernorat dressera pour chaque ville ou localité la matrice du rôle, c'est-à-dire un registre contenant par ordre alphabétique les noms de tous les propriétaires et usufruitiers d'immeubles bâtis et récapitulant en regard du nom de chacun d'eux toutes les propriétés bâties sujettes à imposition qu'il possède dans les villes ou localités avec les indications données par les états de recensement et d'évaluation sur la nature et la valeur locative de ces propriétés.

La matrice sera signée par le Directeur de la Daïra Baladiéh, par le Gouverneur, ou par le Moudir.

Art. 4. Le rôle d'imposition sera établi chaque année par ville ou par localité au moyen du registre matrice.

Ce rôle indiquera le nom de chaque propriétaire ou usufruitier, la valeur locative de ses propriétés bâties, et la cote ou somme d'impôt qu'il doit payer, calculée à raison du douzième de cette valeur.

Le rôle sera arrêté, signé, ou cacheté et rendu exécutoire par le Directeur de la Daïra Baladiéh, par le Gouverneur, ou par le Moudir.

Titre III.—Additions et Retrachements Annuels à la Matrice du Rôle.

Art. 5. Chaque année, d'après les déclarations qui devront être faites par les propriétaires ou usufruitiers dans la première quinzaine de Novembre, les propriétés nouvellement construites ou reconstruites devenues imposables seront ajoutées aux états de recensement ainsi qu'à la matrice et cotisées au rôle d'imposition de l'année suivante conformément aux estimations de la Commission d'Évaluation qui sera réunie à cet effet.

D'après les mêmes déclarations et estimations les propriétés bâties qui en tout ou en partie auront été démolies volontairement ou détruites ou auront cessé d'être imposables, seront en tout ou en partie retranchées des états de recensement, de la matrice, et du rôle d'imposition.

Art. 6. Les déclarations relatives aux additions et retranchements des cotes seront contrôlées par les Agents de l'Administration en vue d'assurer l'application des pénalités et déchéances prononcées par l'Article 9 du Décret.

Les omissions seront constatées par des procès-verbaux en vertu desquels, après estimation dans la forme ordinaire, de la valeur locative, les propriétés nouvelles non déclarées seront portées d'office sur les états de recensement, sur la matrice, et sur le rôle d'imposition.

Les doubles cotes exigibles seront perçues à titre d'amendes et ne figureront pas sur les registres d'imposition.

Les déchéances du droit de dégrèvement seront également prononcées en vertu de procès-verbaux, si le défaut de déclaration dans les délais fixés se rapporte à des propriétés qui ont cessé d'être imposables.

Titre IV.—Des Mutations des Cotes.

Art. 7. Les demandes de mutations de cote dans les cas prévus par l'Article 10 de la Loi seront reçues par la Daïra Baladiéh, la Moudirieh, ou le Gouvernorat, à l'appui des déclarations de mutation sera produit l'acte translatif de propriété ou d'usufruit. À défaut de cette pièce les déclarations devront être signées par l'ancien et le nouveau propriétaire ou usufruitier.

Titre V.—Publication—mise en Recouvrement des Rôles. Poursuites.

Art. 8. Lorsque les rôles auront été arrêtés et rendus exécutoires, ils seront publiés et mis en recouvrement.

La publication aura lieu par voie d'affiches apposées à la porte de la Daïra Baladiéh, de la Moudirieh, ou du Gouvernorat, ou à la porte du Cheik-el-Béled.

Ces affiches porteront avertissement aux contribuables que le rôle est entre les mains des Agents de Perception et que chaque redevable doit payer dans les délais légaux la somme pour laquelle il y est porté, sous peine d'y être contraint.

L'Agent de Perception certifiera au bas du rôle la date à laquelle la publication a été faite.

En outre, ce même Agent adressera sans frais à chaque redevable inscrit au rôle un extrait du dit rôle, énonçant le montant de la cote à laquelle il est imposé et la date de la publication du rôle.

Art. 9. Les paiements faits successivement par les redevables seront portés à leur crédit sur le rôle et il leur sera délivré pour chaque paiement une quittance extraite d'un registre à souche.

Art. 10. À défaut de paiement dans les délais légaux, des contraintes seront dressées par les Agents de Perception et après avoir été rendues exécutoires par le Directeur de la Daïra Baladiéh, par le Moudir, ou par le Gouverneur, elles seront décernées sans frais aux retardataires.

Art. 11. Les contraintes porteront commandement de payer dans le délai de huit jours francs à partir de l'heure de la notification.

À l'expiration de ce délai, à défaut d'opposition en forme, il sera procédé à l'exécution dans les formes prescrites par le Décret du 25 Mars, 1880.

Titre VI.—Des Réclamations.

Art. 12. Les réclamations des propriétaires ou usufruitiers contre les opérations de recensement et d'évaluation seront portées devant le Conseil de Révision.

Ces réclamations devront être rédigées sur papier timbré toutes les fois qu'elles se rapporteront à une cote supérieure à P. T. 500, et accompagnées des quittances des termes échus de l'impôt.

Elles seront déposées dans les délais fixés par l'Article 19 du Décret à la Daïra Baladiéh, à la Moudirieh, ou au Gouvernorat qui les enregistrera à la date de leur réception et en donnera récépissé.

Art. 13. Les réclamations déposées après l'expiration des délais fixés seront, immédiatement et avant toute instruction sur le fond, transmises au Conseil de Révision, qui décidera si la déchéance est ou non encourue.

Dans le cas où le Conseil de Révision déciderait que la déchéance n'est pas encourue, les réclamations seront renvoyées à la Daïra Baladiéh, à la Moudirieh, ou au Gouvernorat pour être instruites administrativement.

Art. 14. Les réclamations formées dans les délais voulus feront au fur et à mesure de leur réception l'objet d'une instruction administrative puis elles seront adressées au Conseil de Révision qui statuera après avoir ordonné, s'il le croit nécessaire, toute autre mesure d'instruction, telle que expertise, enquête, &c.

Art. 15. Les décisions du Conseil de Révision sont notifiées administrativement par lettre d'avis et sans frais aux intéressés ainsi qu'au Ministère des Finances.

Le Ministre des Finances adresse aux agents du Trésor par l'intermédiaire de la Daïra Baladiéh, de la Moudirieh, ou du Gouvernorat des ordonnances de dégrèvement pour la restitution aux intéressés des impôts ou fractions d'impôts perçus en trop.

Titre VII.—De la Responsabilité des Agents de Perception.

Art. 16. Les agents du Trésor chargés des recouvrements sont responsables envers l'État de la rentrée de l'impôt.

Art. 17. Au mois d'Avril de chaque année les Agents de Perception dresseront pour chaque quartier dans chaque ville, et pour chaque village un état des cotes irrécouvrables de l'année écoulée et l'enverront au Directeur de la Daïra Baladiéh, au Moudir, ou au Gouverneur qui le transmettra au Ministre des Finances avec leur avis motivé.

Art. 18. Si le Percepteur justifie avoir fait vainement, en temps utile, les diligences nécessaires pour le recouvrement des cotes portées sur l'État, il lui sera donné décharge par le Ministre des Finances des sommes non recouvrées.

No. 366.

Earl Granville to Sir A. Paget.

(No. 158.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 26, 1883.

THE Italian Chargé d'Affaires referred in conversation to-day to the communication which he had recently made to me, as to the readiness of his Government to discuss the question of taxation of foreigners in Egypt. He asked me whether Her Majesty's Government were prepared to make any definite proposal on the subject.

I informed him that I had no doubt the Egyptian Government would do so shortly.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 367.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Sir J. Pouncefote.—(Received June 28.)

Sir,

Admiralty, June 26, 1883.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send herewith, for the perusal of Earl Granville, an extract of a letter from Captain Molyneux, of Her Majesty's ship "Invincible," at Alexandria, reporting the murder of a young seaman of the transport "Calabria," and the state of affairs there generally.

I am, &c.
(Signed) G. TRYON.

Inclosure in No. 367.

Captain Molyneux to Vice-Admiral Lord J. Hay.

(Extract.)

"Invincible," at Alexandria, June 5, 1883.

SINCE my last Report, dated the 1st ultimo, quiet has prevailed everywhere in Lower Egypt, and no changes have occurred of any political importance.

A young seaman of the transport "Calabria" was murdered one night in this town by a Greek, who, it is reported, had attempted to rob him, and the supposed murderer was almost immediately arrested; but under the law, as it stands at present, the prisoner must be sent to Athens to be tried.

The presence of a large number of Europeans and Levantines of the lowest class forms the chief, if not the only, danger of the public peace being disturbed. These men are generally armed, and the local authorities have little or no control over them.

No. 368.

Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 160.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 30, 1883.

I HAVE carefully considered Lord Dufferin's despatch No. 138 A of the 28th April, and your despatch No. 163 of the 16th ultimo, relative to the difficulty experienced by the Egyptian Government in maintaining order owing to the exemption of foreigners from the application of the local Police Regulations.

The circumstances under which Her Majesty's Government declined to sanction the enforcement of these Regulations in the case of British subjects, when they were drawn up in 1857, are set forth in the accompanying Memorandum,* which has been prepared by the Librarian of this Office, and in the Parliamentary Papers which were

* No. 306.

No. 366 A.

Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 42.)

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, June 26, 1883, 5.20 P.M.

YOUR despatch No. 201 of 31st ultimo.

From what date will the annual payment of 500l. for the exiles begin?

No. 366 B.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received June 27, 3.15 P.M.)

(No. 56.)

(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, June 27, 1883, 3 P.M.

SIR A. COLVIN left yesterday by Brindisi boat.

No. 367*.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received June 28, 2.35 P.M.)

(No. 57.)

(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, June 28, 1883, 2.30 P.M.

THE trial of Khandeel began yesterday. The Court required that all questions intended for all witnesses should be handed in next day by prisoner's adviser: objected to as impracticable.

To-day eight not important questions, intended for only some of the witnesses, were sent in. Court, by majority, rejected them, as they did not comprise those intended for others.

laid at the time ; but the despatches to which I have referred disclose the existence of a practice which is open to grave abuse, and is also contrary to the Capitulations, as pointed out by Chérif Pasha. The position assumed in Egypt is that foreigners committing crimes or offences against natives or against the local laws are not amenable to the native Tribunals ; but this is not the case in other parts of the Ottoman dominions where the Turkish authorities have successfully maintained their right to arrest and try foreigners charged with such offences, as will be seen from the inclosed further Memorandum by Sir E. Hertslot,* and from the accompanying copies of correspondence relating to this subject between the United States' and Turkish Governments.†

I have to request you to communicate these papers to Mr. Consul Cookson, and call upon him to furnish a Report on the point, reminding him that on the occasion of the arrest at Constantinople, in 1880, by the Turkish police, of Dr. Koelle, a German Protestant missionary, on suspicion of having committed an offence against Turkish law, the Law Officers of the Crown held that the Turkish police had the right to arrest a foreigner in the public streets whom they had reasonable grounds to believe guilty of a crime or offence against Ottoman law, and to search and examine the papers and effects upon him ; that this right every Government, for the sake of maintaining public peace and order, must be deemed to possess, unless it had been surrendered by Treaty or in some other way, and there was no evidence of such surrender by the Porte.

You should, at the same time, inform Chérif Pasha that if he will communicate to Her Majesty's Government a copy of the revised Police Regulations which he is desirous of enforcing, Her Majesty's Government will be happy to consider them, and to give their support to all reasonable measures intended to remedy the grievance of which he complains.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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* January 1879.

† Sir E. Thornton, No. 177, June 7 ; Mr. Drummond, No. 329, November 18, 1880.